

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, cheap or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

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R. H. REEVES, D. D. S., DENTAL OFFICE: In Connally Building, over Redwood's Store, Patton Avenue, Asheville, N. C.

M. R. J. H. GARRATT, ARTIST, Studio overlooking Court Square, above Cooper's store. Studio Hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Classes in Drawing and Painting. Particulars on application. feb13d1y

H. F. BURGIN, M. D., OFFICE: New Grand Central Building, over Big 22 Clothing Store, Asheville, N. C. feb17d1m

J. A. BENNETT, Architect and Contractor. Plans, specifications and estimates furnished. All work in my line contracted for, and no charges for drawings on contracts awarded me. References when desired. Office: No. 12 Hendry Block, North Court Square, Asheville, N. C. feb19d1y

J. F. RAMSAY, D. D. S., Dental Office: In Barnard Building—Entrances, Patton Avenue and Main Street. feb26d1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.

PULLIAM & CO., At the Bank of Asheville, Asheville, N. C.

Represent the following companies, viz.: FIRE. Anglo-Nevada of California \$2,427,833 Continental of New York 4,875,023 Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany 1,129,004 London Assurance, of England 2,545,995 Niagara, of New York 2,287,462 Orient, of Hartford 1,697,992 Phoenix, of Brooklyn 5,054,179 Standard Fire and Marine, of Massachusetts 1,841,091 Southern, of New Haven 429,684 Western, of Toronto 1,039,232 Mutual Accident Association. Atlas Life Insurance Company. d1m27d

EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$95,042,922.96 Surplus 20,791,715.15 (Larger than any other company.) Outstanding Assurance \$249,416,136.00 Written in 1908 153,915,232.00 Tenure Policies with 15 and 20 year periods are the most popular and profitable form of assurance. For examples, rates, etc., confer with E. D. Monroe, Agt., Asheville, N. C. feb25d1m

MUSTANG LINIMENT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT IN SHOP, KITCHEN, STABLE AND FACTORY

QUEER THINGS AMONG OLD BOOKS.

How People Buy and Sell Them—A True Story That Illustrates Life's Path.

"There is probably no dealer in old books," said one of the best known men in that business in this city the other day, "who has so much experience and sharpness as not to be caught napping now and then. I spend the most of my leisure time going about among other dealers, and it is wonderful to see what valuable things they will sell sometimes for a small price, and what absurd sums they will charge for things that are worth next to nothing. The other day I was looking over the books placed outside the door of a shop and I found, tucked up in a bundle, a file of a little paper published at Brook Farm, that experiment in co-operation tried years ago at Westbury, Mass. It is now one of the rarest of American periodicals. The bundle was marked '50 cents.' I could scarcely believe my eyes. Is that the price you ask for this bundle?" I said to the dealer.

"He looked at the bundle and then said carefully: 'Oh, no, no; you can have that for thirty-five cents, if you want it.'"

"And in buying books people don't know, often, when they are getting a good bargain. Here is an old French book that few know anything about, but it is exceedingly curious. Librarians see it on my catalogue, but they never heard of it before and think it isn't worth anything. Well, if somebody doesn't buy it I shall double the price of it in my next catalogue, and if it doesn't sell then I shall double the price again, and by that time some one will be sure to want it."

"Do you never get hold of books that you find it impossible to sell at all?"

"No, never. I have had so much experience that I can tell when I see any book whether I have ever had calls for it or an likely to have any."

"A good many queer things happen in this business, but here is one that sounds almost like fiction, though it is every word true. A man came into my shop here one day and introduced himself, saying that though he had had a good deal of correspondence with me, he had never seen me, but being in New York he thought he would call, though for no other purpose than to say 'good day,' as he did not want to buy anything at present. We talked pleasantly for a few moments and he looked about the shop. 'What is in that big basket?' he said at last.

"The basket that he pointed to was the same one that is there behind you now, and it was full of old legal documents."

"Oh, nothing of any consequence," I replied, setting the basket on the counter for him to look at.

"He turned over the papers, and finally asked me what I would take for them. 'I don't know,' I said; 'what will you give for them?'"

"'I'll give you \$10 for the lot,' he said, and I took the offer at once.

"He picked out two of the papers and put them in his pocket, and then said: 'Send me the rest any time; there is no hurry.'"

"But now that you have bought this stuff and paid for it,' I said, 'I suppose you won't mind telling me what you want of it.'"

"Not in the least," was the reply. 'I am the executor of an estate up in one of the northern counties, and it has been impossible to prove the title to certain parts of it. Nobody ever disputed the last owner's title, and he was careless about his papers. And now, here in your basket, I find the genuine deeds of the property.'"

"My customer was naturally delighted with what he had found, and he wrote to me afterward to say that he had collected over \$50,000 in rents that he could not get before for want of those deeds."—New York Tribune.

Quick Repairing.

The steamship Monkscon, of Newcastle, which lost three blades of her propeller when on a voyage from Liverpool to New York, was placed on the pontoon dock belonging to the Wallend Pontoon company, limited, with 2,000 tons of cargo on board, and her stern raised out of the water sufficiently high to allow the broken propeller to be unshipped and a new one fitted in its place. The operation of tipping the vessel took one and a half hours, and the whole time occupied in raising her and changing the propellers was only twenty-three hours. The Monkscon is a vessel of 2,900 tons gross tonnage, and the saving of time and money secured by her not having to discharge her cargo must have been very considerable.—Scientific American.

The Telescope in Maine 100 Years Ago.

Col. J. W. Porter of this city, who devotes much time to researches in early colonial history, has lately dug up something of interest to astronomers, it being the fact that the first observation of an eclipse of the sun ever taken by scientific men in America was taken on Long Island (Pequot bay) on Oct. 27, 1780. On that occasion a party from Harvard college, headed by the Rev. Samuel Williams Hollis, having obtained permission from the British general commanding at Castine, landed at Bounty Cove, and made the house of Shubel Williams their headquarters. The totality of the eclipse was visible only in Pequot bay, and great interest was felt in the result of the Harvard people's observation thereof, which was very successful.—Bangor Cor. New York Sun.

Dishes New Clothes.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be so partial to old clothes that his valet has the greatest difficulty in persuading him to don a new suit when it is ready for him. Although the servant carefully lays the clothes out in the morning, the "grand old man" persists in donning the old ones. It is only by removing these at night and leaving nothing but the new ones in the room that Mr. Gladstone can be persuaded to discard clothing that has become positively shabby.—London Chronicle.

Parents Criminally Liable.

More than half of all deaths occur before six years of age. An army of innocent, lovely children are swept needlessly away each year. Parents are criminally responsible for this. The death rate of children in England is less than half this. Acker's English Baby Soother has done more to bring this about than all other causes combined. You cannot afford to be without it. T. C. Smith & Co.

When colored barbers quarrel they are liable to razor row.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Big Money for Flowers.

"I don't think there is another city in the country," said a well-to-do florist who is in preparation to give his friends as much money for flowers as Chicago does. The appreciation of flowers is a taste that must be cultivated if it is to attain respectable proportions, and the rage for flowers among Chicagoans who can afford it appears to increase in intensity season by season. Well known and wealthy families, who entertain regularly all through the winter, run up bills for amounts which would pay all the living expenses of a family in moderate circumstances for the entire year. A bill for \$300, \$500 or \$750 for floral decorations for one evening's entertainment is a very ordinary matter, and it frequently passes the thousand mark. I naturally think flowers constitute the most delightful of luxuries, and for the fashionable world to coincide with this view is for it to put dollars in my pocket. It is not only the rich people who indulge in floral displays, however. Lots of people who do as a matter of fact cannot afford it do the same thing. Nine-tenths of the costly floral tributes that go to the popular places of the day are paid for out of the pockets of young sprigs who would do far more wisely to spend the money for clothes—or, better still, save it up. Then of course there are the countless swarms of eager lovers who besigue the affections of their adored ones with handsome bouquets. I pity them all, of course, but they are their own masters, and if they will victimize themselves for my benefit I suppose I ought not to complain. You may set it down for a fact, though, that Chicago is a liberal supporter of the florist and one who has a fair sized trade and understands his business coins money."—Chicago Journal.

A Memorable Contest.

On February 9, 1801, when the senate began to count the electoral votes, it appeared that no one had a majority of the votes, consequently the choice was left to the house of representatives. That body determined to sit until an election was had, and on the first ballot the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee voted for Jefferson, and Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and South Carolina for Burr, while Maryland and Vermont were divided. Though ample time was allowed to Burr in which to catch the necessary votes and the air was filled with rumors of bargains, he entirely failed to do so. Jefferson, in a letter to Monroe on February 15, expressed great anxiety at the delay, and proposed a law creating the chief justice president. At this, however, the middle states threatened a revolt, and the call of a new convention to frame another constitution. Not till after Jefferson had given a pledge that he would not remove meritorious subordinates from office merely for political reasons, and had promised that the government policy would not be materially changed, did the Federalists yield their opposition and break the deadlock. The thirty-sixth ballot was taken on the seventh day of the struggle, the day after the Federal caucus. Morris of Vermont, was absent, and Clark and Lacer, of Maryland, cast blank ballots. This gave two more states to Jefferson and prepared his election.—Philadelphia Times.

British School Training.

I was at a private school. The master was an unmitigated ruffian. If we did anything wrong during school hours we were told by an usher to stand on a form. The master suffered from lumbago. Periodically he used to crawl in to the room on all fours, rear up when he came close to a boy standing on a form and proceed to beat him savagely with a cane. I believe he thought the exercise was good for his lumbago. Then I went to Eton. Dr. Hawtry was the head master. He was an amiable and kindly man and a fine gentleman. He probably flogged about twenty boys every day on an average. He did it with exquisite politeness, and, except on rare occasions, the whole thing was a farce. Four cuts were the ordinary application and ten cuts were never exceeded. The proceedings took place in public, and any boy who had a taste for the thing might be a spectator. If the victim flinched there was a howl of execration. Far from objecting to this the doctor approved of it. I remember once that a boy fell on his knees and implored him to spare him. "I shall not condescend to flog you, but I leave you to your young friends," said the doctor. "I happened to be one of the young friends, and I remember aiding in kicking the boy round the quadrangle for about half an hour."—Henri Labouchere in London Truth.

She Had No Time to Tend Hink.

Dealer to countryman looking at clocks:—Now there's something unique in the way of clocks, sir. When the hour begins a bird comes out from the top and sings 'Cookoo.' For instance, I turn the hand to 3 o'clock, and now the bird comes out and sings 'Cookoo' three times.

Countryman (enthusiastically, to wife):—By gum, Mariah, don't that beat all!

Wife—That kind of clock may do far people who've got lots of time, but it'd take me half the forenoon every day to look after the bird.—Harper's Bazar.

The Lick Observatory.

The great Lick observatory, of California, is for purposes of observing solar phenomena, a failure. Being located on the apex of a mountain, in the atmosphere, by the heat of the sun, undisturbed that phenomenon may be noticed at any time in the air surrounding the hot stove. A flickering movement that blinds the vision, in the Lick observatory, in the daytime, is surrounded by just such a condition as this. For nocturnal observations the Lick observatory is unequalled. For solar observations it would be better if the observatory were located on a level plain.—Professor Nisler in Globe-Democrat.

Why is it so many suffer from rheumatism, aches, pains, kidney diseases, liver complaints, heart affection, etc.? It is simply because they will not come and get a cure. All these begin from a want of iron in the blood. This want of iron makes the blood thin, watery and impure. Impure blood carries weakness and distress to every part of the body. Supply this lack of iron by using Brown's Iron Bitters, and you will soon find your self enjoying perfect freedom from aches, pains and general ill-health.The First Symptoms of Death. Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, leanness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under positive guarantee by T. C. Smith & Co. feb25d1w

Better Than Suicide.

Professor Arnold says: "An incurable dyspeptic is justified in committing suicide. We will guarantee to cure any dyspeptic within three months by Acker's English Dyspeptic Tablets. T. C. Smith & Co. feb25d1w

Do Not Suffer Any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Acker's English Cough Remedy and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. T. C. Smith & Co. feb25d1w

Country customer (to city bookseller).

"Have you the 'Swift or the Dead'?" Bookseller, "No, but we have sudden death for the next one who asks that question."

A Michigan grocer is willing to admit that honest tea is the best policy, but when it comes to coffee, he doesn't believe in running the thing to the ground.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Attorney, Clay county, Texas, says: "I have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. An satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Hore Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "He positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c and \$1 at F. L. Jacobs' drug store.

Stay-at-Home.

"Hello, George; been to the inauguration?"

Dilapidated Specimen—"No; was off on a business trip and got caught in a railroad accident."

Terrible Forewarnings.

Cough, in the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, raising phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chilliness in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these things are the first stages of consumption. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by T. C. Smith & Co. feb25d1w

All who want the Post Office let them hold up their hands.

Indiana Times.

Anecdotes of General Grant.

General Grant, on his return to this country, is said to have been severely afflicted with a cough contracted while crossing the ocean, and which had stubbornly refused to yield to any treatment. A friend procured for him a bottle of Symplyx, and by its use in a few hours he was entirely relieved. He remarked to his friend: "Men look upon me as a great soldier, but this bottle of Symplyx is greater than I. My coughing has been to distract men's brains; but this medicine is a victorious savior of men. I shall never be without it again." d&w

Photographer (losing patience)—I tell you one more, don't look so glum. Will you smile?

Kentuckian (getting out of the chair)—Thanks, stranger, I don't keep it if I do.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at F. L. Jacobs' drug store.

"An actor settled a board bill"

is the headline in a Chicago newspaper. "It may be startling and interesting information in the city by the lake, but on the seaboard the board bill usually settles the actor.

Wife (to husband who has been to the inauguration)—"Well, my dear, did you get an office?"

Husband (moodily)—"No."

"You didn't? Did you tell the President you had faithfully attended every Republican inauguration since Lincoln's and you had never asked for an office yet?"

"Yes."

"Wasn't he much affected?"

"He was. He shook me by the hand and said: 'My patriotic friend, permit me to congratulate you. I hope you'll be able to attend many more inaugurations and say the same thing to every President.'"

Manufacturers and Mental Hygiene.

The industries with frequent sources of that form of mental disease which is supposed to be caused by bewitchment. From the earliest period it is evident that monastic life tended to develop insanity. Such cases as those of St. Anthony and St. Augustine are typical of its effects upon the strongest minds; but it was especially the convents for women that became the great breeding beds of this disease. Among the large numbers of women and girls thus assembled, many of them forced into confinement against their will, for the reason that their families could give them no longer, subjected to the unsatisfied longings, suspicions, bickerings, petty jealousies, envies and hatreds, so notorious in convent life, mental disease was not unlikely to be developed at any moment. Hysterical excitement in nunneries took shapes sometimes comical, but more generally tragical. Noteworthy it is that the last places where executions for witchcraft took place were mainly in the neighborhood of great nunneries, and the last famous victim—of the hundreds of thousands executed in Germany for this imaginary crime—was sister Anna Renata Sanger, subprioress of a nunnery near Wurzburg.

The same thing was seen among young women exposed to sundry fanatical Protestant preachers; insanity, both temporary and permanent, was thus frequently developed among the Huguenots of France, and has been thus produced in America, from the days of the Salem persecution down to the "camp meetings" of the present time.—Andrew D. White in Popular Science Monthly.

Douville, the Fraud.

One of the most ingenious frauds who ever imposed upon geographers was the Frenchman, Douville, who lived in the early part of this century. He told the most fabulous stories of his African travels, and as late as 1850 there were some geographers who still believed Douville was a remarkable traveler. He lived at a time when the entire interior of tropical Africa was a white space on the maps. This great blank he undertook to fill. Though he was never more than twenty or thirty miles inland in his life, he claimed to have penetrated Central Africa, and to have visited the chief town of the far famed Monts Yambou. All his pretended travels were a few interviews with native ivory dealers who came from the interior to sell their goods. They gave him a good deal of misinformation, which, with the aid of a brilliant imagination, he expanded into a long story of travel. He caught hardly a glimpse of the truth with regard to the many countries he pretended to have visited, and he described scores of towns and states that had no existence. He betrayed his true character in a most ludicrous manner. He had the audacity to invent a vocabulary for one of his tribes, in which he made all the words end in the letters a or z. Some students of African languages succeeded this vocabulary and promptly pronounced Douville a first class fraud. This shallow deceiver long enjoyed great credit as a traveler, but he lived long enough to see his pretensions pretty thoroughly exploded.—C. C. Adams in Pittsburgh Bulletin.

That Ache in the Back.

An Albany physician, says a contemporary, declares that Americans suffer more generally from Bright's disease and nervous diseases than any other people, and he says the reason is that Americans sit down so persistently at their work. He says: "Americans are the greatest sitters I ever knew. While Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen walk and exercise, an American business man will go to his office, take his seat in his chair and sit there all day without giving any relief to the tension of the muscles of the back. The result is that these muscles surrounding the kidneys become soft and flabby. They lose their vitality. The kidneys themselves soon become weak and debilitated. If Americans would exercise more, if they would stand at their desks rather than sit, we would hear less of Bright's disease. I knew of a New York man who had suffered for some years from nervous prostration until it was recommended to him that he have a desk at which he could stand to do his work. Within a year he was one of the healthiest men you ever saw. His dyspepsia and kidney trouble had disappeared, and he had an appetite like a paver."—Scientific American.

Big Prices for Postage Stamps.

The highest price that was ever paid for old and rare stamps was paid recently to a resident of Denver by the Scott Stamp and Coin company of New York. The stamps were the first issue of the two-cent, five-cent and thirteen-cent numerals of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. They were known as the missionary stamps and were issued about 1839. There are only two other specimens known to exist and they were found on some old letters and saved as curiosities by the finder till the New York dealers, hearing of the find, offered first \$50 for the three, but gradually raised the price, finally offering \$600 for the three, taking them at that price. The stamps were at once sold by them to a wealthy collector for \$850.—Denver Republican.

No Two Hats Alike.

You often see two ladies together on the street or in the theatre dressed exactly alike, as the casual observer would suppose. But if you will look closely you will find that while their dresses and cloaks may not vary in the least in cut, color or material, their hats do. No two hats of exactly the same style and decoration were ever turned out by a milliner. By this I mean, of course, trimmed hats. Any one who doubts the assertion can easily be convinced. Take some matinee afternoon and watch the army of ladies as they enter the theatre. Examine the headgear carefully, and it will be found that no two of the number have trimmed hats exactly alike.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The First Symptoms of Death.

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, leanness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under positive guarantee by T. C. Smith & Co. feb25d1w

BLAIR FURNITURE COMPANY,

NO. 37 PATTON AVENUE,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,

And Undertakers.

Prompt attention given to all orders day or night.

Residence: 39 Penland Street.

"THE WINYAH SANITARIUM,"

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the reception of patients suffering of diseases of lungs and throat, and conducted upon the plan of the sanitariums at Gubersdorf and Falkenstein in Germany. Ours is the only such institution in the United States, and endorsed by the leading members of the medical profession. Terms reasonable.

KARL VON RUCK, B. S., M. D.

THE FARMERS' WAREHOUSE.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

We are glad to say to our friends and customers that all grades have considerably advanced since Christmas. Bright wrappers, cutters and strips are higher than they have been in several years, and show that Asheville is the place to sell tobacco raised in Western North Carolina and East Tennessee.

The exporters and manufacturers who need the type of tobacco raised in this section have their buyers on this market, and are paying more for it here than elsewhere.

We would warn our customers against the drummers and agents who are paid big salaries to induce shipments to other markets than this, by promises to sell at reduced commissions. After your tobacco is shipped it is from under your control, and when you receive returns there is always an excuse for low prices, claiming tobacco to be damaged, etc., etc.

We have, with great expense, made the Farmers' Warehouse

The Leading Warehouse in the State

where you attend the sales of your own tobacco, or have it sold in a few days after shipment.

Elsewhere we give a partial list of actual sales made since the holidays.

SMITH & ROLLINS, Proprietors.

d&wtapr12

PROTECTING PROPERTY OWNERS.

THE "CAMARET" GUARANTEED ROOFING PLATES.

We not only give the purchaser the best Roofing Plates, but we protect him—

First—By giving our guarantee.

Second—By stamping each sheet with brand and thickness.

Third—By excluding wastes.

Fourth—By branding the net weight of the 112 sheets on the box!

For the benefit of those wanting the very best Roofing Plates, we assert, and are PREPARED TO PROVE, that (excepting the "Gilbertson's Old Method") there are no other brands of roofing tin being offered in the market to-day, by any firm, under the four different guarantees given above by this house.

MERCHANT & CO., Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, London. d&wtapr1

Lewis Maddux, Pres. L. P. McLaugh, Vice-Pres. J. H. Rankin, Cashier.

Directors—Lewis Maddux, M. J. Bearden, M. J. Frazg, J. E. Rankin, J. B. Ray, J. E. Reed, S. H. Reed, Geo. S. Powell, C. M. McLeod.

WESTERN CAROLINA BANK

ASHEVILLE, N. C., FEBRUARY 1st, 1889.

—Organized May 1st, 1888.—

CAPITAL, \$50,000. SURPLUS, \$5,000

STATE, COUNTY AND CITY DEPOSITORY.

Does a General Banking Business. Deposits received. Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on all accessible points. The Saving Feature will receive special attention.

On all sums in this department, deposited for four months or longer, interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid.

Special attention given to loans on real estate, which will be placed for long time on real reasonable terms.

Open from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. On Saturdays the Saving Department will be open till 6 p. m. feb24d1f

D. C. Waddell, President. W. W. Barnard, Vice President. Lawrence Pulliam, Cashier.

THE BANK OF ASHEVILLE,

Asheville, N. C.

DESIGNATED STATE DEPOSITORY

Oldest Bank in Western Carolina.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000. SURPLUS FUND \$20,000.

MUSTANG LINIMENT

CURES FOOT ROT, SHOULDER-ROT, CURBS RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK, BUCKLE-WORM AND SCAB IN SHEEP! AND STIFF JOINTS. RUB IN HAND!