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VOLUME V. ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889. NUMBER 106.

EUROPEAN LETTERS.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS AND WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Fog, Physical, Political, Moral and Intellectual that Pervades England—The Memorial Chapel at Windsor—Eton's Big School.

LONDON, England, July 26, 1889.

Editor Citizen:—Most appropriately our first act in England's capital is to make our devoirs to Britain's Queen; but do not understand us as attending Her Majesty's Drawing Room, to which, no doubt, we would have been urgently invited had H. R. H. been advised of our presence, but we have always had a strong dislike to a pigeon-tail coat, and learning that Her Most Gracious M. preferred that her male guests should be so adorned, we decided to spare her the disappointment she would feel at not seeing us by not sending our card, and begging our professional brethren of the Times, Graphic, etc., etc., to make as little notice as possible of our presence. In this way we trust Her Majesty will be spared the mortification she would otherwise endure.

But we attended court at her royal palace of Windsor, taking advantage of her absence therefrom to slip in, *incog.* as it were, and so successful were our efforts that scarcely any of the red coated lackeys recognized us, and those who did, observing our wish, allowed us to pass, with the simple request that we should leave behind our cane, overcoat, etc., etc., that they might inspect them studiously during our call.

The stupendous size of the castle is fully appreciated in the view afforded as we approach by train and as we ascend the hill on which it is located. A description by metes and bounds, so many feet by so many feet, would give you no idea at all of it. Perhaps, though, you may be interested to hear that from the summit of the central round tower, looking down over the whole expanse of stone buildings we were told, and believe, that below us were the tops of over 900 chimneys, all leading from the various apartments of this palace. (Perhaps this may account for the extremely smoky state of things which here seems to pervade all nature, physical, political, moral and intellectual. Physical, as evidenced by a London fog which now seems to threaten us; political, as observed in the way in which these people circle around their Queen, very much resembling a swarm of bees; moral, yes, with all the boasted civilization of the established church, its huge chapels, abbeys, cathedrals, we have never seen anything to approach the absolute abandonment to disgusting lewdness which pervades the dimly lighted streets, even under the shadow of the great St. Paul's; intellectual, musty with all the learning of past ages rather than grasping the problems of to-day, and deciding how best to relieve the evils which, on the Strand, so distress and pain us.

The state apartments being open to public inspection, we make a round of them under charge of a policeman, who seemed to imagine that our notebook might be might be made the vehicle for carrying away one of the royal family's portraits, which no amount of money would tempt us to accept as a gift, and in his dread he hurried us past some things we would fain have examined at leisure, especially a wonderful tapestry, representing the whole history of Queen Esther, and all its lines as distinct and delicate as the painting could be made, and bringing out in most distinct clearness every feature of each character mentioned in the beautiful story.

The architecture and finish of the rooms were, of course, very elaborate and grand, and equally, of course, smacked of royalty at every point, pressing upon the mind of the beholder thoughts of wonder as to how much longer in this enlightened age effete ideas of the past and dark periods, would continue to prevail. Sentiment absolutely dominating mind—such to us seems monarchical government.

The most pleasing thing at Windsor is the memorial chapel erected by the Queen in honor of her good husband. This gave evidence that Victoria was not *only* H. R. H., *or* the mother of the Prince of Wales, but a pure, true English woman and simple, loving, devoted wife; and we also think that this exquisite tribute was worthily dedicated to the Prince Consort, who as a true man did much in his short day to elevate and improve his people, and had his valuable life been spared would have till now set an example which we hope, but do not believe, his son may follow. The interior of this chapel is adorned in most excellent design and taste, just enough of statuary to be pleasing, but not wearying to the eye, the walls covered with most exquisite scriptural representations in mosaic and sculptures in bas relief. Altogether we pronounce it a worthy monument to a worthy man, and worthy of the loving wife by whom it was built.

St. George's chapel, of which we have heard so much, did not long detain us. These old churches are becoming somewhat monotonous. Our history cannot keep up with the endless lines of tombs of kings and queens, and the dates which so delight our entertainers to us are as dry as their brown bread (of which we will tell you more soon), and we scarcely think a record of them would at all edify you.

Before leaving the town of Windsor we visited the famous Eton school, in which nearly 1,000 boys are being taught. Their playground was especially beautiful, of large expanse, covered with magnificent elms, shading the richest grass which sloped even to the brink of the Thames. It was very sweet, and well adorned by crowds of cheerful English lads, all full of healthful fun. A crowd was engaged in the national game of cricket, and on enquiring the name of one of the brightest we were told he was "The Honorable Robert Ward." Plain "Bob" he would have been in America, and much better that would have been for him. But here, no doubt, 700 years ago some ancestor picked up H. R. M.'s handkerchief, and so this boy must be spoken of by his playmates as "The Honorable."

Many things in England do not please us. (No doubt this announcement will cause much commotion, but we must speak with candor.) The delightful rolls of Scotland are a thing of the past. The bread here is the most utterly detestable that ever entered our lips; dry, stale, sour, tough—in short, uneatable. The restaurants, which are numerous, do not compare with ours. In New York a steak for one is accompanied with delightful bread and butter and is an ample lunch for two, but here if you want enough for one be sure to order enough for six, and then you will be charged extra for the tough bread, which you vainly attempt to gnaw. We find it far more satisfactory to seek a dinner "table d'hote," but even then if you ask for coffee it is an extra charge, and the water is so tepid and disagreeable (ice being unheard of) that either tea, coffee, wine or ale, is a necessity. The English ale, too, is a great disappointment to us. None of the sparkling refreshment which our lager affords, but flat, warm, bitter, miserable. The courtesy which so pleased us in Scotland is left behind. Here the hackeys are gruff, rude and in all respects disagreeable, accepting your modest fee with an air that makes you feel that you are a beggar, seeking alms from a millionaire. Such is our experience thus far in London.

T. W. P.

THREE BLACK ANGELS.

The Remarkable Yarn that Comes From Birmingham.

CHICAGO, August 13.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: A most remarkable religious craze has seized the negroes near Bessemer and the country intermediate between that rapidly growing place, and Birmingham. For some time past an old negro named Tobias Jackson, has been proclaiming himself as Daniel the prophet, and doing all kinds of singular, wild and queer things. The darkies in this section are ignorant and superstitious, and Jackson's actions and the great powers with which he claimed to have been invested, awed the simple minded negroes. Saturday last he persuaded three young negro men that they were representatives of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, the three children of faith who entered the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar of old. He claimed that the furnace where the iron is melted and cast into all kinds of forms was the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, and that they could enter it and pass through without the smell of fire. The three negroes, calling themselves the three children of Israel, under the influence of their new prophet, deliberately entered the gate of the cupola of the furnace and rushed headlong into the white heat of the melting iron. When they failed to come out, Jackson, the prophet proclaimed that he saw them rising in the air with the smoke of the furnace, attended by angels, and said that they would revisit the earth next Sunday. The negroes propose to meet at the church next Sunday and pray while awaiting the descent of the three children of Israel. The mother of one of them said when asked about the matter: "I feel jes as sho my boy is in heaven as if I'd done been dar an' seed him. Jackson de prophet comman' him to walk de fiery furnace an' he bleeged to 'bey him."

Checkmating Other Strikers.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The Wilmington and Vermillion company which has always given employment to at least 2000 men, it is also said to be negotiating for men from other points. This company operates mines at Braidwood, La Salle, Seatonville and other places, and has grown tired of the repeated strikes. If the miners of these places desire to resume work, they will have to do it quickly, operators say, as they do not propose to stand idly by and see Southern operators take all contracts and let the market for their products be forever destroyed. Many of the miners own their homes and are willing to work at prices offered, but are prevented from so doing by the more radical element and hot headed foreigners who are in the majority.

Great Fire in a California Town.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—News has been received here that a fire broke out at Truckee late yesterday afternoon, and burned fifty-five buildings in the business portion of the town. The flames were first discovered in the residence of engineer Dilley. A Southern Pacific railroad freight train which was stationed at the summit was dispatched to the scene, and lent much assistance. Among the buildings burned were the public schoolhouse, churches, and the American hotel. The amount of loss, which is necessarily very large, is not yet learned. The citizens of Truckee have been ridding the town of questionable characters, and the impression proved that the fire was started by incendiaries. What little news has been received from the unfortunate town does not confirm this theory.

Attempt to Kill a Newspaper Man.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 13.—A dastardly attempt was made here yesterday to assassinate D. L. Baxter, a well known newspaper correspondent, by the explosion of a deadly machine which was left at the Leader office directed to that gentleman. There was sufficient dynamite in the parcel to have blown up any building in the city, and it only failed to accomplish its deadly purpose because the percussion matches did not ignite. The parcel was taken to the office by a negro boy. There being no suspicious look to the parcel, he paid no attention to the appearance of the lad. It is believed by some that it was intended not only to blow up Mr. Baxter, but the entire Leader office.

Heading Off the Streator Strikers.

CHICAGO, August 13.—A special from Streator, Ill., says: A new phase of the mining situation has developed which will give the striking miners more trouble than they had previously anticipated. It is said on good authority that the Star Coal Company, whose mine is located at Kouigley, near here, had completed arrangements by telegraph, by which a full quota of men to run their shaft will, inside of thirty days, be landed here from West Virginia. This company has employed during the last year, something over 400 men.

Annulling Results of Elections.

PARIS, August 13.—The State council has annulled the elections in twelve cantons in which General Boulanger was elected to the councils general on the ground that the General was not legally eligible for the position. Gen. Boulanger has written a letter in which he states that he gave the sums of money which he is accused of embezzling to the chief clerks in the war office to be used for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers. Five lodgers in the House have sworn that the General was in Paris on July 15, 1887, the day on which it is alleged he visited the city in disguise.

Showing Off His Guards.

BERLIN, August 13.—A whole army corps of the guards paraded to-day before the Emperor of Austria, making a brilliant display. The weather was splendid. The Empress appeared on horseback Emperor William commanded the troops, and led the first entire corps, and afterwards the first regiment of guards past the visiting sovereign, who then headed the regiment bearing his name, and marched past Emperor William.

Dr. Cabell Dead.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, August 13.—Dr. James L. Cabell, senior member of the faculty of the University of Virginia, died at Overton this morning.

Boulanger Found Guilty.

PARIS, August 13.—The Senate Court this afternoon found General Boulanger guilty of conspiracy.

THE NEGRO CLERK

IN THE ATLANTA, GA., POST-OFFICE DISCUSSED.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson Finds Nothing in the Matter that Calls for Departmental Action, Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—A reporter of the Associated Press called on Acting Postmaster General Clarkson to-day for information in regard to the appointment of a negro clerk by the new postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., General Lewis, which resulted in much excitement, and the burning in effigy of Postmaster Lewis and General Buck, leading Republican of the State. General Clarkson said: "The story, as it was printed in the Atlanta papers and sent North, was to the effect that Postmaster Lewis had appointed a negro clerk, and assigned him to duty at the same desk with a young white woman. The real facts, however, are these: After General Lewis' appointment as postmaster, one of the clerks resigned. The postmaster then appointed Charles C. Penny, colored, who stood at the head of the civil service list of eligibles, as he was compelled by law to do. He was assigned to work in the registry division, not in the same room with the young lady, but in another. This young lady and her father, who was superintendent of the registry division, and had the assignment of clerks, both resigned because the negro had been appointed to a place in the office, and not because an attempt had been made to place the negro at the same desk with the young lady. From this grew all the trouble in Atlanta, and the effort to utilize the incident for party prejudice. The insincerity of this cry is shown by the fact that there were five negro clerks in the Atlanta postoffice under the Democratic postmaster, and for six years a young white lady has been at the stamp window selling stamps to all people, black and white. There is nothing in the matter for the department to act upon, and there is nothing in the action of Postmaster Lewis to be criticised by fair minded people. Instead of doing violence to Southern prejudice towards negroes, the postmaster sought in making appointments, to obviate any ground for objection on account of such prejudice. In the postal service we find many of our efficient men among the colored men. We have probably hundreds of them in the service altogether, and they make a good average record."

Bond offerings and acceptances were $90,850 four percents, registered, at 128; $150,000 four and half per cents, registered, at 106⅜.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Spurious "Dollars of Our Daddies" in Circulation Here.

Chief W. H. Deaver, of the Union Detective Agency of this city, gives notice to the people of Asheville that dangerous counterfeits of silver dollars, coinage of 1888, are in circulation here.

"There are two men engaged in this nefarious business," stated the chief to a reporter last night. "One of them is about five feet, six inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, has a dark complexion, black eyes and hair, and is about twenty-two years of age. This 'shover of the queer' wears a light colored coat and black hat. His accomplice in crime is somewhat smaller in size, wears a small hat turned up all around, and is about eighteen or twenty years of age. Both of them are white men and have been here about eight days. They have circulated about eleven dollars, so far as I can ascertain, during their stay here."

"The United States government gives me nor any of my agents any compensation for catching criminals of this class," said Mr. Deaver last evening, "but I conceive it to be my duty to inform the public of the snare they will fall into if they fail to watch closely the silver dollars they receive in future."

The spurious coins, of which Mr. Deaver has several specimens in his possession, are almost perfect in their imitation of the genuine dollar, and is well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting. The ring, its weight and general execution is remarkably accurate, and the bogus "stuff" is one of the most dangerous counterfeits ever seen in this city. Watch out for them.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Official Inspection and Drill To-Morrow Evening.

Inspector-General Francis H. Cameron, and Col. J. T. Anthony and staff, of the Fourth Regiment, N. C. S. G., will arrive in this city at five o'clock to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of officially inspecting Co. F. (Asheville Light Infantry), Fourth Regiment, N. C. S. G. Col. Anthony's staff, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, who is now in New York, will be complete, consisting of Major Ernest F. Young and Adjutant Harvey H. Orr, both of Charlotte, and both at present on a visit to Asheville.

The inspection, which, by the way, is the annual one, will be held in the A. L. I. armory beginning at 8.15 p. m. The boys have been ordered out by Capt. Barnard for the occasion, and will no doubt maintain that high standard of general excellence in the school of the soldier, for which they have already become noted among Guardsmen. From here Inspector-General Cameron will go to Waynesville, where he will inspect the Richland Rifles, under the command of Capt. W. Scott Brown. Col. Anthony and staff will also attend the inspection.

Sad Condition of Mrs. Maybrick.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Mrs. Maybrick, the condemned murderess, is in a very depressed state. She passes much of her time in mourning for her children, and weeping copiously. The chaplain of the prison is devoting much of his time to the condemned woman, and she appears to greatly appreciate his visits.

Conference on the Maybrick Case.

LONDON, August 13.—Judge Stephens, had a long interview with Home Secretary Matthews to-day with reference to the case of Mrs. Maybrick.

RANDOM NOTES

Roped In by Rambling Reporters Roaming Around the City.

A delightful german was given at the Battery Park last evening.

Over two hundred new buildings are in process of construction in Asheville at present.

A couple of handsome new signs, one on either side adorn the entrance to the Western Carolina Bank.

Tickets to the American Carnival are on sale at Jacob's drug store. Secure them early, before the rush sets in.

Fred. Jacobs' new summer drink—"snowflake"—is said by connoisseurs to be the finest yet known in Asheville.

Don't forget the grand American Carnival at the Farmers' warehouse this evening. Secure your tickets early.

The Fourth Regiment Band, from Hickory, will arrive this afternoon, to make music for the Carnival this evening.

There are more visitors in the city at present than there has been heretofore at any time since Asheville has been an incorporated city.

The hydrant in front of court square was run into and torn down by a wagon yesterday morning. It was replaced during the afternoon.

"There's a new coon in town"—in fact two of 'em—and you had better watch out for the bogus silver dollars that they are distributing promiscuously around.

A number of young gentlemen are making preparations to attend a dance at Haywood White Sulphur Springs hotel, Friday evening. They will go in a special car chartered for the occasion from the W. N. C. railway authorities.

FOLKS YOU KNOW.

Who They Are; Where They Are, and What They Are Doing.

Mrs. J. R. Patterson is at Blackwell Springs.

District Attorney Chas. Price, of Salisbury, is at the Battery Park.

Hon. Patrick Walsh and F. E. Fleming of Augusta, Ga., are at the Battery Park.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Moseley left on their bridal tour North, on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mr. T. T. Hicks, a prominent attorney of Henderson, N. C., accompanied by his wife, is at the Grand Central.

Col. T. B. Roy and family, of Selma, Ala., have taken up their summer residence in this city. They are located at their home on Sunset drive.

H. B. Ainsworth, wife and child, of Thomasville, Ga., and Chas. Edmondston, wife and children, of Savannah, were at the Swannanoa last night.

Prof E. J. Roberson, now of Virginia, formerly of Buncombe, and Miss Fannie Ferguson, daughter of Garland Ferguson, Esq., were married at Waynesville yesterday at 2 o'clock. The bridal party leave this morning for Roanoke, Va.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

Richmond and Danville Folks Keep Up with the Procession.

The passenger department of the Richmond and Danville company, represented in this city by Mr. W. A. Winburn, the clever, courteous and accommodating division passenger agent, have made another departure in the way of cheap summer rates that will at once grow into popular favor and be the means whereby many people from abroad can view the beauties of our wonderful skyland at a very small price.

Commencing to-day the R. & D., people will sell round trip tickets from Asheville, good until October 31, 1889, and limited to a continuous passage in each direction, to the following places at the rates annexed, viz;

To Alexander, 65c.; Hot Springs, $2.10; Waynesville, $1.65; Hendersonville, $1.20; Flat Rock, $1.45; Saluda, $1.85; Black Mountain, 90c.; Round Knob, $1.35. These tickets are good on all trains, and the opportunity afforded is an excellent one to visit the summer resorts of Western North Carolina at very low figures.

TABERNACLE RATES.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company have arranged the following rates for those intending participating in the Tabernacle meetings, near Rutherford College, next week.

The rates to Connelly Springs, (nearest railway station) and return, is as follows: From Morgantom, 40c.; Marion, $1.20; Asheville, $2.70; Waynesville, $3.50; Hot Springs, $3.70. All intermediate points at proportionate rates. Tickets will be on sale August 15 to 24, inclusive, and good to return as late as 27th of August.

AN OLD LAW IN EFFECT.

A State Board of Public Charities Appointed.

On Saturday last Gov. Fowle appointed a Board of Public Charities, as provided for by power vested in the Governor by chapter 2, volume 2 of the Code. As commissioners on this board the Governor appointed the following; Dr. E. Burke Haywood, chairman; J. P. Sawyer, of Buncombe; W. A. Bobbitt, of Granville, and Lawrence J. Haughton, of Chatham. An appointment as commissioner was also tendered Dr. Isaac Jackson, of Columbus, who has not yet been heard from. The others have accepted.

On Saturday Dr. E. Burke Haywood and Dr. W. R. Capehart, Directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, tendered their resignations to Gov. Fowle as members of the board. They were accepted, and the Governor appointed Capt. Oct. Coke, of Wake, to succeed Dr. Haywood as chairman, and Mr. J. D. Biggs, of Martin, to succeed Dr. Capehart.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

THE LIFETIME WORK OF MISSIONARY CROSSETTE.

Devoted to Doing Good to the Poorer Classes of Chinese, He Taught Pure Love of God and Godliness with Telling Effect.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The Department of State has received from the Legation at Pekin, China, under date of the 3rd of July, an account of the death, and extraordinary life work of the Rev. J. Crossette, an independent American missionary in China. His career appears to have been a very remarkable one, characterized by absolute self-devotion. He died on the steamer El Dorado, en route from Shanghai to Tienstsin on the 1st of June last. He leaves a widow living at Schuylersville, N. Y.

In speaking of Mr. Crossette, Minister Denby couples his name with that of Father Damien, the French missionary who lately died on the Island of Moloka, and says:

"Crossette's life was devoted to doing good to the poorest classes of Chinese. He had charge of a winter refuge for the poor at Pekin. During the severe winters he would go out on the streets the coldest nights and pick up destitute beggars, and convey them to a refuge where he provided them with food. He also buried them at his own expense. He visited all persons, and often procured the privilege of removing the sick to his refuge. The officials had implicit confidence in him, and allowed him to visit at pleasure all prisoners and charitable institutions. He was known by the Chinese as 'Christian Buddha.' He was attached to no organization of men. He was a missionary, pure and simple, devoted rather to charity than to proselytism. He literally took Christ as his exemplar. He traveled all over China and the East. He took no care of his expenses; food and lodging were voluntarily furnished him. Inn keepers would take no pay from him, and private persons were glad to entertain him. It must be said that his wants were few. He wore the Chinese dress, had no regular meals, drank only water, and lived on fruit with little rice or millet. He aimed at translating his ideal, Christ, into reality. He wore long auburn hair, parted in the middle, so as to resemble the pictures of Christ. Charitable people furnished him money for his refuge; and he never seemed to want for funds. He slept on a board or on the floor. Even in his last hours, being a deck passenger on the El Dorado, he refused to be transferred to the cabin, but the kindly captain, some hours before he died, removed him to a berth where he died, still speaking of going to heaven, and entreating the bystanders to love the Lord. As an instance of the character of the man, I will state when on one occasion, I gave my annual dinner on Thanksgiving day to the Americans, Mr. Crossette wrote to me beseeching that I would have no dinner, but would give to the poor. He attended the dinner but touched nothing but water and rice." In theology, he can hardly be said to have been orthodox. He found good in all religions. After a long conversation with him one day, I told him he was not a Christian but a Buddhist. He answered that there were many good things in Buddhism. The last important work of Mr. Crosette was an effort to provide for the deaf and dumb. To further this project, he travelled to Haskard and thence to Canton, establishing everywhere schools for these unfortunates. He was successful wherever he went. This man taught pure love of God and of Godliness. He completely sacrificed himself for the good of the poor. He acted out his principles to the letter. He was as poor and lived as plainly as the poorest of his patients. On charitable subjects he wrote well. The ideal to him was practical. Let this American then be enshrined along with the devoted Frenchman in the annals of men who loved their fellowmen."

SAFE AND STRONG.

People Attending the Carnival Need Have No Fear.

Preparations for the splendid carnival are going on with great activity, and the capacious building in which it is to be held already responds to the hand of taste which is transforming it with such brilliant judgment to its new temporary uses. We were surprised yesterday to hear that some apprehension had been expressed about the safety of the structure. Has it been forgotten already that on the same floor, on the occasion of the Pearson ministrations there were crowded night after night for a fortnight an audience numbering from three thousand to five thousand people? The projectors of the carnival are scarcely sanguine enough to hope for that many; those who attend cannot expect to meet that many at any one time. We might wish that both such hope and expectation would be met. Or is it forgotten that the same room has held many times since its construction from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand pounds of tobacco? The building in fact, so far as any test of weight can be applied to it, is exceptionally secure, being supported by several transverse sectional brick walls. To make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Tennent, the city building inspector, in whose judgment and fidelity we have the utmost confidence, yesterday made a thorough and critical examination and he pronounced the building absolutely safe and secure. This is enough.

Good Prices for Tobacco.

About thirty thousand pounds of leaf tobacco were sold at the different warehouses in the city yesterday. The quality of the tobacco offered for sale was medium only, but prices were active, ranging as high as $38 per hundred pounds. No new crop tobacco was offered.

The City Schools.

Superintendent Claxton informs the public that the city schools of Asheville will resume operation on Monday, September 2. Parents and guardians will please bear the date in mind.

A Prominent Baltimorean Dead.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—Mr. Francis W. Elder, a prominent and well known citizen of Baltimore, and brother of archbishop William H. Elder, of Cincinnati, died at 1.40 this morning at his residence, of heart failure.

A GOOD STREET NOW.

What Bridge Street Was Once; What Capt. Troy Has Made It.

When Bridge street was thrown open to travel years ago, it was no more than a narrow lane extending from Woodfin to where Clayton street now comes in, beyond which point there was no line of street defined. The house of Capt. J. A. Fagg was the last house on the right, and that of Col. A. H. Baird on the left. There was no attempt at grading, the road, lane or street, running up and down hill according to the natural configuration of the ground, crossing two streams, crossed by narrow wooden bridges, giving a name to the street when it became of sufficient consequence to have a name. Gradually as population pushed northward, Bridge street was built up, and Chestnut street came into existence, and also streets beyond; and to save the long detour by Merrimon avenue on the one hand, and Charlotte street on the other, Bridge street became an important thoroughfare. Yet it remained absolutely neglected, without grading, without drainage, without sidewalks, a vexatious channel for the many compelled to pass that way, until at last, Captain Troy took hold of it; and now he is nearly ready to hand over to the authorities one of the best, if not really the best, constructed street in the city. In the first place, the street has been widened so as to look like a street, not like a lane; it has been so widened as to give space for two reasonably wide sidewalks, where there was none before; the hills have been cut down and the hollows filled up so as to present a gentle incline from the only bridge now in use—the other having been displaced by filling up, and substituting a large sewer pipe for an open drain—to Chestnut street; the earth of the street has been thrown up in the centre and then heavily rolled so as to present a smooth convex surface, the waterways have been securely paved with rubble to prevent washing, and the cross drainage is effectually secured by sinking sewer pipes. The work of curbing the sidewalks has been begun, and these are to be coated with broken and pulverized stone, the best material that can be used.

The work has been done with skill, judgment and fidelity, and is a credit to the city. Capt. Troy has given admirable proof of his competence to his duties, and we hope to see a large extension of his handiwork.

The children of the Orange street graded school, in common with many others, will bless him for the good work he has done.

DISTINGUISHED AUGUSTANS

Inspect the Operation of Asheville's Electric Railway, Etc.

Hon. Patrick Walsh, the brilliant and able editor of the Augusta Chronicle, and president of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Co., together with directors Frank E. Fleming and Henry B. King, of the latter corporation, are here from Augusta, the second in line of the most progressive cities in the whole State of Georgia. They are here for the purpose of inspecting the operation of our street railway system with a view to recommending its adoption by the City Council of Augusta.

The Chronicle, Mr. Walsh's paper, of Sunday morning, contained the following which will more accurately elucidate the objects prompting the distinguished Augustans' visit to Asheville.

"To-morrow morning President Patrick Walsh and Directors Henry B. King and Frank E. Fleming, of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad company, set out on a tour of investigation. They will visit Asheville, Richmond, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities, where electric railways are being operated, and all they don't know about an electric railroad when they get back will hardly be worth learning.

This trip means business, and means that the company is going ahead in earnest, and will be ready just as soon as the council says the word.

The report of the railroad committee will be adopted by the council at a meeting to be held some time this week, and the people of Augusta can begin to get ready to see how it feels to be whirled along by electricity."

These gentlemen were shown over the line here yesterday by Capt. J. H. Barnard, of the Sprague Motor Co., of New York, and former superintendent of the Asheville electric street railway. Every detail in the operation of an electric railway was thoroughly explained, cost of construction and equipment, etc., to the Augusta committee, who seemed much pleased with what they saw and heard in the course of their investigation. Mr. Walsh and his coadjutors in this mission will remain here several days.

Pluck and Perseverance.

The Spartanburg Herald, in speaking of Dr. W. G. Smith, of that place, but now connected with the wholesale drug house of T. C. Smith & Co., of this city, says:

Dr. W. G. Smith is back from Baltimore looking well, but thin from hard study. He graduated in March at the university and is now a full fledged Ph. D. Dr. Smith, while taking full work at the college, did full work in a drug store of Baltimore, and had to do much of his study after midnight. Such pluck and perseverance deserve the success which he has reached, and give promise of continued success in the future. He may return to his position in the Baltimore house, or he may remain in the South."

THE CITIZEN is glad to know that Dr. Smith will remain in Asheville in his present position. He is a most estimable gentleman, and one that we would much regret to lose.

The first morning german of the season takes place at Battery Park, beginning at 10 a. m., to-day.

A GRAND EVENT.

THE AMERICAN CARNIVAL THIS EVENING.

Epochs in the History of the Nation Commemorated—Columbia and the Original Thirteen States—Relics of the Past Revived.

The spacious floor room of the Farmers' warehouse will present a dazzling and picturesque scene this evening—the occasion being the holding of the grand and beautiful American Carnival for the benefit of the organ fund of Trinity Episcopal church.

Elegant and profuse decorations, handsome women and gallant men in bright and pretty costume, brilliant illuminations and delightful music, refreshments and fancy wares, etc., beyond description, will abound, and such a scene as Asheville has not yet witnessed will be pleasantly enacted this evening.

The Fourth Regiment military band, in full uniform, will be on hand and lend their talent towards making the Carnival a great success.

Wealth, fashion, grace and beauty will all commingle in the grand benefit for a worthy cause. None can afford to stay away, and there is ample room and pleasure for all who attend.

A brief synopsis of the Carnival is here annexed in order that those who do not fully realize what a treat there is in store for them, may have a faint idea of the very pleasant entertainment that has been arranged by the devout and energetic lady members of Old Trinity.

The various lodges are grouped in a semicircle around the central stand, which occupies one end of the hall, and forms the arena on which all the dramatic portion of the entertainment is shown. Each lodge is devoted to the celebration of some epoch of American history, and each is designed to illustrate by its form and decoration the period of the event which it commemorates. A general view of the whole will first be given, and each lodge will be described, with the uses for which it is intended. Beginning at the right hand of the central arena is seen the rough log hut in which Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America, receives her young friends, and offers for sale articles dear to the heart of infancy, from rattles to a complete wardrobe, the very attendants being dressed in baby caps and robes. Next, the wigwam of Pocahontas appears, where dusky maidens offer baskets, bows and arrows, and weapons of the chase. A plain frame house forms the austere abode of the Puritan fathers, where Priscilla at her flying wheel attracts many curious spectators to buy antique furniture and fabrics of many kinds, or the antiquities may only be exhibited if their owners cannot be prevailed upon to part with them.

Salem witches. A house of many gables charms the silver from eager students of palmistry, and the high peaked hats and scarlet cloaks make a bright feature in the scene. Pins and needles and haberdashery of all kinds form a part of the wares of these bright-faced witches, and Salem Gibraltars and Black Jacks draw the boys and girls to buy and enjoy.

Moll Pitcher rows her boat full of shoes to a ready market from behind her brown-thatched hut, and is ready to read the fate of any fair seeker on the cards she has for use and sale.

Merry Mount next rears its gayly decorated May-pole, around which happy youths and maidens wind the many-colored ribbons which they sell to all whom the sweet-scented May-flowers and their sisters of other climes draw to the spot.

The Boston tea party furnishes the "cup that cheers" from the hold of the old ship, and here tea in chests and packages, with sugar and West Indian sweetmeats, cater to the children's taste.

The Yankee kitchen offers delicious home-made dainties of old-time manufacture, dealt out by rosy dames in homespun dresses and checked aprons, regardless of the fact that a messenger in Continental uniform is seen hurrying to summon the good man of the house to fight for liberty and home.

Peace brings lilies and flowers of all tender varieties to announce the close of the war and coming of prosperity, and her floral bower is full of fair representatives of the Graces in costumes of classic folds.

Fourth of July proudly rears its gayly decorated tent full of gay flags and patriotic emblems, where ice-cream and cooling drinks of all kinds tempt the thirsty to enter and partake of refreshments brought by energetic waiters in bright costumes of national hues.

Columbia with her guard of States occupies the chief stand, and has the onerous duty of directing the entire affair, as well as the scenes which are shown at intervals.

From His Old Home.

The Union (S. C.) Times in speaking of Dr. H. K. Smith, formerly of that place, but now of the dental firm of Reeves & Smith, this city, contains the following complimentary allusion to that gentleman:

"Dr. H. K. Smith has determined to seek a wider and more promising field for the development of his professional talents and moved to Asheville, N. C. We sincerely regret losing Dr. Smith, as he is a young man of pure character, enterprising and industrious, and one of the best dentists in the country. We commend the doctor to the people of Asheville as a man of high character and worthy their respect and patronage."

THE CITIZEN bids Dr. Smith a hearty welcome, and hopes that his residence among our people may be extremely pleasant and profitable.

Four Hundred Dollars.

THE CITIZEN learns that the net receipts of the entertainments recently given in this city for the benefit of the building fund of the Christian church, amounts to over four hundred dollars. The object for which the entertainments were given was a most laudable one, and we are glad that the efforts of the ladies under whose management they were held, have been crowned with so much success.

Divorce Decree Annulled.

NEW YORK, August 13.—At a hearing in the divorce case of sheriff Flack this morning, Judge Bookstaver set aside all proceedings and annulled the decree of divorce.