

#### A Question of Discipline.

A German was boasting, in the presence of some Russians, about the obedience and discipline of the German army, citing numerous instances from the war between France and Germany.

"Gentleman," replied one of the Russians, "what you say about the discipline in the German army amounts to nothing at all when compared with what occurs continually in the Russian army. But I will merely recite one instance of what occurred at the beginning of the Czar Nicholas, when the discipline in the Russian army was comparatively lax. At that time, before the telegraph was discovered, the Russians used signal stations, which were a few miles apart. The soldier made a signal, which was repeated by the soldier at the next station, and thus the news was conveyed thousands of miles.

"One day a soldier, at a station near St. Petersburg, did not see the signal in time, and dreading the punishment that awaited him for negligence, deliberately hung himself on the signal tower. The soldier at the next station mistook this for a signal, so he deliberately but promptly hung himself also. In consequence of the discipline which prevails in the Russian army, next day it was discovered that all the soldiers at the signal towers from St. Petersburg to Warsaw had hung themselves on their signal towers. Of course a much stricter discipline prevails at present, and—"

"That will do," replied the German, "I give it up."—Texas Siftings.

#### Union Losses in the Rebellion.

The losses of the Union armies during the Rebellion, as officially stated by the Adjutant-General of the United States, on July 7, 1869, were as follows:

Killed in battle	44,238
Died of wounds	33,993
Died of disease	149,043
Of other known causes	11,845
Of unknown causes	55,297
Total	294,416

Under date of Oct. 25, 1870, the Surgeon-General reported the following figures:

Total deaths, white	270,124
colored	33,380
Total	303,504

The following is considered by Phisterer to be the nearest correct statement it will ever be practicable to make. It is obtained by revising the above reports and comparing them:

Killed in battle	44,238
Died of wounds	49,205
Of other known causes	526
Died of disease	186,216
Unknown causes	24,184
Total	304,369

Of these, 26,168 are known to have died while prisoners of war. The engagements which show the greatest loss in killed, wounded and missing were: The Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864—Union killed 5,597, wounded 21,463, missing 10,677; total, 37,737. Spotsylvania C. H., May 8-18, 1864—Union killed 4,177, wounded 49,687, missing 2,577; total, 26,461. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863—Union killed 2,834, wounded 13,709, missing 6,643; total, 23,186. Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862—Union killed 1,010, wounded 9,416, missing 1,043; total, 12,469. Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862—Union killed 1,735, wounded 7,882, missing 3,956; total, 13,573. Campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, May 5 to Sept. 8, 1864—Union killed 5,284, wounded 26,129, missing 5,786; total, 37,199.

#### Unseating Republicans.

The immediate result of the adoption of the new rules will be the unseating of enough Democratic members to give the Republicans a good working majority. After this is accomplished, the raid on the Treasury surplus will begin in good earnest. The new rules have been framed for this especial purpose, and they will be worked to this end for all they are worth. The secondary result is likely to be the unseating of a great many Republicans.—Philadelphia Times.

We are apt to mistake our vocation by looking out of the way for occasions to exercise great and rare virtues, and by stepping over the ordinary ones that lie directly in the road before us. When we read, we fancy we could be martyrs; when we come to act, we cannot bear a provoking word.—Hannah More.

#### Bonfires in the South.

I was talking the other day with a gentleman just returned from a long trip through the South, when he told me about innumerable fires in the open air which he saw as the train swept across Alabama and Georgia at night. It seemed, he said, as if there was a bonfire in front of every country mansion.

C. H. Parmelee, a former Southerner, now living here, to whom I mentioned this observation, said to me: "Why, he was just about right. There is a bonfire in front of nearly every country mansion in the South to-night. It is located some distance from the house, and is built to gather the mosquitoes and insects, which fly to the light, and leave the people sitting on the porches in comfort. That is one of the oldest and most common practices in the South. Animals as well as insects are attracted by fire, you know. A horse will dash headlong into a fire at night, and when stables catch fire the only way to save the animals is to blindfold them with blankets."—New York Press.

#### What Does the Administration Mean?

What does the Administration mean by appointing negroes, and "low down" ones at that, to important post offices in the South? There is not a city or town in the North which would not resent the placing of a negro in charge of the post office, and the Republican party has never appointed a negro to any post office in the North during all its long lease of power. Why are negro officials forced upon the Southern whites when Northern whites are not required to have them? Do the Republican managers think the way to build up the Republican party in the South is to appoint Dudleys in such places as Americus? Or have those managers "got mad" at the Southern whites because they will not vote the Republican ticket, and made up their minds to use all the powers of the Federal Government to "aggravate" them?—N. Y. Evening Post.

#### And They Will be Overthrown.

To say that the House is a representative or deliberative body under the power here given the Speaker and Chairman, is to say that a partisan despotism is democracy. The door has been opened for the free play of unscrupulous men, and it must be shut. Dangerous precedents have been established in the past two or three weeks by the extraordinary action of the Speaker and his partisan supporters, but they can and should be overthrown when the case comes before the people for settlement.—Springfield Republican.

#### Buttermilk.

A Western paper pays this tribute to buttermilk: Of all the dairy products buttermilk is perhaps the least appreciated. It is more easily digested than sweet milk, as it has undergone a fermentation which is a partial digestion, and enters the stomach in a loose fisky state, easily acted upon by the gastric juice. In some respects it resembles koumiss, the most digestible of milk products. It is a decided laxative; counteracts constipation.

#### Serving Bananas.

A favorite way of serving bananas in New Orleans is to cut them, lengthwise in two pieces, dust them with powdered sugar, a little lemon juice and bits of butter, and to bake them in the oven for twenty-five minutes. They should be basted with the butter once or twice while baking, and served hot in the dish in which they are cooked.

#### The Administration Scores the South.

Another negro has been appointed Postmaster of a prosperous town of Georgia, and a negro who was recently fined \$50 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct at that. Harrison would sooner take a serpent by the fang than make such an appointment at the North. But then the South is not a full sister in the Union under this Administration.—Louisville Times.

It is certain, that either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught, as men take disease one of another; therefore, let them take heed of their company.—Shakespeare.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.—Hume.

#### The National Dish.

However divided American statesmen may be about pie in general, and however the humorists of the great West may poke fun at the dainty, there is but one feeling in regard to pumpkin pie. Pumpkin pie is a national dish. It is the king of pies—or, perhaps, it would be more democratic to say the president of pies. It is something to rally round the flag for, to fight and bleed and die for, so that generations coming after may eat in peace the delicious pumpkin pie. Probably no issue would make the United States a unit so quick as the question of pumpkin pie. It has all the good qualities that a pie ought to have and none of the objectionable features that some pies, alas, do have. It has not the upper crust that makes the apple pie so objectionable, and this absence of upper crust makes the pumpkin a truly democratic pie. It is soft and sweet and delicious and grateful and comforting. The man who lays a hand on the great American pumpkin pie except in kindness and with a view to getting outside of it—shoot him on the spot.—Detroit Free Press.

#### Berwick Sponge Cake.

Beat three eggs two minutes, add one and one-half cups of sugar, beat five minutes. One cup of flour with one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, juice of half a lemon, stir one-half teaspoonful of soda in one-half cup of water, beat all together one minute; lastly add one more cup of flour, and beat three minutes.

#### Graham Crackers.

One quart of graham flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter, milk to make a stiff dough. Knead five minutes. Roll thin and bake ten minutes.

Let the sick room be large, sunny, well ventilated, but without any extra hangings. An extra bed, to which a patient may be moved, is a good thing. Air the room at least three times a day, keeping the temperature about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Keep the pillows and bedclothing fresh. Above all, do not whisper in the sick room, or talk, or rustle newspapers, or click knitting-needles.

Anger is an affected madness compounded of pride and folly, and an intention to do commonly more mischief than it can bring to pass; and, without doubt, of all passions which naturally disturb the mind of man it is most in our power to extinguish, at least to suppress and correct our anger.—Clarendon.

Blue soap, rendering the employment of bluing in laundry work unnecessary, is made by incorporating with ordinary soap a solution of aniline green in strong acetic acid. By the action of the alkali of the soap the green is converted into blue, uniformly coloring the mass.

Disobedient children, if preserved from the gallows, are reserved for the rack, to be tortured by their own posterity. One complaining, that never father had so undutiful child as he had. Yes, said his son, with less grace than truth, my grandfather had.—Fuller.

In case of a bite from a rabid dog, Dr. Billings, of New York, recommends that the wound be cauterized with strong carbolic acid. It is much less painful and more effective than with a hot iron. The wounds will also heal in less time.

There is nothing of which men are more liberal than their good advice, be their stock of it ever so small; because it seems to carry in an intimation of their own influence, importance or worth.—Young.

Flannels and blankets may be soaked in a pail of water containing one tablespoonful of ammonia and a little suds. Rub as little as possible, and they will be white and clean and will not shrink.

The mind should be allowed to dwell only on thoughts that are happy, satisfying or perfect. Happy thoughts! We have them when we expect them, and are in a state to receive them.—Joubert.

In using ammonia for domestic purposes, one tablespoonful to a quart of water is about the ordinary proportion.

#### North Carolina's Future.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Times says:

"Mr. Bookwalter, the rich citizen of Ohio who lives in New York, in a recent conversation was asked: 'Do you regard Pittsburgh as liable to be supplanted relatively in the steel manufacture?' His reply was as follows: 'Yes, I do. For a long period of time they had a concurrence of water transportation there, which brought them both ore and coal or ore and coke. But better ores for making steel are now found at a remote distance from Pittsburgh. The best ores we have for steel purposes are those of Lake Superior. The information I have is that the most eligible center in the whole land for making of iron and steel is off in the far pocket of North Carolina, adjacent to South Carolina and Tennessee. I rather think that the steel making districts of this country, including the manufacture of iron, will ultimately be found in three groups. First, the North Carolina and East Tennessee group; next, the North Alabama group, and third, the Northwestern group, comprising the Lake Superior ores, and those of Wisconsin. As I have said before, the earth is comparatively poor in the anti-phosphoric or steel-making ores, and they have to be hunted down, and when found are thrice valuable compared to former times. The consumption of iron in the making of steel, which is a branch of iron, is something prodigious. Think of 20,000,000 tons of shipping coming every year through the Sault Ste. Marie! Such a thing would have seemed impossible to us a few years past. I was looking at the map recently and marveled at the nearness to the seacoast of those North Carolina ores, such as are found in what is called the Cranberry Tract. Large iron mills have been built at Greensboro, N. C., and other railroad points, where the new fields of coal and ore can be brought in advantageously.'"

Commenting on this the Morganton Herald well says:

"The article copied from the Pittsburgh Times, which appears in this paper, is very significant just now in view of the fact that such companies as the Columbia, of Philadelphia, are moving heaven and earth to get control of all the iron deposits in Western North Carolina. Mr. Bookwalter is the head of a great firm of Ohio engine builders, he has made a close study of the field, and what he says is entitled to great weight. We concur in the opinion he expresses that Western North Carolina will become the centre of the steel industry of the country, but if the present owners of our fine iron properties are to realize anything out of these mines more than a mere song, they must adopt some other course than that they have heretofore taken. They must sufficiently develop their mines to show prospective purchasers what they have to offer. They cannot expect the top of the market for their wares unless they put them in marketable shape. We know of a number of men who are the owners of what they consider inexhaustible deposits of iron, and yet they have never exhibited enough faith in the truth of their assertions to spend a small pittance in uncovering the veins, and sufficiently developing the property to show what there is in it. These men cannot expect to sell 'a pig in a poke' and yet obtain the price of a well fattened porker. They must make up their minds either to spend a little money on their mines or else stand the chance of disposing of them at possibly the one hundredth part of their market value. The men who buy mines are generally somewhat above the average of intelligence, as our mine owners may have observed, and they are either going to know what they are buying, or if they have to gamble for it they will be certain not to bet too high. If a mine is worth anything it is worth a careful test, and the owner can make no better investment than by having it thoroughly tested. If it is worthless, the sooner the owner is aware of it the sooner he will cease building air castles and go to work at something else."

In private conversation between friends, the wisest men very often talk like the weakest; for, indeed, the talking of a friend is nothing else but thinking aloud.—Addison.

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