

TWO SORTS OF WEALTH.

Concentration of Money in a Few Hands Under Protection.

The Forum for November will contain some very startling figures prepared by Mr. Thos. G. Shearman, the well known New York statistician, showing that the concentration of wealth in this country is greater than anywhere else in the world. Mr. Shearman gives a list of 70 names of millionaires, ranging from \$150,000,000 to \$20,000,000, aggregating \$2,700,000,000, and averaging \$37,500,000. He incidentally discovered fifty others with more than \$10,000,000 each and says a list of ten persons can be made whose wealth averages \$100,000,000 each, and another list of 100 whose wealth averages \$25,000,000 each. No such lists can be made in any other country.

"The richest dukes of England," he says, "fall below the average wealth of a dozen American citizens; while the greatest bankers, merchants, and railway magnates of England cannot compare in wealth with many Americans."

The average annual income of the richest hundred Englishmen is about \$450,000, but the average annual income of the richest hundred Americans cannot be less than \$1,200,000, and probably exceeds \$1,500,000. The richest of the Rothschilds, and the world-renowned banker, Baron Overstone, each left about \$17,000,000. Earl Dudley, the owner of the richest iron mines, left \$20,000,000. The Duke of Buccleuch (and the Duke of Buccleuch carries half of Scotland in his pocket) left about \$30,000,000. The Marquis of Bute was worth, in 1872, about \$28,000,000 in land; and he may now be worth \$40,000,000 in all. The Duke of Norfolk may be worth \$40,000,000, and the Duke of Westminster perhaps \$50,000,000.

Mr. Shearman's conclusion is that 25,000 persons own one-half the wealth of the United States, and that the whole wealth of the country is practically owned by 250,000 persons, or one in sixty of the adult male population; and he predicts from the rapid recent concentration of wealth, that under present conditions 50,000 persons will practically own all the wealth of the country in thirty years—or less than one in 500 of the adult male population.

This is the boasted prosperity we enjoy in America through the protective system with its lying claim of benefitting labor, and commenting upon this state of affairs the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"How can we prove that these results have been wrought by protection? Like causes will produce like effects; history repeats itself."

Under the protective system in Great Britain, which we have transplanted here, millionaires and paupers abounded. All the earnings of labor beyond a meager subsistence went to swell the accumulated wealth of the rich. Less than a half century ago the protective tariff policy was abolished. The increase in the National wealth has been fabulously great. Has there been a more equitable distribution of the products of industry? Has pauperism diminished? Have the toilers been bettering their condition? Have the great fortunes of the very rich been doubling up as they did under protection? The wealth of England in 1877 was, per capita, \$1,350; in 1840 it was \$750, an increase of \$600! The average wealth of the rich class is \$15,000 less than in 1840, but the number of this class has increased three-fold. The average wealth of the middle class has fallen off \$2,170 since 1840, but the number of beneficiaries has more than doubled. The effect of the abolition of the system of protection upon the working class is still more significant. Over one million of the workmen's families have been added to the middle class, rising in wealth from \$220 to over \$5,000. The class of toilers is increasing constantly in wealth if not in numbers. The middle class numbered in 1840 under protection 782,100 families. In 1877 under free trade 1,824,400 by accessions from the working class. The very rich increased from \$5,833 to 222,500 by accessions from the middle class. If protection is eliminated from our tariff system, we may be assured of the following results: The number of successful toilers will be greatly increased, and the number of millionaires will be diminished. There will always be the rich

and the poor, but those in comfortable circumstances will be multiplied a hundred-fold. The aggregate growth of wealth will assume much larger proportions than ever before, but it will be more equitably distributed. The poor we will always have with us, but they will principally consist of the idle, the dissolute, the unfortunate. The rich we shall have, but they will consist chiefly of those who are enterprising, frugal and provident, and not as now, of those who can, through unjust legislation, appropriate the earnings of others without rendering an equivalent. We make no complaint that some are poor and others rich, but we do and ever will protest against the Government lending itself to the work of robbing the many to enrich the few. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, truthfully said: "To take the property of one citizen and hand it over to another is none the less robbery because done under the form of law and called taxation."

"There are certainly facts in addition to those mentioned which no sophistry can gainsay, and which the advocates of protection (so-called) will not attempt to deny. Since the repeal of the tariff laws in Great Britain her foreign trade has been increased almost beyond computation, giving constant and more remunerative employment to labor. Wages have more than doubled. Toilers are better housed, fed and clothed; have more hours of rest and recreation; enjoy more of the good things of life than they did under 600 years of protection. Again, it will not be denied that the working classes get greater wages, live better than in any country in Europe cursed with a protective tariff. Again, the working men in the United States receive less wages for what they do than in England; their capacity for production is greater; they will make more cloth, boots and shoes, clothing, hats, etc., than will make up for the difference in wages."

Red Clover.

I am a strong advocate of red clover as a fertilizer of all kinds of soil; its roots penetrate and aerify the subsoil while its tops shade, and when decayed fertilize the surface.

The fertility of our soil must be improved by growing the manure upon the land. Why? Because you cannot procure one-fourth enough barn-yard manure on your own farms to keep up the average fertility; we know it to be the best manure the farmer can apply to his worn land, so far as it goes. It stimulates the production of crops on the farm. I know it is in carrying on the market garden, and nothing will ever supersede it or take its place for growing succulent and tender vegetables, although we might apply some of the many commercial fertilizers in this branch of farming with splendid results, such as bone dust and pure lime.—Exchange.

Timely Suggestions.

The question as to early or late sowing of grain has never been settled, although the majority of farmers sow early.

Progressive farmers are generally agreed on the superiority of drilling in grain seeds over sowing in broadcast.

Now is the time to plant spring flowering bulbs, such as tulips, hyacinths, crocus, narcissus and the like.

Asparagus plants may be set out either in autumn, after they have ceased to grow, or in the spring.

Several weeks should elapse between the sowing of grain and of the grass seeds.

Essence of peppermint, applied with the finger tips over the seat of pain, gives relief in headache, toothache or any neuralgic pain in any part of the body. Care must be taken not to put it directly under the eye, on account of the smarting it would cause.

She Didn't Want to be in the Fashion

Charlie—I see, Mamie, that diamonds are no longer fashionable for engagement rings. Pearls are all the rage now. Of course, you want to be in the fashion?

Mamie—No, I never did care much for the edicts of fashion. You may get me a diamond engagement ring, Charlie. If they are no longer fashionable they must be cheaper.

Charlie hadn't the courage to explain that a pearl engagement ring cost 75 per cent. less than a diamond.

The Work of the Butter Extractor.

"Seeing is believing," and the assistant editor of Hoard's Dairyman, who had a look at the butter extractor in operation at the recent Minnesota State Fair, expresses his satisfaction at witnessing the wizard machine do everything that was claimed for it. There are as yet only three of these separators in this country, and the general agent of the company, Mr. Henning G. Taube, had the pleasure at Hamlin of convincing the most skeptical by actual demonstration that he was in charge of a machine in one end of which milk could be poured, from the other end of which butter would issue. After a description of the mechanism of the separator and its methods of work the Dairyman editor bears the following testimony of the things which he saw with his own eyes:

The butter looks exactly like granulated butter when it first comes in the churn, only it is very nearly denuded of milk; but not so much so but that it needs washing, and should at the same time be chilled down to 55° to keep it in best granular condition for brine salting. The machines now made are capable of extracting the butter from 1,500 lbs. of milk per hour, provided it is about common milk in quality. If it is fed very rich milk or cream the feed must be less per hour, as its present capacity is to deliver one pound of butter per minute. The milk is colored in the receiving vat if it is desired to have artificial coloring in the butter. As it throws out the pure butter from the milk of course there is no buttermilk proper about it, so all the separated milk is sweet for feeding. Sour milk can be used as well as sweet, provided it has not lobbared, in which case it would clog the deliveries. Sour cream, if properly diluted with water or skim milk and disintegrated through straining, can be successfully put through if desired. The product from such cream would be acidified butter.—Breeder's Gazette.

"Sister Marie Therese."

"Sister Marie Therese." When scarcely 20 years old you were wounded on the battlefield of Balaclava while devoting yourself to the care of the wounded in the front line of battle. After that you nursed our warriors in Syria, China and Mexico. At the battle of Richsh often you were carried wounded from the field amid a heap of slain cuirassiers. Later on a bomb shell fell in the midst of the ambulance committed to your care. You immediately seized it and carried it some eighty yards away from the ambulance where it fell to the ground and by its explosion wounded you seriously. After you had recovered you followed your vocation here to Tonkin.

In such remarkable words did the Governor of Tonkin, surrounded by his staff, in front of all the troops, lately address the Superioress of the Sisters of Mercy. He then bade her kneel down, and touching her shoulder thrice with his sword, added: "In the name of the French people and army, I confer upon you the cross for tried bravery. Nobody can show more heroic deeds to merit, nobody can claim a more self-denying career and entire devotion to the service of his fellow-men and his fatherland. Soldiers, present arms!"—Paris Letter.

Try One Before Going to Bed.

When you happen to read in a Pennsylvania paper the notice of the marriage of Lena Auber-gestehemutterhauser and Heinrichs Koontzcheichter, by the Rev. Klaas Holzhausen, don't be too fresh and think you are reading an account of a German wedding. The chances are that the contracting parties and witnesses speak better English than they do in Boston, and that there wasn't a soul at the wedding who could speak or understand a word of German. These names are heirlooms in some parts of Pennsylvania, and the old families cling to them fondly long after speech and accent have departed. They're mighty good things for the babies to cut their teeth on.—Burdette.

To the original Cronin "suspects" have been added a miscellaneous job lot of subsuspects in the persons of the alleged Chicago jury-fixers. The trial was fast becoming a dry, uninteresting powwow, but trust Chicago to supply a side issue sensational enough to curl hair on a Pawnee squaw.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS NOTES AND NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The Interesting Story of How That Beautiful Hymn, "Just as I Am, Without One Plea," Came to Be Written by a Young Girl.

One day a faithful minister, the pastor of a small church, met in the street a young girl, a member of his congregation, on her way to be fitted for a new dress for an approaching ball. As she told him her errand, he said to her: "I wish you would give up your life of vanity and become a Christian, and live a godly life. Will you not stay away from the ball because I wish you to do so?" She answered: "I wish you would mind your own business," and bidding him good-by, she went on her way.

Shortly afterward she went to the ball and danced all night, and, returning home, laid her weary head upon her pillow. But her conscience soon began to trouble her. She thought she had offended her best friend, the pastor, who cared for her soul. She was in deep distress for three days. When she could bear it no longer she went to her pastor and told him how much she had been pained on account of the words she had spoken to him. "For three days," she said, "I have been the most wretched girl in the world, and now, Oh, that I were a Christian! I want to be happy. What must I do to be saved?"

The pastor, full of sympathy, fixed his eyes on the penitent young woman, and directed her to come to the Lamb of God just as she was.

"What! just as I am?" she asked with astonishment; "I am one of the greatest sinners in the world. You do not mean that God will accept me just as I am?"

"That is just what I mean," said the minister. "God wishes you to come to him just as you are." The young woman went home to her room, kneeled by her bed, and prayed God to accept her just as she was. And taking a pencil and paper, wrote under the holy influence the beautiful hymn beginning:

Just as I am, without one plea,
But that thy blood was shed for me,
And that thou bidst me come to thee,
O Lamb of God, I come.

The young woman was Charlotte Elliot. The hymn was written in 1844.—Selected.

Presbyterian.

The contributions of northern Presbyterians for benevolent and missionary causes averaged \$8.39 per member in 1879, and in 1889, \$5.56, or 64 per cent. increase. The entire gifts, including church expenses, have advanced 23 1/2 per cent., from \$14.37 per member in 1879 to \$17.75 in 1889.

Dr. Verner White, the oldest ordained active member in the English Presbyterian synod, is about to retire.

Six pastors in 160 years is a fact which tells a good story for a church. It is a record which the Presbyterian church of Bethlehem, N. J., may always be proud to show. Three of these pastorates have each extended over forty years, and the fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Joseph G. Williamson, the present incumbent, was celebrated.

The Presbyterian church at Cold Springs, Cape May county, N. J., is 175 years old.

The statistics of the United Presbyterian church were ready in advance of the meeting of the assembly. They show that that body has 753 ministers, of whom 243 are "without charge," 903 congregations, and 101,858 communicants, an increase of 2,866 for the year. There has been a gain in the contributions for home and foreign missions, church extension, education and ministerial relief. The total of contributions for all purposes is \$1,110,853, and increase of about \$90,000.

Baptist.

There are ten Baptist chapels in Rome. A new station on the Upper Congo river has been opened by the American Baptist mission. It is 170 miles above Stanley Pool. Lieut. Taunt, United States commercial agent on the Congo, says this is the only mission on the river which has been successful.

Over 200 Baptist churches in New York state are pastorless.

There are twenty-four Baptist churches in Richmond, Va., with an aggregate membership of 20,000, about one-fourth of the entire population of the city.

The Baptist churches in Rangoon, India, having seen an account of the need of a chapel in Hammerfast, Norway, near the Arctic circle, took up the collections for their European brethren and sent \$66.38 as their contribution to Norway.

Twelve hundred converts have been baptized in the Baptist mission in Russia the past two years. The mission is principally among the German colonists in south Russia. There is also a successful mission in Roumania and Bulgaria.

Six Rules for Extempore Preaching.

So good an authority on this subject as R. S. Storrs, D. D., sums up the substance of his theory and practice in the rules below:

1. The physical vigor must be kept at its highest attainable point.
2. The mind must be kept in a state of habitual activity, earnestness and energy.
3. The plan of the sermon should be simple, natural, progressive and thoroughly imbedded in the mind.
4. The preacher should have a distinct and energetic appreciation of the importance of his subject.
5. He must speak for a purpose, having in view from the beginning of his discourse the definite end of practical impression which it is to make on the minds of his hearers.
6. He should always take into the pulpit a sense of the immediate consequences which may depend on his full and faithful presentation of the truth, and a sense of a personal presence of the Master.—Homiletic Review.

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