

THE DEMOCRAT.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

FATHER BOYLE ACQUITTED.

The second trial of Father Boyle, accused of ravishing Geneva Whitaker of Raleigh, took place last week in the superior court of Wake, Judge McRae presiding. After two days the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." On his first trial last fall Father Boyle was found guilty. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and a new trial granted. However the condemnation of Father Boyle's action, the public mind concedes the justice of the verdict. The facts did not make out a case of rape. Every circumstance upon which to base a prejudice was arraigned against him and yet the jury, superior to such motives, acquits him of the crime.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

This Spring will witness probably the most disastrous overflow which the lower Mississippi valley has ever experienced. Numerous immense crevasses have already occurred below Memphis; and large portions of the rich alluvial soil of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana are under water. The storms in the west of last week with heavy rains will again flood the Ohio and Missouri rivers, making the overflow in the lower Mississippi still worse.

Sergeant Dunn's sensational predictions to the effect that the city of New Orleans will be overwhelmed and life there will not be worth five cents is beyond doubt an ignorant and exaggerated statement. It is ridiculed by the New Orleans papers and to those familiar with conditions on the lower Mississippi is absurd. Nevertheless the damage to property throughout the valley will no doubt be immense.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY LEAGUE.

An anti-lottery league has been organized in New Orleans, composed of a number of business men and politicians. This organization will make a vigorous fight against the proposed extension of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The anti-lottery league has issued a circular in which it calls attention to the effort of the lottery to secure a renewal of its charter, says the passage of a constitutional amendment to that effect would imperil the Democratic party in the State, and would involve virtually a submission of the question to the decision of the colored vote, and that it behooves all good citizens who desire the abolition of this great gambling institution and the removal of its corrupting influence from politics to give a helping hand in the contest. In conclusion it urges organization in every parish in the State, and calls upon the leading spirits in each locality to join.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The applauding of Father Boyle upon his acquittal of the charge of rape in Raleigh was remarkable. There is certainly nothing in the history of the case, whether rape or not rape, which calls for that sort of demonstration. The only possible apology for it seems to be in the idea that justice triumphed in the face of prejudice. But that Boyle should receive

any personal consideration and be called on, as he was, for a speech, was carrying the reaction in his favor rather too far.

The greatest damage by the cyclone in the West seems to have been in small towns in Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee. Several of these were completely wiped out with much loss of life.

The Charlotte News has been enlarged and has new type. It is greatly improved in appearance and continues to be the best local paper in the State.

The Drift in Massachusetts.

The publication of the leading features of the McKinley bill has thrown the manufacturers of Massachusetts into a state of mind. They had hoped for some concessions to New England's industries, but find that Pennsylvania ideas dominate and that they are left out in the cold. Free wool is deemed very desirable by them, for they have seen the advantage of free hides and untaxed leather; and free coal they say they must have. Their cry of distress has fallen on deaf ears, and their disappointment is keen. There is consequently a great commotion in the Bay State. Associations are forming on different lines from those that have heretofore sustained the Republican party in that section, and Republican firms are not a whit behind their Democratic brethren in the new departure. The Legislature has been asked to petition Congress to give the desired relief.

The proposition to tax hides has stirred up the boot and shoe men particularly, and there seems to be an impression that this, together with the general drift of the bill, will result in swinging the pendulum on the side of the Democratic contention for freer trade.

Mr. Means, the noted shoe manufacturer, having understood that Congressman Morse was opposing the duty on hides because there are shoe factories in his district, has addressed him an open letter begging him not to do so, but to pile on the tax. He gives his reasons as follows:

1st. Because wool is the keystone of your protection arch, and if we can knock that out your whole flimsy structure tumbles down.

2d. Because "consistency is a jewel," and if you protectionists wish to be consistent you ought to put a duty on hides so long as you keep a duty on wool.

3d. Because the people of this country do not yet fully appreciate the fact that a duty on wool is an oppressive burden upon them all, and this fact will be appreciated when it is taught by a proper object lesson. Such an object lesson will be furnished by a duty on hides; this duty, if imposed, will demoralize the whole shoe and leather industry for about six months, and thus expose in its nakedness the mischief working scheme which your party chooses to call "protection for American labor."

4th. Because the thing which you call protection has been and is nothing more nor less than a government pudding. The pudding seekers swarm to Washington, each one trying to see how much he can get. The pudding distributors are vainly trying to satisfy the seekers. The impossibility of harmonizing conflicting interests will make it impossible for you to continue the distribution of favors to those who come to Washington falsely claiming to represent the people.

5th. Because I have been taught by practical business experience to believe that our country cannot attain the highest possible industrial prosperity until every particle of the protection element is eliminated from our tariff schedule, and because I believe that the placing of a duty on hides will quickly bring about this result.

6th. Because I believe in a tariff for revenue only, while you believe in a tariff for politics only, and because I would like to see you and your protectionist friends commit political suicide by an act of supreme folly.

7th. Because it is beautiful to see the advocates of a tariff for politics only tying themselves up in a knot, and because the tighter you tie the knot, the better it is for the interests of the people.

8th. Because you protection-

ists have it in your power to make the hide an instrument for the salvation of our industries. If you put a duty upon it, we shall struggle and suffer for a few months, and after that American industries and American labor will be able to entirely throw off the burden of all oppressive tariff taxation, and will enjoy all the prosperity which your party now denies them.

Does Farming Pay?

The State Chronicle, after commenting upon the loss sustained by farmers in the cotton section, says:

While this temporary depression rests heavily upon a large body of our farmers, it is gratifying to know that in the tobacco section of the State, although the crop has not been large, the farmers have been paid larger prices for their tobacco and are more prosperous than for years. And the best part of this is that the bright tobacco belt, which was once supposed to embrace only a few counties, extends from the Virginia line to Pitt county on one hand, and to South Carolina in another direction. Five years ago Nash county had never raised any bright tobacco and its farmers did not know that the soil was adapted to it. A number of farmers tried it, and now Nash ranks with the best of the old tobacco counties. On the 14th of February Mr. R. H. Ricks, a prominent farmer of Nash, sold in Henderson, 22 lots of tobacco 4,579 pounds, for \$1,934.77, an average for all grades of \$42.25 per 100 pounds. He had in tobacco last year 45 acres and will average for the entire crop \$45 per 100 pounds. Mr. Ricks says that farming does pay, and will this year plant 75 acres in tobacco. What is true of Nash is in less measure true of Wilson county, which is preparing to follow the example of Nash.

Vance county farmers find that farming pays well. In December, 1889, Mr. D. Y. Cooper bought a farm of 519 acres, 31 miles from Henderson, for which he paid in cash \$5,080. This year the crop of tobacco alone on that farm will bring him from \$6,500 to \$7,000. Mr. Cooper owns three farms near Henderson which cost him about \$10,000. They pay him annually a 20 per cent. dividend. Of course he has the best tenants that can be had, and makes every edge cut. But so do all men who understand their business. What enterprise in the State is paying so handsome a dividend? Mr. Cooper says that raising bright tobacco does pay, and pay handsomely. On the same road, and in the same neighborhood in which Mr. Cooper's 519 acre farm is situated, are other farmers who have done quite as well with tobacco. Mr. S. H. Satterwhite, a progressive young farmer, sold the product of two acres for \$695.50. For about 200 acres of land he paid \$1,000, and now from two acres he gets nearly enough to pay the purchase price. The value of his tobacco crop alone this year will be about \$5,000, and it has not cost him to exceed \$1,000 to make it. Besides the tobacco, he has made all his supplies. On the same road Mr. Frank Wortham and Mr. Thomas B. Floyd, both progressive young farmers, made a success. Mr. Wortham sold one 2-horse load of tobacco for \$650.55. His crop will bring him about \$4,000, and he made it and his supplies at a cost of about \$1,000. Mr. Floyd, with two horses, will sell his crop for \$3,000. In this same neighborhood we might give the experience of other gentlemen who will answer the question "Does farming pay?" in the affirmative.

Mr. Roswell Pettibone Flower Representative in Congress from New York, has been frank enough to declare that the New York delegation would vote for a \$25,000,000 River and Harbor bill on condition that New York should get a fair share of the "pie." Such is statesmanship in this favored land of the free!—Philadelphia Record.

"The Court Bureau Limited," is the name of a company organized in London under eminently respectable directorship, to act as a sort of social clearing-house, through which cards may be exchanged and invitations issued and received.

The Brooklyn Eagle has "slated" three New York statesmen in the following order: Cleveland for President, Mayor Chapin for Governor, and Gov. Hill for United States Senator.

Cutting and Arranging Food.

It pays to be nice about it. Never use any but the bread knife to slice bread, and if possible cut no more than is actually needed.

It is a good plan to follow the modern fashion of "slice as wanted," though this may savor of stinginess to our country mothers. A lot of bread to dry is not economical. It does not add to the attractiveness of the table, especially if a lot of crumbs are allowed to remain, hence we say cut just enough.

See to it also that your knife is sharp, or your slices will be ragged and irregular. Evenly cut slices, not too thick or too thin, are more tempting.

In cutting a pie that is to grace the table before serving it is well to bring geometrical fitness to bear. The eye and a little trained carefulness will generally do it. A chicken pie so cut that some pieces are a third larger than others is not illustrative of this carefulness. In the cutting of pies, as all other things, it is a good plan to do it well. A pie that is carefully, neatly trimmed round the edge in making looks nicer upon the table or plate and slips upon the knife better.

Perhaps all housekeepers are not as careful to have a cake-knife as one for bread, but I consider it quite essential. Only yesterday I ate a piece of cake I am sure was cut with a knife used in peeling onions just before, and it did not add to the flavor of the cake. And again, cut cake into regular blocks; calculate a little before beginning; you will have a nicer looking dish for your table.

We have not quite become accustomed to "cut as you go" in cake, but I am not sure but the day is fast approaching.

Sauces for tea in a glass dish with glass preserve plates beside add to the tea-table. It may be less conventional, but surely has a cheerful look, especially if the berry spoon rests near.

The butter plate also receives less attention in many homes than it should. Glass is, I think, preferable, and should have a good cover. Two covered butter dishes are within the means of almost every family. They should never be used for anything but butter, and should alternate often. A tidy butter dish will sometimes redeem a poorly set table, and really there seems little reason why we should ever have a poorly set table; yet such is the positive fact, notwithstanding many costly luxuries are upon it.—Good Housekeeping.

Freemen of Maine.

The Baltimore Sun says, the Democrats of Biddeford, Maine, have advantages over their Southern brethren. They can elect their entire ticket, and while doing it resent the improper interference of partisan federal officials without being accused of rebellion against the best government the world ever saw. It is to be noted that their victory follows hard upon the exploits of Speaker Reed, a Maine man, in demolishing the safeguards of the minority that existed in the rules of the House for a hundred years. The people of Maine are perhaps ashamed of their representative, and in giving Democratic majorities in their local elections mean to teach the same lesson that was taught in the recent municipal elections in New York and Iowa. They are to be congratulated on being in a position to teach anything. If they lived in the South the census would be quoted to show how their elections went. It is still, therefore, a privilege in some respects to live in Maine.

A Northern Club.

A club composed of Northerners is to be organized in Atlanta, Ga. One of the promoters of the enterprise thus explains its object: "To work assiduously and incessantly for the best interest of the States in which we make our home. There will be absolutely no politics in the organization. We believe that we, who have made our homes in Georgia and her sister States, are in the best possible position to tell the people of the North the truth about the South. We are all of one mind on the subject. We can tell the people of the North the true state of affairs here—of the South's wonderful resources, of her great growth, industrial and otherwise—and of the many other features which make this section the most desirable on the continent. And we propose to do it."

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