

THE DEMOCRAT.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890.

THE GREENSBORO ENTERPRISE.

The North Carolina Steel and Iron Company, with works at Greensboro, has its advertisement in the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record. In addition to its well known iron mines in Chatham and Moore counties, just 40 miles from Greensboro, on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road, it announces the possession of other magnetic iron properties in Western North Carolina. One of these that we know of is in Madison county, a short distance below Alexanders. We congratulate Greensboro on this large enterprise, and hope ourselves to profit largely thereby. But this movement suggests very forcibly the feasibility of just such an establishment at Asheville. There are several very valuable deposits of magnetic iron ore in Buncombe and adjoining counties. Lime is within easy access all along the French Broad Valley, in the counties of Transylvania, Henderson and Madison. We are closer to coke supplies than Greensboro, and the timber of this section is inexhaustible for charcoal purposes. This Greensboro enterprise should set our people to thinking upon the subject of iron industries here. They claim that they can make Bessemer pig iron in Greensboro for less than \$8 per ton. They also propose to make steel and will draw upon Western North Carolina for magnetic ores. Should not Asheville endeavor to reap some of the advantages from the ore deposits of her own territory?

NOT EXACTLY SO.

The Boston Home Journal says:
'The race prejudice will, of course, eventually die out in the South; but at present it is in a most healthy condition, and seems as likely to destroy the country as to expire. The only consolation that can be found for reasonable people who appreciate the absurdity and the horror of this dreadful condition of the sins of the fathers in this second generation only, is by looking far ahead to that future which will have healed all this difference. In the meantime, history shows no better proof of the community suffering for the sins of the fathers than this section presents, where two elements condemned to live together continue to rend one another.'

Our contemporary strains much in drawing its conclusion. In the first place, there is no race conflict in the South; there are no more disturbances here than occur between bad elements in other sections of the country. In the second place, if the South is now suffering for the "sins of the fathers"—those who owned slaves—how about the sons of those New England "fathers" who owned slaves and only got rid of them not by freeing them but by selling them to the South as soon as they discovered the climate was unsuited to negro development. To hold people in bondage, whether as slaves or serfs, or political appendages, may be a grievous moral wrong; but we undertake to say that, in general, there are no kindlier relations subsisting between any peoples, even of the same race but of different conditions, on the globe, than exist between the whites and the blacks of the South. If the editor of the

Home Journal would venture away from home once in a life time, come South, visit the people outside of partisan political headquarters, he would, like the late Judge Kelly, who at one time held similar views, change his mind as regards the Southern people of both races. Come South, young man and grow up with the country.

A JUST DECISION.

Judge Hughes of the U. S. District court of Virginia rendered a very important and a very just decision at the recent sitting of the court. He held citizens of the United States cannot be arrested and tried for alleged violation of the election laws simply upon the "information" of a United States Attorney. Says Judge Hughes: "The grand jury represents the public conscience. If an act is committed offensive to the public peace, morals, interest, or policy, and is made criminal by law, the grand jury is the institution ordained in the English and American jurisprudence which is empowered to take the act under cognizance and determine whether or not the offender shall be prosecuted criminally. It is for the grand jury to declare whether the offense is so grave as to form a case for prosecution or so trivial as to be ignored." This was the opinion held and enforced by the late Judge Brooks of the Eastern district of this State, and ought to be observed by all judges. If the law contemplates such a thing, as is maintained by some, it cannot be altered too soon.

ARE EIGHT HOURS A DAY ENOUGH?

President Gompers of the National Federation of Labor addressed a large number of prominent men the following queries: First—Should the working people of our country be required to work more than eight hours a day?

Second—What would be, in your opinion, the effect of the general reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day upon the manhood, independence and citizenship of our people?

Some of the replies are as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, AUG. 5, 1889. Samuel Gompers, President of American Federation of Labor, New York City:

My Dear Sir—The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst. and to say that it has had his attention. You will find in his public speeches, both in the Senate and in canvasses, a full and frank expression of his views upon the questions you propound to him. He has not hesitated to give his mind to the public upon these very important matters. In his present relation to the public service, you will see the impropriety of his making any further statement, inasmuch as it is possible that some of the questions connected with the labor question may come before him for his official action. Very truly yours,

E. W. HALFORD, Private Secretary.

BENEFICIAL TO MANHOOD.

If there are any working people of our country who desire to work more than eight hours a day, I think they should be permitted to do so. A general reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day would, in my opinion, have a beneficial effect, upon the manhood, independence and citizenship of the people, if enough could be earned in that time to support the laborers and their families, and if the interval were spent in rational enjoyment or intellectual improvement. Having been for many years in the habit of working from twelve to sixteen hours a day myself, I should personally favor the reduction which you suggest. Very truly yours,

JOHN J. INGALLS, U. S. Senator, Kansas.

NO GENERAL RULE FEASIBLE.

As it regards the fixing of a day's labor at eight hours by arrangement between employers and employed, I think the matter depends so largely upon circumstances varying with different conditions of locality, clim

ate, nature of occupation, etc., that no general rule can be laid down upon the subject.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, U. S. Senator, Vt.

TEN HOURS NOT TOO MUCH.

I do not consider ten hours excessive as a day's work. My experience in the employment of people has been that it is those who have not asked "How many hours must I work?" but "how many may I?" who in a few years could dictate to me as to whether I could afford to let them go.

HENRY F. BLOUNT, University Park, Washington.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

I have a feeling that among the many wonderful effects of machinery there should be a reduction in the hours of labor, but I doubt the feasibility of drawing a hard and fast line at eight hours, when there are so many different branches of industry in which the conditions differ so widely.

F. B. THURBER, New York City.

IT IS RADICAL CHANGE.

I confess I have grave doubts as to the advantage of a sudden and radical change, such as is involved in an arbitrary reduction of a day's work to eight hours. E. H. AMMIDOWS, President American Protective Tariff League.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, the "Father of the House," died in Washington on the 9th inst. He had represented a Philadelphia district in Congress for fifteen consecutive terms. He was a very able, a very conscientious and kindly natured gentleman, and his loss will be greatly felt in public affairs.

The New Orleans States say: It appears that no "culled pussion ob quality" walks in Hayti, but goes from one place to another mounted on the back of a jack ass, and consequently when Fred Douglas persisted in perambulating from his office to his residence the Haytians regarded him as "po'trash" and turned up their noses at him. President Harrison ought to relieve the situation by sending his minister a speckled jack ass at once.

STATE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The walls of Roberson's racket store in Lincolnton fell on the 8th of January involving a loss of about \$8,000.

Dr. Thos. E. Skinner, of Raleigh, subscribed \$5,000 to the Baptist Woman's College provided it is placed at Raleigh.

A man named Parrish was hung in Raleigh Friday last for criminal assault upon his own thirteen year old daughter.

The Tuckasee Democrat says: Miss Claudia Isbell, of Asheville, came out Friday to visit the family of Judge Davies.

Winston is to have a new bank with a capital of \$150,000. Mr. Cameron Buxton, formerly of this city, is one of the directors.

The citizens of Macon county are determined to have a railroad from Franklin to Tallulah Falls or to the Western North Carolina railroad.

The Farmers' Alliance, at its meeting in Oxford, declared war on the cigarette trust. Much excitement exists in the central tobacco belt over the proposed trust.

There are about 150 hands shoveling dirt on the Winston and Mocksville railroad. It is estimated they will reach Mocksville in about four months.—Winston Sentinel.

The city of Newberne voted on the 9th, by a large majority, to subscribe \$50,000 to aid in constructing a railroad from Newberne to Wilmington. Only three votes against the proposition.

Through an unaccountable error Bradstreet's usually reliable trade journal reported the substantial house of Hall Bros. of Hickory as having made an assignment. The firm was never in better financial condition than at present.

A special from Washington city says: Miss Annie DeRossett, of Wilmington, is making an enviable reputation here as a vocalist. She is very popular in Mrs. Somer's school, where she is engaged a part of the time in teaching.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a fifth dividend, five per cent., in favor of the creditors of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., making in all fifty per cent. on claims proved, amounting to \$526,074. This bank failed March 27th, 1888.

About the 20th of January Attorney-General Davidson, Mr. R. H. Battle, and other leading lawyers are expected here to argue before the Supreme Court of the United States the case of the United

States vs. the State of North Carolina The Government is represented by the Hon. S. F. Phillips.

It is probable that the voters in some of the townships will be asked to vote a small subscription to the Atlantic and Danville, or as it is termed west of Danville, the Danville and East Tennessee railroad, to pass up Dan river nearly centrally through Stokes county.—Winston Sentinel.

With a new market house, several new tobacco factories, an electric street railway, electric lights, paved streets, many handsome new buildings, two building and loan associations, and a new bank (making four in all), Winston-Salem will show more progress during the next year than any town in North Carolina.—Winston Sentinel.

J. H. McNeely, of Burke county, shot B. O. Jenkins at the latter's distillery near Earle station, Cleveland county, on the 7th. McNeely was paying attention to Jenkins' pretty daughter, and the latter undertook to stop it by the use of a knife. In self defense McNeely shot him, inflicting a painful, though not fatal wound.

The executive Committee of the State Farmers' Alliance met in Raleigh this week and elected Mr. E. C. Beddingfield, of Wake, Secretary of the Alliance, to succeed Col. Polk. Mr. Beddingfield was a member of the last House of Representatives, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. He is a young man of capacity, character and industry, and will make an efficient and popular officer. No better selection could have been made.—State Chronicle.

From a paragraph in the Progressive Farmer it seems that the Farmers Alliance of this State is discussing some plan of insurance which the Progressive Farmer thinks will be perfected in a short time. What the scheme is we do not know or upon what plan it is to be operated, but if it can be established on a good sound basis, it will keep a vast amount of money at home which now goes out of the State annually for insurance to companies organized in other States. This money kept at home would help greatly in stimulating business and in developing the resources of the State, which needs every dollar it can get. We shall watch this movement with a good deal of interest.—Wilmington Star.

The Raleigh News-Observer says: Gov. Fowle yesterday offered rewards for Albert Campbell, William Harrell and David Harrell who murdered M. C. Cox in Mitchell county. Two hundred dollars is offered for each one or six hundred dollars for all three.—The supreme court will not reconvene regularly after the holidays till February 1. The court will, however, file some opinions about the 15th of this month. It is understood that an opinion on the Boyle case will be filed at that time.—There is said to be four thousand negroes at Wilson, N. C. waiting for an opportunity to go somewhere. Sheriff Briggs, who furnished us this information, says they are stuck in every place possible for them to occupy, and with no visible means of subsistence.

The Morganton Herald says: Details of a tragedy at Big Rock Creek, in Mitchell county, have been received. The place is on the Tennessee line, and the people are among the worst in the county. There is a distillery there operated by a man named Hobson, and free use of whiskey caused the trouble. There was on Christmas day a large gathering there all the people being white men well armed. A drunken row followed and three men, one named Lewis Garland, another named Cox, and the third not yet known, were shot and killed. Two days afterwards Monroe Garland, a brother of one of the victims, rode into the place. A crowd gathered at the same distillery. He rode up near the crowd and fired both barrels of a gun loaded with buckshot into the group. The result was the killing of three men and the wounding of twelve others. It is said that in the crowd when Monroe Garland did his deadly work were the men who had killed his brother and friends.

A big land deal was effected in Morganton last Monday by which the title to the Bond timber lands in Caldwell county passed to Philadelphia capitalists in exchange for a big pile of gold. The Bond tract consists of 18,440 acres of fine timber and mineral lands, and was the property of Miss. Louisa M. Bond. Col. S. McD. Tate executed a deed to the purchasers under a power of attorney from Miss Bond. The purchasers are Jos. W. Janney, Chas. M. Allen and Aurin B. Nichols, of Philadelphia, Pa., and the sale was effected by Mr. W. B. Council, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Boone, Watauga county. Mr. Council has also recently effected a sale to the same parties of the Davis entries in Caldwell and Watauga counties containing about 12,000 acres of land, so that the Philadelphia syndicate have control of 30,000 acres of the finest timber lands in the South. Most of the land lies along the base and the south slopes of the Blue Ridge in Caldwell county. We are informed that the purchase price of the Bond land was \$27,000, or \$1.50 per acre.—Morganton Herald.

Subscribe for the ASHEVILLE DEMOCRAT. Only \$1.50 per annum, in advance.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Comparative Tables Showing the Advantages of the Climate of Asheville for the Management and Care of Pulmonary Phthisis.

[BY KARL VON RUCK, B. S., M. D.]

Member of the American Climatological Association, member of the American Medical Association, Director of the Winyah Sanitarium for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Asheville, N. C.

The following tables and explanations show the value of treatment with and without climatic aid, in private practice and special institutions. The cases comprise all that came under my care in the last ten years of which I have accurate records, and have been able to ascertain the final outcome.

TABLE No. 1. 243 cases of Phthisis from private practice.

Table with columns: Stage of disease and management, Recovered, Much improved and still alive, Died, Percent.

The treatment of those who remained at home, in an extremely unfavorable climate where consumption is very prevalent, consisted in advice to live an outdoor life as far as possible, to exercise short of fatigue when free of fever. Directions were given as to general hygiene, and especially of the sick room, the diet was ordered to be as nutritious as possible and adapted from time to time to existing states of the digestive organs, as far as circumstances would allow.

The advantages of climate are strikingly evident in the percentage of recoveries, although it must be taken into consideration that it was chiefly the poorer class who make up the number treated at home, in whom less favorable hygienic conditions, often want of good and suitable food, and many times the necessity for continued labor, certainly had their influence in favoring the fatal course of the disease.

TABLE No. 2. 58 cases of Phthisis treated in a special institution in the same locality and consequently without climatic advantages.

Table with columns: Stage of disease, Recovered, Much improved but permanent result could be obtained, Moderately improved and gone home, No improvement & returned home by our advice, Died, Percent.

In connection with these cases it is fair to state that with few exceptions very far advanced or hopeless cases were not admitted. The management was practically the same as pursued in the next class and will be described further on.

TABLE No. 3. 39 cases of Phthisis treated in a special institution at Asheville, N. C., and consequently under favorable climatic conditions.

Table with columns: Stage of disease, Recovered, Much improved but permanent result could be obtained, Moderately improved and gone home, No improvement & returned home by our advice, Died, Percent.

Summary of Meteorological Observations for the Winter of 1888-1889. Table with columns: Month, Mean Temperature, Mean Maximum Temp., Mean Minimum Temp., Absolute Maximum Temp., Absolute Minimum Temp., Mean Daily Range of Temperature, Mean Relative Humidity, Mean Absolute Humidity, Number of Clear and Fair Days, Number of Cloudy and Rain Days, Number of Days Without Sunshine, Total Amount of Rainfall & Melted Snow in Inches, Snowfall in Inches, Mean Baromet. Corrected for Altitude and Temp., Direction of Prevailing Winds, Mean Force of Wind on Scale of 0 to 8.

Summary of Meteorological Observations for the Winter of 1888-1889.

E. U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE, WINYAH SANITARIUM, ASHEVILLE, N. C.