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WASHINGTON WRIT.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

The Centennial Celebration Continued—Paroled by the President—Action of the Republican Caucus—Bond Offerings, Etc., Etc.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—House.—The first gun fired to-day in the contest between the ways and means committee, and the committee on appropriations, was manned by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who presented a resolution amending the rules so as to provide that on a certain date, immediately after reading the journal, the House shall proceed in committee of the whole to the consideration of the Cowles' bill; that at 4 o'clock on that date, the bill shall be reported to the House with such amendments as may have been agreed to in the committee, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on amendments, engrossing, third reading and passage of the bill; the votes thereon shall be forthwith taken, and in case the bill shall not be taken upon this date, this shall be a continuing order in all respects until one legislative day shall have been occupied as herein specified; and providing that a ye and nay vote shall be taken on the substitute reported by Mr. Forney, of Alabama, on behalf of the minority of the appropriations committee, after consideration of the bill has been entered upon, no dilatory motions shall be entertained by the Speaker. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Randall also asked consent for immediate consideration of the resolution providing for an early meeting of the House at 10 o'clock, and consideration for one hour of the measures called up by unanimous consent.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, objected, and the resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. Messrs. Adams and Lawler, of Illinois, made earnest and vigorous efforts to increase the appropriation for the pay of letter carriers, but their efforts, however, were unsuccessful.

Having concluded consideration of the bill the committee rose. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the postoffice committee to report it back with the classification features eliminated. Lost, 54 to 17. The bill was passed.

Mr. Forney, of Alabama, presented the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, an amendment was adopted, appropriating \$1,000 to pay Dan Lamont the President's private secretary, the difference between his present salary and \$5,000 a year, the salary which his successor will receive.

In course of the discussion of the amendment proposing an increase in the amount provided for furnishing public buildings Hatch, of Missouri, criticized the appropriations committee for its parsimony, declaring that it had more nerve than anything else.

Mr. Randall replied that the committee had examined the contracts and knew that the estimates of the departments could be cut down one-half without inconvenience to the public service. It had been shown that there had been gross extravagance in expenditures for furniture. The furniture had been bought fit for palaces rather than for the comfort of a Democratic administration. [Laughter.] The amendment was rejected, and without completing the bill, the committee rose, and House adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced to be held this evening.

SENATE.—The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was presented and agreed to, and the agricultural appropriation bill was reported from the committee on appropriations.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections, to investigate alleged election outrages in certain localities. The resolution having been read, Mr. Sulsbury moved to insert the word "bribery," and Mr. Hoar accepted the amendment. Mr. Pasco moved to insert the words "or other unlawful use of money," and Mr. Hoar also accepted that amendment. Mr. Gorman took a place in support of the adoption of the resolutions.

At 2 o'clock the sundry civil appropriation bill was brought up, but its consideration was suspended long enough for Mr. Voorhes to offer an amendment to the resolution as to election outrages, directing the committee to inquire also whether money was corruptly and unlawfully used in the control of the election in November 1888, in any of the States, and to examine into the various sums of money raised for such purpose, by whom paid, by whom collected, and by whom dispersed.

The sundry civil bill was resumed, the pending question being upon the amendment, relative to the use of steam presses in the bureau of engraving and printing. (The House has provided for the discontinuance of steam presses and the Senate finance committee reports in favor of their continued use.)

Mr. Blair was the principal advocate of the House provision, making three

separate speeches in the course of the debate.

At 3:45 p. m., the presiding officer announced that the enrolled bill for the admission of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington had been signed by him and by the speaker of the House. It was then sent to the President for his approval. In the course of the speech by Mr. Blair, he spoke of Graves, superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing as "the agent and attorney of steam press owners to all appearances," and as "probably having his official head in his pocket," and of the report of the Senate committee as "a rotten report, and not worth a rush."

This roused the resentment of the finance committee.

After paying a compliment to superintendent Graves, Mr. Morrill said as to labor-saving machines diminishing the number of workmen, such talk was utterly valueless; as to abolishing the use of steam printing machines in the Bureau of engraving and printing, if done, it would be necessary to enlarge the building for the accommodation of printers, and it would be necessary to increase the annual appropriation by \$100,000. If the business of that bureau was to be continued it had to be conducted on business principles, otherwise the work there would have to be abandoned and let out by contract as it was years ago?

Mr. Harris declared that there was not a fair-minded man in the Senate who would carefully examine the testimony who would arrive at a conclusion different from that reported by the finance committee. As to the tirade and criticism against the finance committee he did not propose to notice it, further than to express his belief that no opinion or declaration of the Senator from New Hampshire could harm or hurt the finance committee or anybody else.

Mr. Allison defended the action of the committee in reporting the amendment. If the House provisions were agreed to, he said, the bureau of engraving and printing would be compelled to cease operation, or Congress would have to increase largely the appropriation for its maintenance.

Mr. Hiscok said that the reputation of the finance committee and of the Senators for honesty, fair dealing and thorough investigation, did not depend upon the over-sensuous remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire. He would just as lief let his reputation (cheap as it was), stand with that of the Senator's attacked, as without it; that the Senator's remarks did not weigh, and were not counted; they were not respectful or respectable; the whole movement was a crusade against labor-saving machinery; that was all there was of it.

Finally, a vote was taken and the amendment as reported by the committee was agreed to. Another of the committee amendments agreed to was one appropriating \$75,000 additional for the expenses of the international conference of American States.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment which was agreed to, appropriating \$335,000 additional, under the head of prevention to epidemics.

Mr. Colquitt offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating \$10,000 for a brick hospital at the United States arsenal in Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Hiscok offered an amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the expenses of an adequate preparation for an appropriate celebration of the centennial of the constitution of the United States, and authorizing the President to invite the chief executive and judicial officers of Mexico, the Central and South American States, and those of the several States and Territories of the United States; and to entertain foreign guests in a suitable manner.

Mr. Edmunds said he did not feel willing to vote \$300,000 out of the taxes of the people for mere glorification, and he called for the yeas and nays. The vote resulted yeas 16, nays 12; no quorum.

A motion to adjourn having been made, Mr. Harris gave notice that if such a thing occurred again during the existing hours of Congress as the abuse of a quorum, he would insist on the regular call of the Senate, and on having the sergeant-at-arms send for absent members.

Mr. Blair withdrew from the Congressional Record, the epithets which he had applied to the report of the finance committee, and modified his remarks as to Mr. Graves.

The Senate then at 6:45 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

WILL PRESS IT TO A VOTE.

A large attendance of Republican Senators were at the caucus this morning, to consider the expediency of proceeding further with the debate upon the resolution offered by the committee on privileges and elections, providing for the investigation of elections in the South. After a free interchange of opinion on the situation, on motion of Senator Cullom, it was decided to take up the resolution after the sundry civil appropriation bill has been disposed of, and press it to a vote. It is expected that the Democratic Senators will oppose the adoption of the resolution to the bitter end.

DR. BLISS DEAD.

Dr. D. W. Bliss, who attended President Garfield during his illness, died at 7:15 o'clock this morning, at his residence in this city.

BOND OFFERINGS, AND A DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Bond offerings to-day aggregated \$397,500; accepted \$197,000 four-and-half at 100%. The acting-comptroller of the currency has declared a fourth dividend of twenty per cent. in favor of the credi-

tors of the National Bank of Sumter, S. C., making in all one hundred per cent. on claims proved amounting to \$74,339. This bank failed on August 22nd, 1887.

BAID PAROLED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has granted the application for pardon in the case of George M. Bain, jr., convicted in Virginia of violations of the national banking laws, and sentenced in March 1885 to five years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. He endorses the application as follows: "Granted. I am not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that pardon should be granted in this case, but as the convict's health is not good and as his mental condition is such that long imprisonment will prove very dangerous to a sound mind, I follow the recommendation of the judge, district attorney and attorney-general in favor of mercy."

THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL.

The centennial celebration of Georgetown University was continued to-day, the exercises being under the auspices of the alumni association. Gaston memorial hall, in which the proceedings were held, was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting and shields.

The following telegram from the Pope was read to the assembled alumni by Father Murphy: "Leo XIII sends congratulations and best wishes to the rector, professors and alumni." The University of Christiania, in Sweden, also sent congratulations, and letters of similar character were received from Howard College, Michigan; Yassar, Rutgers and Lehigh Universities, and many other institutions of learning. The formal proceedings of the day were opened by the reading of a centennial address by C. P. Allen, of St. Louis, after which the centennial oration was delivered by Martin F. Morris, of this city. In the course of the oration Mr. Morris spoke of the desire of some persons that the government should establish schools and Universities, appoint its own teachers and prescribe its own course of study. He said that the management of education was far beyond the proper sphere of a government like ours as was the control of religion. By indirection a State could and should foster the cause of education just as it could and should foster the cause of religion and morality, but it was not for a State to do this directly. To-night a banquet was given at which the usual toasts to the University, its various departments and to the country, and sister Universities, were appropriately responded to.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Complaints of unjust discrimination in rates against the city of Memphis have been filed with the inter-state commerce commission by the Memphis freight bureau, against the Missouri Pacific Railway, the Kansas, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Co., and the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. Complaint has also been filed with the commission by James & Abbott, lumber dealers of Boston, alleging violations of the long and short haul clause of the inter-state law by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co., and other carriers in charging a higher rate on car-loads of lumber carried from Johnson City, Tenn., to Boston, a distance of 911 miles, than from Atlanta to Boston, a distance of 1240 miles. The complaint also alleges that the same Boston rates is charged from Macon, Ga., a distance of 1328 miles, than is collected on the haul from Johnson City.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.

The Secretary of the Navy has contracted with a New York firm for the delivery of two thousand tons of coal at the coaling station at Apia, Samoa, at the rate of \$13.25 per ton.

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS WILL BE CLOSED.

All the executive departments will be closed to-morrow, Washington's birthday, which is a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Speculation Yesterday Among the Bulls and Bears of Wall Street.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The stock market was somewhat more active to-day at the expense of values, the bears again making prices, and the market was weak and declining most of the day. The events of yesterday did not put the railroad situation in any better light, and the street was inclined to take a gloomy view of the outlook, and the indisposition to enter into new ventures became even more pronounced than usual of late. The fact that there will only be two hours of business between this evening and Monday morning deterred many from making purchases. Trading was almost entirely in the hands of traders, though local and Chicago bears were quite active. The pressure was quite heavy against the Grangers and south-westerns, and there is a belief in some quarters that Gould has no confidence in the situation leading to the selling of Missouri Pacific. White coal stocks again came in for marked attention. Missouri Pacific showed the most weakness, and at its lowest was 1 1/2 off. Among other shares fluctuations were small and unimportant, though the weakness extended to all parts of the list. In low priced shares Denver, Texas and Fort Worth certificates developed a marked weakness. No other feature marked limited dealings except the rapid recovery of Burlington, when the pressure was lifted. The close was quiet and firm. Total sales, 242,000 shares.

The House committee on naval affairs yesterday finally acted upon the Senate amendment to the naval appropriations bill.

ACROSS THE WATER.

A RECORD OF YESTERDAY'S HAPPENINGS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Remembering of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—M. Meline to be Prime Minister of France.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

EX-SENATOR FLOOD DEAD.
LONDON, February 21.—Mr. James C. Flood, of California, died at the Grand hotel at Heidelberg, at ten o'clock this morning.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

Parliament reassembled to-day, and the following is the speech of the Queen opening the session:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—During the brief period since the close of last session, nothing has happened to affect the cordial relations between myself and other powers. Operations successfully completed in Egypt a few days before the prorogation of Parliament, effected their object, and I do not see any ground for apprehending a renewal of the disturbance in the neighborhood of Suakin. Negotiations, which I directed to be opened with Tibet for the prevention of encroachment upon my rights over Sikkim, have not been brought to a favorable conclusion, but I hope that further military operations will not be necessary. I have consented to take part in the conference with Germany and America at Berlin upon the Samoan question. This will be a continuation of the conference recently held in Washington on the same subject. The unceasing expenditures upon warlike preparations incurred by other European nations has rendered a necessary increase in the precautions hitherto taken for the safety of our shores and commerce. The counsels by which other powers are guided and which dispose of their vast forces are at present uniformly friendly to England, but I have no right to assume that this condition is necessarily secure from a possibility of change. Some portions of the bill presented in 1888 for amending the local government in England and Wales were laid aside owing to a pressure upon the time of Parliament, and from the same cause it was impossible to enter upon the question of local government in Scotland. Bills upon these matters will be submitted early in the session. Your attention will be asked to measures for the development of the material resources of Ireland, and for amending the constitution of various tribunals having special jurisdiction over real property in Ireland. The statutes recently passed for the restoration of order and confidence in Ireland have already been attended with salutary results. Legislation will be necessary for the execution of the sugar convention and also for the completion of the conversion of three per cent. annuities. The state of the gold coinage has for years past been a subject of legitimate complaint, and a measure restoring it to a satisfactory condition will be submitted. Though the commission appointed to inquire into the evil establishments of the Kingdom has not yet completed its labors, it has made a valuable report. Proposals for legislation arising therefrom will be submitted. Several subjects, which increasing the burden of your duties, were shut out from consideration during the last session, will be submitted again. Among them are the measures relating to titles; regulating universities in Scotland; determining the liability of employers in case of accidents to employees; establishing a department of agriculture; cheapening the transfer of land, and remedying abuses attaching to the limited liability of joint stock companies."

A CABINET APPOINTED.

PARIS, February 21.—M. Ribot, who was requested by M. Meline to accept a position in the new Cabinet refused to accept any portfolio save that of minister of the Interior. Meline thereupon finally abandoned the task of forming the ministry. At 8 o'clock this evening, President Carnot signed a decree appointing M. Tirard premier and minister of commerce; M. Constans, minister of justice; M. Falliere, minister of education; M. Say, minister of agriculture; M. Guyot, minister of public works; M. DeFreycinet, minister of war; admiral Jaures minister of marine. M. DeCourcel has been appointed minister of foreign affairs. The ministers will take the oath of office in the morning, and their declaration will be read Saturday.

AN ABLE LIAR.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.—A dispatch has gone out from Atlanta misrepresenting the people of North Carolina. It says that this State is on the verge of a terrible war, growing out of the negro exodus. There is absolutely no foundation for it. There is a slight exodus of negroes to Kansas, also to Mississippi, but it is producing no excitement whatever. There was some apprehension at Goldsboro a week ago, because of the call of a monster meeting of negroes, couched in terms regarded as dangerous by some, and the Governor ordered the Goldsboro and Raleigh military companies to hold themselves in readiness for duty.

The Snow in Columbia.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.—Snow began falling about 9:30 this morning, and has been coming down heavily ever since. It is now two and a-half inches deep on level and falling thick and fast. It is the heaviest fall of snow within the recollections of our citizens, and bids fair to last all night.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

A Widowed Woman Killed by Robbers and Her House Plundered.

Special Telegram to the Citizen.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 21.—News was received here to-night of the brutal murder of a white woman in Alleghany county, last Tuesday night. The husband of Mrs. Rachel Emory, who was a very industrious farmer, died four months ago, leaving her a widow with two children; one a young man and the other a little girl, of about nine years of age. Emory had saved up some money before his death, and it was generally believed that not less than \$500 was locked in his trunk.

The far a house is situated on a lonely mountain side, and there are no other houses within two miles. A few months before Emory's death, robbers made an attempt to get his money, but were fired upon and scared off. Last Tuesday night young Emory was away from home, and nobly but Mrs. Emory and the little child were in the house.

About two o'clock she was awakened by a noise in her room, which proved to be that of two masked men. The little girl, which always slept very soundly, did not at first awake, and the terrified woman was at a loss to know what to do. With heroic courage she sprang from the bed, jerked a large revolver from a bureau drawer, and was in the act of firing at the men, when they sprang upon her and snatching the weapon from her hand, pointed the revolver at her own head, and without one word, fired a bullet through her brains. While she lay upon the floor, dying, they fired two other loads into her heart, and not satisfied with this, the villains stamped her face with their feet, and with a bowie knife cut her throat.

When the first pistol shot was fired, it awoke the child in the bed, who was commanded to lay quietly, under a penalty of death. After the villains had completely satisfied themselves with butchering the poor woman, they then consulted about the life of the little girl, and decided to do her no harm.

The girl tells the story, and says she could not realize that her mother was being butchered. She lay upon the bed and witnessed it all, and thinks her fright must have been so great she could not realize what it meant.

The robbers made a complete search in the house and carried off three hundred dollars. No arrests have yet been made.

OAKLAND INN SOLD.

Seven Thousand Dollars for the Prize Obtained—To be Used for School Purposes.

Most of our citizens doubtless know that just south of Asheville, and on the property formerly owned by Rev. L. M. Pense, and under his superintendence, there is a school known as the Asheville Home Industrial School, where girls and young women of limited means, can obtain a good thorough, practical education. This school is under the auspices of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian church, New York, and has in attendance 122 pupils. This number represents only a small portion of those who have applied, and for want of accommodations, been rejected.

There are in the school some ten or more, who, while they could not have paid the ordinary charges of a boarding school, could and would have paid twice the amount at present charged them, for proportionally increased advantages. Hundreds of such are to be found in this and the adjoining States.

In view of the importance of securing to this class, the opportunities of an education, such as shall qualify them for the positions they may in the Providence of God, be called to occupy, the Oakland Inn property has been purchased for the sum of \$75,000, and is to be used for school purposes.

Toward the purchase of this property, the Messrs. Garrett have subscribed \$35,000.

The school will be under the same board of direction as the Home Industrial School, but entirely distinct therefrom. It is proposed to make its literary and scientific advantages equal to our best ladies' schools, with the addition of a thorough bible and industrial course. This school is not intended to come in competition with any now established.

Work Almost Totally Suspended.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Purser Kelly of the steamer Colina, states that work on the canal is almost totally suspended. There are a few hundred men still employed, but chiefly to keep the machinery in order. Jamaica laborers are leaving in great numbers, and although five thousand men are idle no trouble is anticipated. At Calbra the Columbian government has a force of about one hundred soldiers, and an English and French man-of-war lie at Panama.

Dry Houses and Lumber Burned.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

NORFOLK, Va., February 21.—Fire late last night and early this morning destroyed two dry houses worth thirty-five thousand dollars, and about fifteen thousand dollars worth of lumber belonging to the lumber mills of Tanis & Serpell, in Norfolk county. The mills were not injured. There is \$35,000 insurance on the property destroyed.

Indications.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21.—For North Carolina—Rainy; slightly cooler; easterly winds.

OUR RALEIGH NEWS.

An Interesting Letter From Hon. M. E. Carter.

We regret to learn from the following letter that our representative, Capt. Carter, has been unwell—we trust not seriously, and perhaps it was only to be expected from the immense amount of labor which he has performed, always as is his custom, in a most thorough and conscientious manner. Together, with our readers, we have been disappointed in having so few letters from Capt. Carter, and we sincerely hope may not be longer experienced.

We are especially glad to note Capt. Carter's opinion, that the railroad bill will not hurt us, and will try to think with him.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 19, 1889.

Editor Citizen:—

Yours of the 14th inst. has been received. I regret that I have been too unwell to keep you posted as to events transpiring here, although I must say that nothing of great interest has occurred. The Railroad Commission bill comes up for a third reading to-morrow. While the bill is not all that I would like, I cannot think that its passage into a law will injure our section of the State. The danger is that if this Legislature fails to pass a bill, the next Legislature will pass one even more drastic than this one. While this bill provides that the Commissioners may regulate freight and passenger rates, I think that it will be as good as it has been in other States, where a like power was conferred upon the commissioners, that in practice, the Railroads will make their own schedules of charges and that the commission will exercise only a supervisory jurisdiction, and there will not be the friction that is anticipated in some quarters. The bill has been much more objectionable in many of its features. For instance, in some States the commission is allowed to suggest when and where depots shall be placed, and to control the question of rolling stock and so on, to an extent that would be appalling to our North Carolina railroad managers. Certain it is, that in many parts of the State there is great demand for a commission, and reasons are assigned for it that would seem very cogent. If we disappoint the expectations of communities in which this demand exists, their influence will be felt hereafter in a way that will put the roads in more peril than they can possibly suffer from this bill.

You understand that the commission will have nothing to do with through freight rates, and that our competitive rates on which we so much rely, cannot be interfered with. Such control as the commission may exercise over local rates cannot but do us good. I think I would also if I had time, and as to damaging our section by way of keeping back roads which are likely to be built, I think that the commission will have very little effect. But I did not intend to go into this matter in this letter.

I do not think the Legislature will pass the usual law. The road law will pass by which any county can get convicts even in preference to railroads, that will pay for guarding and keeping them. At any rate, we hope to get a law for Bucombe.

I will try to look after our local legislation as soon as I can, and if anything of interest happens I will let you hear from me.

Since writing the above the general road law has passed this House. The commission bill as reported by the joint committee came up in the Senate to-day and was postponed for one week. This is thought to point to a defeat of the bill.

Yours Truly,

M. E. CARTER.

TOO SLOW IN GETTING OFF.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

ELMWOOD, N. C., Feb. 21.—A negro man, about 55 years old, named Steve Montgomery, was instantly killed by the 6:18 mail train yesterday evening, a mile below Elmwood. A crowd of woodcutters were going up the track after their day's work, and all were very dilatory about getting off. The negro was just stepping off, having his right leg on the track and his left on the road-bed outside, when the train at full speed struck him. His hat fell off where he was hit (so witnesses say), and the distance from his hat to where his body lay was seventy feet. His right foot, leg and arm are broken, and over his left eye is a ghastly scar. His right shoe bears the print of the engine's front wheel, showing he had that foot on the rail.

The coroner is expected at twelve to-day to hold an inquest.

Crushed by a Falling Elevator.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 21.—C. Leon Trueman was killed this morning by the falling of the elevator in Wells & Jones' printing office. He got on with a form of type, the cord broke and the elevator car fell about seventy-five feet, crushing Trueman's skull. He was a brother of W. Cabell Trueman, editor and owner of the Critic newspaper.

Kenna Got There all the Same.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 21.—Two ballots were taken to-day and on the second ballot Door and Harr came over to Kenna and elected him by a strictly party vote of 46. There was great applause when Kenna was declared elected.

Incendiary Fires in Georgia.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 21.—Two incendiary fires broke out in Graniteville last night at the same time. Dwellings and stores were destroyed valued at \$13,000; hats insured.

Amusement at the Winyah Sanitarium.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

Last night the numerous guests and patients of the Winyah Sanitarium listened with much pleasure to some excellent music discoursed by the "Big Four Star Company" consisting of Professors Terrell, Mears, Campbell and Weaver, all of this city.

The evening's entertainment consisted of a charming variety of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and comic sayings, after which the guests of the house indulged in the merriment of a light quadrille.

Judging from the energy displayed by patients, we should say the majority are convalescent.

A wedding took place in New York the other day, where Mr. Wood espoused a Miss Pyle, of Brooklyn. The advertise ment read: "Wood-Pyle."

THE LOWEST IN AMERICA.

Was the Death Rate of Asheville Last Year—Dr. Weaver's Consolidated Report.

That Asheville is the healthiest town in America, is a fact, that our people have long been trying to make the residents of other sections of the country understand; and with good results, too, as the increased number of visitors to Asheville each year of late will fully demonstrate.

In his consolidated report, Superintendent of Health H. B. Weaver, M. D., shows that the total death rate for the past year was only 9.43 to the one thousand inhabitants. One-third of all the deaths occurring last year (182), were those of children under five years of age, and about one-eighth of the total number who died, were non-residents, suffering for the greater part from lung troubles.

During the months of January and February of the year, seventy-four, out of the total two hundred and eighty-two deaths occurred. These months will be remembered by our citizens as the ones in which meningitis made its appearance in the city. Of the total number of deaths, ninety-two were whites and ninety were blacks.

During the months of November and December not a single death occurred among the ten thousand inhabitants of the city.

We challenge a comparison of death-rate with any city in the Union, and feel satisfied in the belief, that our showing would be the lowest, by a considerable amount, of any community upon the habitable globe.

At the close of his report Dr. Weaver says that Asheville is the healthiest town in America, and he knew what he was talking about when he made the assertion.

Come to Asheville for health, all ye, afflicted, and secure relief from the ills that you are heir to.

Health, wealth, pleasure; these three we always have, and are gladly willing to share them with those who have not been so blessed by Providence as we have been.

Our gates always stands ajar to let the worthy visitor, from any clime, into the full enjoyment of all that makes life worth living.

Come to Asheville.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

Washington's birthday.

The speed in running the electric cars was increased yesterday.

Mayor Isaac T. Avery, of Morganton, was here yesterday.

To-day, being a legal holiday, all the banks in the city will be closed.

Regular weekly meeting of the City Council at the mayor's office, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Dr. S. Westray Battle has returned from his recent trip to the coast section of our State.

Three parties convicted of violating section 859 of the city laws, were fined \$100 by the mayor yesterday.