

Matrimony in Montana.

A majority of the wives of the prominent and wealthy men of Montana today were teachers before they were married, and at the present rate of marriage among the teachers this is likely to remain a fact for many years yet.

An apt illustration of the high esteem in which teachers are held by male Montanians is given in the history of the school at the little town of Choteau. This town is in Northern Montana, close to the Blackfoot Indian reserve, in the centre of one of the richest agricultural and grazing sections in the state. There are never more than fifteen scholars at the school, most of the settlers being bachelors, and the salary is \$100 a month. The town is sixty miles from the railroad and the stage trip is a very tiring one.

When the school was opened, some three years ago, a very prepossessing young lady from Missouri was the first instructor. The school was opened in September, and in December she was married to a well-to-do stockman. Before her marriage, with the consent of the trustees, she went to her old home for a friend to succeed her, and the spring saw the friend a bride too. The trustees then employed a man, but the bachelor ranchmen, who contributed largely to the maintenance of the school, protested, and the second year saw a lady in the teacher's chair. She and her successor were also married to good citizens before the year closed, and the school now has a man and his wife at its head. The bachelors are protesting, and it is thought that the old order of things will be resumed before many months.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Menagerie Ran the Ship.

A ship recently arrived at Boston from West Africa with a cargo of zoological curiosities for various museums and circuses. There were on board twelve snakes, 400 parrots and cockatoos, monkeys, an orang-outang, a gorilla and two crocodiles. Before the vessel had been long at sea all the corn provided for the birds was eaten by rats, and only four parrots escaped death from starvation. During the progress of a gale the snakes and crocodiles escaped, invaded the forecastle and fought with each other and with the rats. At the end of five days one crocodile remained alive, but before the storm abated he was crushed by a portion of the cargo falling down. The monkeys fled to the rigging and were washed away. The gorilla got out of his wooden cage, seized an iron bar and added to the interest of the occasion by knocking down the negro cook. None of the crew will voluntarily ship on another vessel carrying a menagerie.

A Curious Book That Can't Be Bought.

Mr. Wakeman Holberton, of Abbey & Imbrie, has recently completed a book which has required over two years in the making. It is bound in red Turkey morocco, and it is a beautiful addition, not only to angling literature, but also to the illuminator's art. It is not literature properly speaking, because there is only one copy, and it is illuminated with as much care and skill as the monks in the middle ages were wont to devote to the making of their missals.

It contains an account of a trip of a few New York sportsmen, of whom Mr. Holberton was one, in 1877, to Kanuska lake, in the northwest corner of Idaho. It is on Irish linen paper, and the text is printed in a small clear hand, while the initial letters of the chapters are illuminated in the Fourteenth century style of the art. Water color and pen and ink views of the shores of the lake and of the flies fished with and of the fish caught on the lake adorn almost every page. The frontispiece is a pretty water color of the Dolly Varden trout, the rainbow trout and the black spotted or "cutthroat" trout. The book cannot be bought.—New York Sun.

The Mayor Said "Rats."

Mayor Cregier, ordinarily, is rather precise in his speech and is seriously opposed to the use of slang words. There is one thing, however, that he objects to still more, and that is the conundrum fiend. A conundrum sprung on him sets him wild and sometimes induces him to sputter out a slang word or two. Comptroller Onahan met the mayor one day, and either forgetting or not knowing his honor's antipathy to riddles, said to him: "Mayor, I just heard a first class conundrum, the best I ever heard. See if you can guess it. What makes a cat walk softly?" The mayor began to fume and continued getting warmer as Onahan progressed. By the time the comptroller had finished the mayor's face was a perfect picture of disgust, and he could find but one word to fitly express his feelings, and that he snapped out savagely. It was "Rats." A stiffling broke over the comptroller's face, and in surprise he exclaimed: "That's the answer; who told you?"—Chicago Herald.

Almost Strangled by her Collar.

A tight fitting collar almost caused the death of Miss Eckstein a young woman residing in Waterford township, Camden county. While having her hair combed and brushed she let her collar rest on the back of the chair. Her collar pressed against her throat with such force that she was unable to raise her head again, and was being slowly strangled. Her maid noticed her eyes protruding and her face becoming red, and immediately called for help. The young woman was carried to a lounge, and with assistance was restored to consciousness. The physician declared that if she had been permitted to sit on the chair a few seconds longer she would have been dead.—Philadelphia Record.

The Dissecting Map.

A well known physician of Glens Falls is constructing an ingeniously contrived invention which he calls a dissecting map. When finished the map will show all parts of the throat and head above the shoulders. The exterior gives a faithful representation of the head and shoulders, with the cuticle an absent quantity. Each section can be lifted at various points. It will prove a valuable invention, of decided interest to medical men.—New York Telegram.

ASHEVILLE 1880-1889.

THE WONDERFUL RECORD OF A DECADE.

The Annual Report of the President of the Asheville Board of Trade.

At the annual meeting of the Asheville Board of Trade I think it proper that a report be made on the business of the city at the present time, its prospects for the future, and in doing so, view it in its relations to the past, thus instituting a comparison between its condition in 1880 with what it is now at the beginning of 1890.

With this object in view, I commenced a few weeks ago to collect matter for this report, intending to confine myself to a brief review of the mercantile interests of the city, as illustrated by the business of the past year. But as I advanced in the collection of facts and statistics so much sprang up before me, suggested by the original subject of investigation, that I felt it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to embrace other topics proving what a grand exhibit we could make of the developments of the city in all its relations to population, enterprise and achievements within the past ten years.

The statistics presented have been compiled with great care, and are approximately accurate. It has been a widely conceived, but assuredly an erroneous impression that Asheville is purely a health and pleasure resort. To that feature I offer no dissent. It deserves all that is said of it in that regard, and year by year it adds largely to its seekers after health and pleasure. But to the charms of climate and scenery we add unsurpassed inducements to the investor, the manufacturer, the artisan, the merchant, and all seeking homes, either for pleasure or profit. For the proof:

Ten years ago Asheville contained a population of 2,610. To-day she has a population of 12,000.

In 1880 the assessed value of the property in the city was \$904,428. To-day it is \$4,393,234, an increase of 500 per cent. in ten years.

In 1880 the mercantile business amounted to about \$500,000. The total business of the city for the year 1889 amounted to \$4,956,090.64.

The increase of business in 1889 over the business of 1888 was 25 per cent.

In 1880 there were sold on the Asheville tobacco market 150,000 pounds of leaf tobacco for which was paid \$12,000. At the close of the tobacco year ending September 1, 1889, there had been sold 4,178,838 pounds, for which was paid \$422,479.26. I am informed by the secretary of the Tobacco Association that the sales from the 1st of September, 1889, to the present time show an increase of about 20 per cent. over any previous year for the same length of time.

The real estate transactions for the past year amounted to \$819,000. And this has been done without the influence of a boom, but in the natural order.

The large purchases of Mr. George Vanderbilt in the vicinity of Asheville are not included. Mr. Vanderbilt on his visits to Asheville saw how he could judiciously employ his money and indulge his tastes by getting possession of and adorning large tracts of land, embodying every variety and feature of natural beauty. He acquired on the south side of the Swannanoa river, and along the French river about 6,000 acres, for which it is estimated he paid half a million dollars. He is now engaged in the developing of his plans, building costly residences, outbuildings, farm houses, stables, etc., laying out extensive roads and drives, planting orchards, forming plantations of evergreens and other trees. He has employed in that work to-day about 300 hands and fifty teams. I mention this more carefully because the example of Mr. Vanderbilt may not be lost upon others, and because his large purchases have not taken up all the eligible locations in the vicinity of Asheville.

As indicating the steady and continuous growth of the city, I will state that during the year 1889 there were erected here 184 buildings at a cost of \$528,800.

There are fifteen manufacturing and lumber establishments within the city limits, with an aggregate capital of \$800,000, doing an annual business of \$1,100,000. Among these are the C. E. Graham Manufacturing company's mills, employing 250 hands and running 260 looms and 6,100 spindles, the output being plaids, ginghams, sheeting, etc.

The Asheville Furniture and Lumber company are employing about 90 hands and engaged in making out of the fine natural woods elegant and durable furniture which has already received a large demand at home and abroad.

The Asheville Milling company is making on a very large scale very superior roller process flour and all other products of a flouring mill.

The Asheville Tobacco Works manufactures fine chewing and smoking tobacco.

Mean annual temperature 54.52° F. mean maximum temperature 65.59° F. mean minimum temperature 44.90° F. absolute minimum temperature 7.61° F. absolute maximum temperature 90.06° F. mean daily range of temperature 20.61° F. mean daily variation of temperature 3.09° F. mean relative humidity 65.55. mean absolute humidity 35.49 grains.

Average number of clear and fair days in each month 24 5-10. Average number of cloudy and rainy days in each month 5 6-10. There were only ten days in the year in which there was no sunshine.

Average number of days on which 1-100 of an inch or more of rain fell in each month 9 7-10. Average monthly rainfall including melted snow in inches 3 14-100. Total rainfall for the year in inches 37 68-100.

Mean annual barometer corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level, 30.17. Prevailing winds, N. and N. W. Average amount of ozone present of possible 100, 54 per cent.

There are four miles of electric street railway running to the most prominent points in the city. There are two systems of electric lighting, the arc and incandescent, by which the streets are lighted and also business houses, public buildings and private dwellings. In addition to these there are gas works which share largely in such uses.

There are three graded schools for white pupils and one for colored pupils, educating altogether twelve hundred children. There are, moreover, two male academies, two female colleges, one female high school and one theological school.

There are sixteen churches for all denominations and oth races, one public library, three club houses, and a Y. M. C. A.

There are two fire companies and a Gauewehr fire alarm system, and also a telephone system.

There are two daily newspapers, besides six weekly and one monthly.

Our railroad system connects us speedily with all parts of the country with double daily trains. It may be stated here that in our population are included about two thousand residents of Northern and foreign birth, the latter being chiefly English and Scotch.

The city has a debt of \$240,000 in water works and sewer bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest.

There are one hundred and forty-four business houses in the city; and in this connection I will state that last year there were only two failures, and those for small amounts. This is highly creditable to the good business judgment and high intelligence of our merchants, and it presents a record unsurpassed by any town of similar size in the whole country.

The State, county, city and school tax is \$1.75 per annum on the \$100 worth of property. The assessment of property is about 60 per cent. of the actual value. A city ordinance passed about three years ago exempts from taxation for five years all manufacturing establishments having a capital of \$5,000 and over.

The business outlook for the current year is very bright, and promises to be of unusual activity. Several large real estate transactions are now being negotiated, which will involve large expenditure of money in improvements.

The manufacturing business of the city is enlarging rapidly, and I make the prediction that within the next ten years Asheville will be the largest hard wood manufacturing city in the South. Dr. C. D. Smith, the well-known scientist of Macon county, stated that Western North Carolina contained the hard wood in which the world is to be supplied in the next fifty years. With one exception North Carolina has the largest per centage of forest area of any of the Southern States, that area in acres being 57.9 of the whole, and this per centage is greater in Western North Carolina than in any other part of the State. It abounds in that most valuable timber, poplar, now growing so greatly in favor in the Northern markets, and also in oak, hickory, black walnut, ash, cherry, locust, pine, etc., etc.

I have thus presented as briefly as could be done, in the time permitted me, an outline of the chief interests of our city, but not enough to do the subject the full justice it merits.

Let the People Read and Remember.

Messrs. Crisp and others have already brought out the fact that in a previous House, which the Republicans controlled, Mr. Blaine, their leader then as he is to-day, while acting as Speaker, declared in the most emphatic manner possible against the ruling under which Mr. Reed proposes to form a quorum to-day. Mr. Blaine was appealed to and asked to count the Democrats present, but not voting in order to assure a quorum, but refused to do so, and declared it could not be done constitutionally.

The fact of Mr. Blaine's ruling, as we have already noticed, has been given. It must prove interesting to quote his exact words, for the warning he then gave is most appropriate to-day.

Here is the discussion as given verbatim in Congressional Record, Forty-third Congress, Second Session, Vol. III, page 1734:

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.

Per cent.	Number.	Recovered.	Much improved and still alive.	Per cent.	Number.
.....

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

Stage of disease.	Number.	Recovered.	Much improved and still alive.	Per cent.	Number.
.....

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

Stage of disease.	Number.	Recovered.	Much improved but gone home before permanent benefit could be obtained.	Per cent.	Number.
.....

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. 4. 22 cases of Phthisis still under treatment in the same institution.

Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.
.....

Of the cases in Table No. 3 reported as recovered, I, of course, am aware that these results may be changed by relapses in the future, but the disease in some of the much improved cases would have undoubtedly become permanently arrested if they had remained under treatment.

Of the improved cases in the advanced stage of Table No. 4, a cure in the sense of permanent arrestment of the disease is very probable. The scarcity of early stage cases, only 9 out of 51, makes the total results of course less favorable, but on the whole it must appear evident to any observer that the results are much better than obtained without favorable climate and under the same management.

The climatic influence is equally apparent in Table No. 1, and while I am fully aware of the fact that such small numbers do not justify absolute conclusions, they nevertheless are sufficient for the endorsement of the method which appears to give the best results, and are given in the hope that others may add their experience in the future.

For climatic advantages, in my choice of places, I was somewhat governed by the results obtained in cases sent away from private practice which are recorded in Table No. 1. I selected Asheville, N. C., after full personal investigation of its climate, especially with reference to the immunity from phthisis of its native residents, which by the labors of Dr. Marcy, of Boston; Dr. Gleitsmann, of New York; Dr. Chaille, of New Orleans; Drs. Lloyd and Segur, of Brooklyn, and others, was previously well established.

Before the preparation of this paper I again examined the records of deaths for the city of Asheville during the year past, and with considerable expenditure of time, investigated the history and nativity of the 11 deaths from phthisis, which appear in these records; I find that of these cases ten occurred in persons who came to Asheville for their health from a distance, and only one, a negro, can be considered a resident. We have therefore, no deaths from phthisis among the white population at all, and only one out of a population of over 10,000 inhabitants. The death rate from all causes is very low, especially among the whites, the city is clean, and the recent completion of a thorough system of sewerage, the presence of good water works with filters, and the establishment of an efficient board of health with a competent medical man for its executive officer, leaves little to be desired from a sanitary point of view; now the city government will need to deal with the improvements needed in streets and side-walks, and the establishment of a public park to make Asheville one of the leading resorts for pulmonary diseases in the United States.

Older meteorological data, especially the observations made by Dr. Gleitsmann, of New York, are recorded in medical literature, and have been confirmed by the observations made during the last year by the U. S. Signal Service station under my charge, as may be seen from the following table:

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 Rainy Days.	Number of Days Without Sunshine.	Number of Days on which 0.01 or more of rain fell.	Total Amount of Rainfall & Melted Snow in Inches.	Snowfall in Inches.	Number of Days on which 0.10 or more of snow fell.	Mean Baromet. Corrected for Altitude and Temp.	Direction of Prevailing Winds.	Mean Force of Wind on Scale of 0 to 6.	
.....

In and Around Asheville.

AS THE DEMOCRAT is read very largely by visitors in the city, and many who desire information concerning our city and section, we insert the following items of interest:

- HOTELS IN AND AROUND ASHEVILLE. Battery Park, J. B. Steiner, manager. Swannanoa, Rawls Bros., S. Main St. Grand Central, S. R. Chedester, Patton Avenue. Carolina House, W. A. James, N. Main St. Neville House, old Eagle, N. Main St. Western Hotel, Mrs. McBrayer & Son, Main St. Slagle Hotel, J. L. Slagle, Patton Avenue. Oak Street Inn, Dr. Hartman, Oak & Wood Sts. Winyah Sanitarium, K. V. Ruck, Camp Patton. Glen Rock, A. G. Haysburton, Depot. Skyland Hotel, 2 miles out. Arden Park, 10 miles out. Alexander's, 10 miles out. Carrier's White Sulphur, 5 miles out. Blackwell's White Sulphur, 12 miles out. PRIVATE RESIDENCES WHERE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED. Anderson, Mrs. E. W., 20 Bearden Avenue. Adams, Mrs. J. S., 41 Spruce St. Baird, Miss Vickie, 1 mile out, S. Main St. Breese, E., College St. Brown, Mrs. L. V., 52 College St. Carter, Mrs. M. E., French Broad Ave. Coffin, Misses, 31 Haywood St. Chamberlain, Mrs. S. E., Church St. Carson, T. C., Barnett place, 122 Patton Ave. Erwin, Mrs. Kate, Casey place, College St. Hunt, Mrs. H. C., Mountain Cottage, Valley St. Howell, J. O., 136 Broad St. Innes, W. H., 56 Chestnut St. Lebarrie, Mrs., Patton Ave. McDowell, Maj. W. W., 429 South Main St. McDowell, John, McDowell St. McDonald, G. L., 34 Bailey St. McCape, C. J., 24 Grove St. Millard, Dr. D. T., The Villa, 53 Haywood St. Moore, Mrs., College St. Porter, Mrs. M. H., 75 Haywood St., opp. Flint. Rector, T. S., 155 North Main St. Reynolds, Mrs. T. E., 88 North Main St. Reynolds, W. H., 22 Woodfin St. Summey, Mrs. A. T., 115 Haywood St. Smathers, Mrs. J. L., 318 Patton Ave. Stockton, Mrs. A. O., Flint St. Tammant, G. B., 5 miles out, on French Broad. VanGilder, Mrs. T. I., College St. Van Zandt, Mrs. W. S., 7 Charlotte Street. Weaver, Dr. H. B., North Main St. Wolfe, W. O., 32 Woodfin St.

NAME.	MILES.
Battery Park, in the city.
Beaumont (altitude nearly 2,800 ft.)
Top of Town Mountain
Hazard Heights
Oakland Inn
Fernhurst (Connally's View)
Hazard Heights
Riverside Park
Talkecoote Farm
Bilton Park
Richmond Hill (Pearson's View)
Reynold's View (Gouche's Peak)
Elk Mountain
Tennant's View
Sunset Drive
Strawberry Hill (Clark's Farm)
French Broad River, nearest point
Campbell's White Cottage
Swannanoa River, nearest point
..... drives of
Lee's Chalybeate Springs (Iron)
Sulphur Springs Hotel
Blackwell's White Sulphur Springs
Arden Park
Reems' Creek Falls
Alexander
Crazy Mountain, to foot
Mount Mitchell, to top (altitude 6,000 ft.)
..... to top (altitude 6,717 ft.)
Hick Springs (on French Broad River)
Fraxenville White Sulphur Springs
Hickory Nut Falls
Bald Mountain (of volcanic notoriety)
Cave of the Winds, Poole's Chimney Rock, etc.
High Mountain (altitude 5,200 ft.)
Swannanoa Gap
Cesar's Head
Hendersonsville
Buck Forest

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. Western North Carolina Division. PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULE. (In effect Sept. 29.) 75th Meridian time used when not otherwise indicated.

EASTBOUND	No. 51	No. 53
	Daily	Daily
Lv. Knoxville, (90th mer.)	1:25pm	8:00am
" Asheville,	9:41pm	1:54pm
Ar. Salisbury,	4:30am	8:43pm
" Danville,	9:28am	1:52pm
" Richmond,	3:30pm	5:15am
" Raleigh,	1:05pm	7:30am
" Goldsboro,	3:10pm	12:50pm
" Wilmington,	8:00pm	50 a
" Lynchburg,	12:30pm	12:25am
" Washington,	11:20am	8:52am
" Baltimore,	8:50pm	8:56am
" Philadelphia,	11:20pm	10:47am
" New York,	8:20am	12:20pm

WESTBOUND	No. 50	No. 52
	Daily	Daily
Lv. New York,	12:15am	4:30pm
" Philadelphia,	7:25am	6:57pm
" Baltimore,	9:45am	9:30pm
" Washington,	11:25am	1:00pm
" Lynchburg,	5:40pm	5:00am
" Richmond,	3:00pm	2:30am
" Danville,	8:40pm	8:05am
" Wilmington,	9:00am
" Goldsboro,	2:30pm	5:00pm
" Raleigh,	1:46pm	1:00am
Ar. Asheville,	12:44am	11:25am
" Knoxville, (90th mer.)	7:58am	4:36pm
	2:10pm	8:50pm

No. 55.	A. & S. R. R.	No. 54.
Daily	Daily	Daily
8:00am Lv. Asheville,	Ar. 7:00pm	
9:30am Ar. Hendersonville,	Lv. 8:15pm	
12:30pm Ar. Spartanburg,	Lv. 3:40pm	

No. 18.	(Daily except Sunday.)	No. 17.
9:00am Lv. Asheville,	Ar. 3:55pm	
11:00am Ar. Waynesville,	Lv. 1:55pm	
5:45pm Ar. Jerritt's,	Lv. 7:00am	

(Circular No. 1722.) Washington, D. C., and Hot Springs, N. C., Sleeping Car Line. We take pleasure in announcing the inauguration of a daily line of elegant Pullman Buffet, Drawing Room Cars between Hot Springs and Asheville and Washington, D. C., Nov. 9th on the following schedule:

No. 53.	Hot Springs.	Ar.	No. 59.
11:20pm Lv.	Asheville,	Ar. 6:00pm	
1:54pm Ar.	Asheville,	Lv. 4:30pm	
7:22pm Ar.	Salisbury,	Lv. 12:25am	
6:53am Ar.	Washington,	Lv. 11:00am	

Close and sure connections made at Washington for all points in the North and East. The Pullman parlor car now being operated between Salisbury and Knoxville on these trains will be discontinued after commencement of the sleeping car service. W. A. WINBURN, D. P. A. J. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A. Asheville, N. C. Washington, D. C.

Sleeping Car Service. Nos. 50 and 51, Pullman Sleepers between Greensboro and Morrison. Nos. 52 and 53, Pullman Parlor Cars between Salisbury and Knoxville, and Pullman Sleepers between Salisbury and Washington. W. A. WINBURN, D. P. A. Asheville, N. C. JAS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A. Washington, D. C.

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