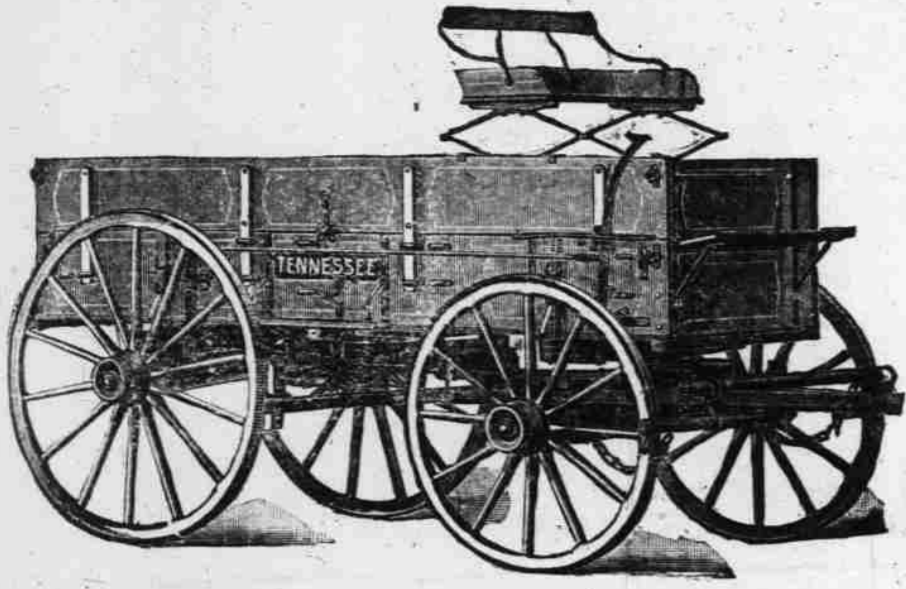


THE ASHEVILLE REGISTER.

VOL. 10. NO. 2. ASHEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1902. PRICE 5 CENTS

Farm Wagons



THE CELEBRATED TENNESSEE WAGONS

Steel or thimble skeins, high or low wheels, with special mountain gear brake; extra thick tire, specially ironed to order for hard rough hauling.

T. S. MORRISON,

AGENT..... ASHEVILLE

Also agent for the Birdsell, Nissen, Piedmont and Chattanooga Wagons.

You are Trying

To think of the most appropriate present for all your friends. We suggest for your consideration

FURNITURE

We live with our furniture. We can't get away from it. By it we are made comfortable and learn to love it more each day, and if it be a present each happy moment reminds us of the giver. To get the best quality, largest variety and lowest prices, go to GREEN BROS.

A Dawn Air-Tight Heater

will give you uniform heat, and is a fuel saver. See them before buying.

All Wool Blankets

and Comforts are seasonable. We have a large stock. Our prices are right.

-GREEN BROS.-

43-45 PATTON AVENUE.

NOTICE.

We do a great deal of work for people outside the city of Asheville; some of them outside the State of North Carolina. Make up a bundle of your soiled linen and express to us and we will return it promptly, laundered to suit the most fastidious.

J. A. NICHOLS, Proprietor.

"IF WE HAVE IT, IT'S THE BEST."

Buy Christmas Gifts That Are Useful

And that will always be a reminder of the giver. Our big storeroom is full of just such articles, and the prices are very low. Wrought Iron Andirons \$6.00. Brass Andirons \$3.50 to \$8.00. Carving sets \$1.25 to \$12.00. Silver Knives, and Forks, set \$4.00. Table Spoons \$4.00 set. Teaspoons \$2.00 set. Rifles from \$2.50 to \$12.00. Shot Guns from \$1.75 to \$60.00.

Asheville Hardware Co.

ON THE SQUARE

A GIFT OF PEACE.

BY MINNIE REID FRENCH.

In the vale of Shenandoah, a winter's day was done; The last of his flaming banners had followed the sinking sun; Dark loomed the Alleghenies against a chill gray sky; Bleak winds swept the naked forest, bearing the wolf pack's cry.

Later, the moon, new risen, looked down upon the scene, A mystic flood of silver filling each deep ravine; And over the dreaming valley, hedged by its mountain wall, The horror of night on the border spread like a funeral pall.

In the heart of this lonely valley, on the edge of a roaring wood, Facing an ice-locked river, a settler's cabin stood; And across the shadowy lowland, sending its gleam afar, The light from the little dwelling shone like a beacon star.

It guided a band of warriors, fierce, revengeful and bold; Who, stealing down from the mountains like wolves upon the fold, Surrounded the silent cabin in the dead of the winter's night, While swiftly, with noiseless motion, their chief crept toward the light.

Thro' a hole beside the chimney which the freight's gleam betrayed; His eyes, hard, bright and cruel, the quiet room surveyed. As he looked on the pale face sleeping beside his fair haired wife, With evil satisfaction he fingered his scalping knife.

But something stayed his war cry, with a grunt of surprise instead, He saw that the mother's bosom pillowed a little head; And hanging above the fireplace, he beheld a stocking small, In easy reach of the opening that was made in the cabin wall.

There stirred in the old chief's bosom a mingling of joy and pain As feelings which long had slumbered awakened to life again. With gesture wild, barbaric, fiercely he smote his breast, As if to dispel the spirit that caused this strange unrest.

He remembered an Indian village on the edge of the forest's shade, A strip of blooming meadow where the children played; And a budding, baby chieftain that ran to meet his sire When the braves come home from hunting to surround the council fire.

Then came that terrible winter, long years ago, When the Great Spirit locked the rivers and covered the land with snow; And hunger and sickness among them over walked side by side Till their women and little children and even the warriors died.

To their camp a Jesuit father came to relieve their pain; He taught them the story of Jesus, who died and rose again, He gathered the little children and told them the news of His birth, Which brought to all lands and nations the blessing of peace on earth.

He told of the olden custom which is followed each Christmastide,

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."

J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

And little chief Bright Face, list'ning, his black eyes opened wide, Begged to hang up a stocking for the saint who was good and mild Might pause, he said, with some token, and remember the Indian child.

Next morn how his wee face brightened as his eyes, fast growing dim, Saw the beautiful wooden toys that the good saint left for him! Smiling in happy wonder, he held them close in his hand, And 'twas thus he carried his playthings away to the Better Land.

The old chief stood by the cabin, he peered inside again, While his hand in savage wonder awaited his call in vain; He looked at the little stocking, then silently stole away, And he and his swarthy warriors vanished like shadows gray.

Over the misty hill tops, the winter morning broke, And unaware of their peril, the settler's household woke; The little one ran to his stocking, shouting in glib glee, And holding aloft some object, called them to come and see.

'Twas a pipe of peace, bright feathered, its carved bowl dark with age, Smoked at numberless councils by stalwart Indian sage! As they gazed on this Christmas token, they half way understood, And their glances, full of meaning, sought the dim aisles of the wood.

Glad was their Christmas morning in the heart of the perilous wild, And they knelt like the olden shepherds, to worship the holy child; For lo, He had shown that His mercy and goodness shall never cease, He caused the hand that would slay them to bring them a gift of peace.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN 1904

The total electoral vote of all the states under the new apportionment will be 476, an increase of 29 over 1900. The votes necessary to a choice of President are 239. The states that have gained are:

Arkansas.....	1
California.....	1
Florida.....	1
Louisiana.....	1
Minnesota.....	2
Missouri.....	1
New York.....	3
North Carolina.....	1
Texas.....	3
West Virginia.....	1
Colorado.....	1
Connecticut.....	1
Illinois.....	3
Massachusetts.....	1
Mississippi.....	1
New Jersey.....	2
North Dakota.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	2
Washington.....	1
Wisconsin.....	1

If the elections of this year had been for President, with the recorded results, the vote would have been:

Republican electors.....	318
Democratic electors.....	158
Republican majority.....	160

Mr. McKinley's majority in 1900 was 137.

The Republican vote was made up of the solid east (except Rhode Island), the solid west (except Nevada), and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia at the south.

To elect the President the Democrats must carry all the states they carried this year and gain 81 more electors. In the three elections of Democratic candidates from 1876 to 1892 the Democrats carried the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. These states now have 78 electors—8 short of the additional number required to win on the basis of this year's election. As Rhode Island will undoubtedly vote for the Republican candidate for President, an offset to her four votes would also be necessary.

In the elections of this year the large Republican pluralities in Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey show that a great change of public feeling must occur before they can be recovered by the Democrats. New York is more hopeful ground. But where are the other necessary votes coming from?

Of the fifteen states west of Mississippi, ten of which were carried for Mr. Bryan in 1896, the Republicans this year carried all but one, with an aggregate plurality of 279,000. So that this field does not look very promising. Must the gains be looked for in the east or in the middle west? And what kind of policy and candidate will render success most likely? These are the facts and this is the problem which are already engaging the attention of Democratic leaders and voters.—New York World.

CHRISTMAS AND ITS HISTORICAL DATA

SOME PECULIARITIES HAVE OCCURRED.

Such as Christians Resolving Upon and Rejoicing at the Accomplishment of Assassination, Surprise and Slaughter of Enemies, and Other Ungentle Acts.

In the history of the world since the beginning of the Christian era few important events have happened on Christmas day, yet the festival time has on more than one occasion been immediately preceded and followed by decisive battles, by transactions of mighty import, and by movements of nations that have affected the future of billions of people. From the earliest time it seems to have been well understood that wars were to be temporarily suspended and that a truce was to exist until after the celebration of the birth of Christ. There have been exceptions to this, of course, and the exceptions have in each instance been remarkable. In this connection it is instructive to trace the Christmas days since December 25 was decided upon as the proper one to celebrate the birth of the Savior of mankind. It is not contended by all writers that Christ was born December 25. Until 337 A. D. various days were celebrated by various people, but Julius I, who presided as pope, or bishop of Rome, caused an investigation of all the authorities to be made, with the result that December 25 was decided upon. But in the year 98 Christmas was first used as a festival. The observances were very simple, but as the years passed and the Christian people increased in numbers the day became one of more importance. In 283, while devout Romans were celebrating Christ mass, their emperor, Marcus Aurelius Carus, was killed by lightning beyond the Tigris. December 25, 496, Clovis, the first Christian king of France, was crowned at Rheims. On the same day in the year 800 Charles, king of France, was crowned emperor of the west at Rome, and the people combined the festivities of Christmas with those incident to the imperial occasion. December 25, 820, Leo V, emperor of Constantinople, was assassinated. He was an Armenian by birth, but by his valor became general of the Roman armies. He prevailed upon his troops to proclaim him emperor. The Christians were greatly incensed at this, and it was decreed that he should die Christmas day, which he did. December 25, 1066, William the Conqueror was crowned at London. There was a great tumult. It is not definitely known whether the people were enraged because their church festivities had been interrupted or whether they were dissatisfied with their new ruler, but William the Conqueror was a shrewd politician, and to secure the obedience of his subjects he gave them a charter for a Christmas present. December 24, 1440, Gilles de Retz, the famous Bluebeard, was executed at Nantes for his horrible crimes. Accounts of his exploits have been printed in every written language.

Harsh as it may appear in this unlightened age, there was wide rejoicing upon December 25, 1476, when an assassin's knife ended the life of Geleas Marie Sforza, duke of Milan. He had rendered himself unpopular by his ferocity and debauchery. The first Christmas celebrated inside a house on the American continent was on Dec. 25, 1618. Our Puritan ancestors finished their first house at Plymouth, Mass., having spent more than a month in wandering about in search of a place of settlement. The company was divided into 19 families, and to each person was assigned a lot for house and garden. It was not a very cheerful Christmas for the Puritans. All of them could not be accommodated inside the house, so that some of them were left out in the cold; but the religious features of the day were not forgotten, and it may be said that the Babe of Bethlehem was prayed to and sung to in a most fervent manner.

December 25, 1658, Oliver Cromwell was mad. Several congregations met in London to celebrate the birth of the Savior, and he dispersed them in no gentle manner. That was not a very happy Christmas for the good people of England, but their disappointment and anger engendered determination, and they observed the day in their homes, hid from the view of the soldiers.

James, the pretender to the English throne, designated December 25, 1715, as the day to land at Peterhead, where he forthwith established his court. There was a big riot at the Drury Lane theater, in London, Christmas day, 1762. The people had begun to make the occasion one of general rejoicing and amusement, and they wanted to be admitted to the performance at half price; but the managers were selfish, knew there would be a rush, and insisted upon maintaining scheduled rates. The result was that the theater was nearly torn down and the players prevented from acting.

Christmas night, 1776, General George Washington crossed the Delaware, and the next day occurred the battle of Trenton. The Hessians were naturally surprised. They took it for granted that the Revolutionary army would rest upon its arms and permit them to enjoy their Christmas in peace, but Washington concluded that the deed would be bettered by the day, and he loaded his small army into boats and crossed the icy waters of the muddy river. He reckoned correctly, and the result of his daring maneuver was that he attacked Colonel Hahle at sunrise. The commanding officer and 20 of the enemy were killed and 1,000 taken prisoners. Two Americans were killed and two were frozen to death. Washington's valor, however, saved the American cause. He had found it difficult to secure recruits, but this coup brought him thousands of volunteers. The spirits of the colonists had been drooping for some time, and the Christmas day preceding the battle of Trenton was one of the gloomiest in the history of the United States. The previous Christmas, however, was equally distressing. The American revolution had just begun, and looking into the future Washington and his adherents could not foresee the victory at Trenton. December 25, 1777, found the Continental army at Valley Forge, where the shabbily clothed and poorly fed soldiers virtually froze or starved. Martha Washington was there with her gallant husband, but there were no Christmas presents. The festivities were confined to religious worship. In the not far distant city of Philadelphia the Britishers had confiscated warm houses, good things to eat, and were as happy as they could wish to be, spending the holidays in riotous living, dancing, and all kinds of diversion and merriment.

December 25, 1778, was another portentous day for the Americans. The British were preparing to enter Savannah, having obtained the services of a disloyal negro, who was guiding them to a weak point in the American lines. A battle was impending, all were filled with dread, and the celebrations of Christmas lacked the spontaneous happiness that will be universal this month.

December 25, 1780, England had declared war against Holland, and the Americans were more hopeful. December 25, 1781, the Americans, under Morgan, were daily expecting to fight the British under Tarleton at Cowpens, but the battle did not occur until January 17. This same year the States were at Christmas time considering the ratification of articles of confederation. December 25, 1787, the delegates to the convention at Philadelphia had assembled and were busy framing the Constitution that guarantees to all citizens life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. When the next Christmas came around the Constitution had been two days before ratified by 11 of the States, and the people were discussing the action of those States which had refused or neglected to come in line. But in 1789 Washington had been elected the first president of the United States, the Constitution Congress had been superseded by the first Congress under the Constitution, and the people of the United States were looking forward to the inaugural ceremonies. This was the first genuinely happy Christmas the American people had experienced in many years. The new American public, however, was not to have many glad Christmas times. In 1798 it was apparent that the Americans were on the verge of hostilities with France and when the next Christmas came around war was in progress between the two countries.

December 25, 1800, Frenchmen in Paris were talking of an attempt that had been made to assassinate Bonaparte by an infernal machine. December 25, 1804, Spain and England were at war. The following Christmas, 1805, France and Russia were deciding upon peace. December 25, 1807, the people of the United States were agitated by a congressional bill to abolish the slave trade. In 1812 another war was being waged between England and the United States. The treaty of Ghent, by which that war was ended, was signed Christmas eve.

Christmas eve, 1831, the agitation for the abolition of slavery was begun, and John C. Calhoun came forward as the champion of State rights. The greatest snow storm in the experience of England began falling on December 24, 1836, and continued during Christmas day. The snow in some places reached a depth of 40 feet. All travel was blocked. There was no communication, not even between houses, and avalanches buried many people in their dwellings, where they were frozen.

December 24, 1844, the Morse telegraph was experimented with between Baltimore and Washington, and Christmas day messages were successfully dispatched.

December 25, 1844, the Morse telegraph was experimented with between Baltimore and Washington, and Christmas day messages were successfully dispatched.

In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vermont, is a stone erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."

"What do you think of our new cook?"

"I do hope she'll consent to remain," answered Mrs. Torkins.

"I've been so busy worrying about what she might think of us that I never stopped to think about what I thought of her."

His mamma (who has just caught him smoking)—I don't want you to ever let me catch you smoking again.

Tommy—You wouldn't have caught me this time if you hadn't come in th' room so quick.

She—Do you know what I'd do if you should try to kiss me?

He—No; why?

She—Oh, nothing; only you don't seem to have any curiosity.

Lydia—I hung my stocking up last night and couldn't find it this morning. I wonder what's in it?

Blanche—The cook's foot, I imagine.

Rodrick—Why in the world did Milton stop taking Turkish baths when he was married?

Van Albert—Oh, I guess it's because his wife keeps him in hot water all the time.

"Josh bet Zeke that he could stay under water two minutes."

"Did Josh win?"

"Yep."

"Where is he now?"

"Under thar yet."

Visitor—That young fellow was rather pert; acted as if he knew more than you.

Merchant—Naturally.

Visitor—Why naturally?

Merchant—He's my son.

Subscribe for THE REGISTER.

Asheville Business College...

WINTER TERM BEGINS DECEMBER 29, 1902.

A New College National Bank has been placed in the College, and additional seating capacity provided for. American Banking and Mercantile accounting will be one of the specialties the coming year. About

EIGHTY-FIVE SITUATIONS..... can be secured at a salary of over \$50.00 per month. We will make special discounts on tuition to all who will enter on the opening day. If you are thinking of taking a course at this college and if you are in town any time during the next ten days, it will pay you to see about it in person. You can reach the principal any time by phoning 704 or 493, or if you will call at the college and have a personal interview it would be better. College over Paragon Drug Co., opposite Post Office.

H. S. Shockley, PRINCIPAL.

SMILES

Excellent Values

In Ladies', Misses and Children's Cloaks. In Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. In Hats and Caps. In Shoes and Slippers. In Dry Goods and Fancy Goods.

H. REDWOOD & CO. 7 and 9 PATTON AVENUE.