

FULLER'S GLEANER.

WINDLEY LIBRARY
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

PRICE 5 CENTS A COPY.

NEW SERIES—ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

VOLUME 2.

ASHEVILLE, NOVEMBER, 1895.

NO. 9.

ASHEVILLE.

THE CAPITOL OF BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In North Carolina near the French Broad River, about 255 miles west of Raleigh and quite an important center of trade the Editor has been here some years and yet his general information, though creditable if not quite correct, will be glad to give any information he sees fit, with as near an idea as possible. Asheville has advantages as well as disadvantages. She is thought by D. E. to make a better town than a city. Her trade is made by people from other cities before Asheville was ever heard of to come down here for health and recreation in winter and summer for the sick to help cure them.

In 1891 there was one of the worst winters all over that has ever been experienced. We had sick and the well mixed up and the most forlorn set of people you ever saw and many untimely deaths had occurred by the best of families. Business men were affected by the thousands all over the country. Railroads, sailing vessels, steamers liveries and things in all transportation. D. D. was overwhelmed in madness in trying so hard to keep good natured and keep my mind as well as thoughts occupied in every particular and the more I have done, the more Asheville wants me to do. I have had to consult even about the weather, and yet with all due respect to D. E. every one is in favor of what he says goes but he cannot control the weather as he would a runaway horse or a kicking mule for this is not in his power.

Aside from this Asheville never seemed so outspoken as she did after a rain storm. I look about in the big city as if we had saw a lot of men that seem to be loafing around in easiness with nothing to do but old pipes in their mouths. Care of workmen never occurred to them as D. E. takes in the situation in trying to place in his mind when do these men expect to gain a livelihood and what account can they give for standing on street corners. Should we ask them if Asheville is to be a city of 25,000 inhabitants within the next six months as the loafers are hearing what can be done by the leaders of Devilism? The answer comes back in a mild or soft harsh tone, Sir, D. E., it is none of your business as we loafers don't care to work.

This city as a rule has only been incorporated a short time and therefore we cannot expect it to be a gold mine all in one day but she grows in weakness and with power but yet I believe in the next 25 years more or less Asheville will be here to such an extent a city of her own, made not only by the southern capitalist but from men to rank and nature from the pockets of Northern capitalists alone for there is no money in the South these times but the money center

comes in the North alone for what has already been seen.

The poor men of today who depend on the bread and butter, is he as well off today as he was before he ever went into business? No, was the answer, and never expect to get any higher in life. D. E.'s idea in his few words as possible can say that the idea of Asheville business for the development of citizens with a population of 1,000 homes to be made while 25 percent are poorer by whiskey and backsliders with pretensions so high that men will not amount to anything when time is lost standing around waiting for something to do.

Circumstances after cases for we know the regular business man who attends to business will surely succeed. Some report that do but and from what D. E. can tell is about as near right in his estimation. To think of his riding all the night until 4:30 here at Asheville and being met by friends to welcome him to the shining shores of Asheville. He next was ushered to a hotel or boarding house, seated in the parlor for a little while and then I was shown to my room.

After I came down stairs I began investigating the general idea of North Carolina and found her to be populated to about 14 towns in population and a large township composed of negroes, yet not very strange for these creatures abound always in the Southern climate as they can not live in cold regions. The distinction of color is as changeable as can be some are light, others dark and others cold black.

As to the scene of our white flow is amusing in entertainments, theaters, respectable clubs, houses and even Young Men's Christian Associations, several churches and great attention paid to them on Sunday mornings and evenings with well to do preachers. People have such ideas of general public enterprise, this is a mistaken idea. The love of ornamental men is far more noticeable than the common farmer of Asheville. Asheville business men as a whole are the coming marks of life and no doubt D. E.'s idea has been experimented upon to such an extent that it has become worthy of notice. Yet we are not looking in a part of view of men who visit barrooms and dancing halls which if carried out quietly there is no harm in.

Notwithstanding Asheville is a place of resort the year round. Having seen if not experienced since November 1883 and less time a through coast from Jersey City to Washington, D. C., and there I can find no other place equal to Asheville and its attractions. Doubtless it does seem strange at first to get acquainted, but soon afterwards it is one of the places one can find to D. E. as an illustration is not considering himself any better than ordinary gentlemen for all men can be on equally good footing if they are supposed to be, but if they want to make a laughing stock and have no care ways about them, I say let them go ahead while others do their best and with little pains become as near good as

public like to see, but don't overdo yourself.

As to the Vanderbilt place is doubtless a structure where money and fame is equally divided. D. E. has seen from the first shovel full of earth thrown out over two years ago when even bare ground was seen when questioning how G. V. going to build a house without money but with close application and in a wall of manufacturing G. V. was called into a bed room of his father who was about to die and on seeing George said, son, how much money can you use in life for your happiness as I want to leave you contented. This was quite a gift and unexpected, when George said, papa, I want a certain amount but you cannot give me what the amount named is so George hesitated and then said son I have \$50,000 and I will make it answer and just as the figures were drawn up to pay G. W. Vanderbilt the old man died. Since that time he has more than doubled that sum being at Asheville we have the pleasure of seeing a mansion of structure that outshines any house for its size in Western North Carolina.

D. E. has been on the spot many times and has even taken his friends there but for no one can get around places as well as the various ways as easy as D. E. for he knows first hand and is afraid of no man. G. V. was asked when he wanted to settle away from the land of the Sky for 25 he said, backsliders like honey ants and he desired a place free from noise and that he would not be molested and things would be very easy to go out on the road to see the place. D. E. was at first to keep him out of Asheville and G. V. would not go to a place where he would see people there, but his house was built and D. E. with D. E. and his wife made a well. It looks about 5 years for complete the building which to D. E.'s mind is a group of the greatest and will be built in that time and almost a dozen that time.

Many fine and expensive transportation have been gotten from abroad and the expense doubtless is enormous. The workmen, the railroad, the drives, the grounds and all the estate must be over a million dollars alone taking out the wages of workmen by weekly toil must cover about so much less per thousand to each man, yet G. V. don't feel it for he is a rich man naturally and a Netherland by birth and it would take very little to support him. As to his new home is quite a question to D. E.'s mind for it seems life is so short that if anything should look in sadness or anything even happen by him either in sickness or death or accident what will become of the house.

Richness is all well enough, but yet a quantity is just as hard to look after as it is loss for a poor man to get rich, for both ideas are uncertainty. So we can say of the poor man of trying to become rich while working for G. V. and yet the rich are losing in order to keep the poor. D. E.'s idea is to work more for principle than capital as a rule for the former remains while

the latter is spent. Being as easy to spend but hard to earn money. All great men from G. V. down to the lowest man of earthly intelligence the lack of money is a very uncomfortable feeling for any man to have.

D. E. has said that a quantity of money a man possesses is very burdensome and too little money is mean for any man to monkey with. Wealth of Asheville is as well as very other state, every one to have, yet like everything else it can be used or abused as the case may be.

Having given a few remarks upon Asheville and generally including Asheville and Vanderbilt is about as near as I can come to with credit and honor.

(1895)

INDIA RUBBER TRADE.

This trade in man is not more than commerce an article of India trade and as to importance of which chemical combination is concerned to know its action works like sulphuric acid gas, or gum in which India rubber is made. The sap of which from a plant which grows in the northern part of South America. Near Paraguay and valleys in the Malay country the English people have an exchange of their own terms with the United States for their best counselors if not customer.

History of the past centuries seem to say that while generally a general fair in every side think the very best of rule by the English who are using their own machinery and working many machines of the best kinds of machinery into which the American skin was work of and the progress of gathering some of the sources of the rubber tree. Some men make maple with they tap the tree and give a cup of latex and determined in some four hours. It is then taken quickly into cans made of clay, then fairly for shipment in small forms. Natives could fire or peave in order to produce a dense smoke. They then strip into milky gum with paddles of sticks in shape of long ears, whipping back and forth till it flows, then cut off ready for shipment. The native tools are nothing but a cup, paddle, knife, fire, paddle. While American rubber is different and shipped to London headquarters who having a trade of manufactory which have from 500 to 600 dollars, stock company while the American's rubber is different stock of 7,000,000 dollars for employment. The rubber is then sent to the mill to be cut in pieces and the remainder left in water to soak over night. In the morning the soaked pieces are taken out of the water and put into machine which separates as well as cleanses from all water.

Doubtless this machine with its ten rollers are rough and made fast with a belt to the other. The stream of water is seen to run on the gum and it passes the machinery which effectually cleanses it by its bits of about a foot width and looking like tripe a species of fish only white is the only difference. The sheets are folded up for two weeks and then

they are ready for mixing.

The mixture is like a washer in some respects and the only difference I can see as rubber bands are a little different and larger than the washer and very hard, yet by enamelling the rollers they will catch droppings this is then mixed with sulphur having an insertion from the mouth of the Amazon river or near the west of India which abounds the same proportion of juice as that of the milk weed not unlike gutta percha. History says it was known about fifty years ago, but not made use of until the wants of the people and they say it was operated through introducing gum. Gutta percha fibres without elastic looks like sole leather the plant that is gathered from inhabitants from torrid zone and requires great care as it is a production and it is this that of all India rubber that is now manufactured come from a sprig of a small tree in the far west where no one ever made more than 100 years ago.

LETTERS OF CONGRATULATION.

Morrisstown, Tenn.

To the Distinguished Editor—

This is truly an age of wonderment, an age of astonishing achievements. The rapid stride of progress made by that remarkable paper, familiarly known as Fuller's Gleaner, is astounding to all human intelligence. She like the rose, morn in her gorgeous splendor, has risen swiftly and surely until her bright vortices, her gigantic pens and her marked individuality have won for her an immortal name.

Yours truly,

Dunsmuir, N. Y.

Dear Editor—

I see an article in the World paper a few days ago about your paper by which I can see you are a big Editor and you are getting on famously. It doubtless pleased me very much to read, as I consider you one of my best friends. With success to you.

I am yours,

(13 years old.) Lena Davis.

Florida Mirror.

Through the kindness of Collector Mr. Buitweil we have on our table of reading one of the most original and unique newspapers, published by J. M. Fuller, at Asheville, N. C., under the suggestive name of Fuller's Gleaner. The original story published on the first page known as Oliver Boswell's Courtship, is gigantic and romantic.

LOCALS.

Be pleasing to note that our worthy shoemaker in the eyes of the public has rendered most valuable advertisement in his trade. Notwithstanding editor was a few days while passing by when asked if his attention could not be called a local for The Gleaner replied Mr. J. W. Chappel, professor and friends appreciate the cobbling and mending and as for lasts it fits well.

While repairs the elasticity of him know sq well.