THE DAILY CITIZEN.

The CITIZEN is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper in Western North Carolina.

Its discussion of public men and measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government, and prosperous industry, and it knows no personal allegiance in treating public issues.

The CITIZEN publishes the dispatches of the Associated Press, which now covers the whole world in its scope. It has other facilities of advanced journalism for gathering news from all quarters, with everything carefully edited to occupy the smallest space.

Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—Daily, $6 for one year; $3 for six months; 50 cents for one month; 15 cents for one week. Carriers will deliver the paper in every part of the city to subscribers, and parties wanting it will please call at the CITIZEN office.

ADVERTISING RATES—Reasonable, and made known on application at this office. All transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

Reading notices ten cents per line. Obituary, marriage and society notices fifty cents each (not exceeding ten lines) or fifty cents per inch.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

WOOD PULP—PAPER MILLS.

We clip the following from an exchange. It relates to a subject we have often pressed upon our readers. It is passing strange, that while there has been, on several occasions, a near approach to the organization of pulp mills in this section, the matter has been as often suffered to drop. Of all subjects of manufacture for this section, that of paper from wood, or even the preparation of wood pulp, seems to be the most simple, feasible and profitable. The use of paper, like that of iron, has no limits; new applications are found for it every day. When paper was required only in writing and printing, a special material was required, the supply of which has its definition. Now, white paper comes into application in a thousand once undreamed of ways, for car wheels, for doors, for barrels and buckets, coarser and more common material serves admirably; and this is found most conveniently in wood. But this wood is also found to serve well for printing paper and also as a useful component part of writing paper. The demand therefore, for wood pulp will always be great; and in those sections, the present seats of paper manufacture, presses hard upon the sources of supply, the New England and New York mills obtaining their material from Canada or the Mississippi valley, or other distant points, at a cost which finds sensible expression in charges to consumers. The same necessity that compels the cotton manufacturer to come near the source of production must also influence the paper manufacturer to come to the mountains of North Carolina. Here abound the most suitable woods, in most accessible localities, here the clearest and purest water, here the cheapest and most abundant living, here the climate unequalled in health, and one that permits uninterrupted work all the year through; and here also every facility of transportation in obtaining the raw material, and for the shipment of the finished fabric to every part of the world.

With the improvement in the simplicity in the process of manufacture, involving both time and cost, the inducements to operate in this section are greatly increased; and with the wide range of choice in the selection of material, there will be also unlimited liberty in the subjects of manufacture, from the finest of paper to the most substantial building material.

The following is the clipping referred to:

In the American markets wood pulp is coming to the front as the leading material for paper stock, recent discoveries in the process of reducing from the log making it suitable both alone and with other materials for the manufacture of almost every grade of paper. The latest is what is known as "sulphite." The wood is cut into small pieces, but is treated with sulphurous acid, and the pulp thus obtained can be utilized with other ingredients or by itself in paper making. Mechanical pulp is extensively used in connection with rags and jute; also largely with soda pulp, while its combination with sulphite is steadily increasing, particularly in the manufacture of newspapers, as the merits of this new pulp are becoming better known. The use of wood pulp has greatly diminished the cost of paper without detracting from its quality, and the steadily growing consumption of wood pulp has already materially lessened the importation of foreign paper stock.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

Of which Dr. E. Burke Haywood, of Raleigh, is chairman, and of which Mr. James P. Sawyer, of Asheville, is a member, is nothing new in contemplation of law, though only until now put into shape for action. The act of 1883, chapter 156, section 32, prescribes that "the board of public charities and the members of the General Assembly shall be *ex officio* visitors of all insane asylums. It shall be the duty of the board of public charities to visit the asylums from time to time as they may deem expedient, to examine into their condition and make report thereon to the General Assembly with such suggestions and remarks as they may think proper.

It has been supposed, from the appointment of the board at the present juncture that it was possessed of some plenary power with capacity for final action. It would appear that it has none, nothing beyond the power to report, suggest and recommend. It is not to be assumed, however, that such a board having been created, will remain an idle ornamental body; but that abuses in one asylum having been alleged and investigated, such a board will be on the alert to prevent their recurrence, or to expose them of such as still exist. And there is little more in the power of the board to do than this.

The following extracts from an article in the New York Herald will prove of interest to a great many. It will prove to what little avail the money was spent that was used to elect President Harrison, Congressman Ewart and others, how little profit came to them who worked most actively to bring about those results, and who now experience the mortifying convictions that they were used as the very efficient catspaw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for some other persons to eat, while they have been contemptously thrown the worthless shells upon which to make themselves content. But we are beginning to learn something of the causes which inspired the uncommon activity, the brotherly harmony, and the admirable discipline of the Republicans in this State in the campaign of 1888. The Herald says:

The discontent of the North Carolina Republicans with the way patronage has been handled is leading to some interesting disclosures regarding the campaign there last autumn. Senator Quay claims that he put into the hands of his private secretary, Mr. Frank Leach, $30,000 to save the the North State for Harrison and Morton. His secretary says that he gave $5,000 to Mr. Estes for use in the district of Cheatham, the negro; $5,000 to Judge Settle's son, to elect Mr. Brower, and $5,000 for use in Congressman Ewart's district. The other $15,000 was used in other districts in the State, according to the claim of Senator Quay and his secretary. The curious thing about the matter is that nobody can discover how the $5,000 in each of the Republican districts was expended, if it was expended at all. * * * But the same accusations come from the districts of Messrs. Brower and Ewart. Mr. Settle, the son of the late Judge Settle, admits that he received $3,000 and that seems to be properly accounted for, but the other $2,000 seems to have vanished. Congressman Ewart denies flatly that $5,000, or half that sum, was ever received in his district. He says that $1,200 was collected Colonel Patterson and was wisely spent, but that was all.

Mrs. Maybrick may be a very bad woman; no question that she is so; and if she were guilty of the murder of her husband as charged in the bill of indictment the mere fact that she is a woman should not stand between her and the extreme penalty of the law. Bad women can be as bad as the worst men, and quite as proper subjects for capital punishment. It is not because, if Mrs. Maybrick were guilty and properly convicted, that the shock has been given to public sensibility; it is not a shock to sensibility so much as the shock to justice that has been given. When a judge, with full knowledge of the weight of his judicial influence, usurps or anticipates the functions of a jury; when a jury, with gaping mouths and stupid brains swallow everything that the judge construes and directs as gospel truth to be blindly followed and obeyed; then that judge has assumed functions not his own, and the jury has abdicated rights and functions peculiarly their own. Law and humanity both demand a revision of extrajudicial functions, of a servile verdict, and of hasty and cruel sentence. In England the gateways to mercy are tightly closed and jealously guarded. It is a short stride from the dock to the gallows. English cautions are impatient of implied attempt to change or arrest their course. What has been, must be; and the probability is that the miserable woman will be hung rather than that the traditions of the courts and the Court be violated. The English law provides no court of appeal; and the work of an arbitrary judge and a stupid jury is well nigh irrevocable.

Æsop's experiment of scrubbing the blackamoor white is still going on with indefatigable industry and patience; so is the ingenious attempt to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear still persisted in with an industry as laudable and hopeful as the search after perpetual motion. No failure daunts the workers; and it is possible after a while that "we shall see what we shall see." Just now the Republican administration has the matter in hand; and if there were not some untoward accidents sometimes, some disappointing outcroppings of inherent characteristics perhaps the scrubbing into whiteness and the silken purse might prove realities.

A dispatch to the New York Sun from Reidsville, N. C., states that a letter from Postmaster General Wanamaker notifying a colored man of that place of his appointment to a place in the mail service as route agent was rendered abortive by the appointee getting into the penitentiary before his appointment arrived. He was innocent when he applied for the office, but while waiting for it committed a burglary and was sentenced to three years in a striped suit. The incident teaches impressively, says the New York Evening Post, "the danger of delay" in making appointments. Had the man gotten the office promptly on making application he would not now be in prison. He would not have been so much in need of funds and credit as to commit a burglary. He would have been an ornament to the service, perhaps and an instrument of the new "Southern policy."

The experiments with Brown Sequard's elixir of life are becoming a sort of fashionable amusement with old folks, as exhilarating apparently, and as popular as laughing gas used to be, with this substantial advantage that life is made young again, and a man may renew his youth while he retains the experience of age. One result, not very much desired by the younger generation, may yet be attained. The old men, many of them at least, feel that they have been thrust somewhat unceremoniously and prematurely off the stage of action to make room for the young Americas. These old fellows, charged full with the elixir, may come springing back on that stage, not "lean and slippered pantaloons," but spry and active, to snatch up again their lost sceptre, and make the young fellows submissive to the claims of experience and of youth and vigor renewed in age. A spectacle may yet be presented as startling as that presented in the valley of dry bones, and decrepit senility may be able to cut as many capers as the school boy just let out of school.

Dr. Parker Prays cream Van-Ola, Rosaline, Ongaline and Diamond nail powder having now become the ladies' favorites, at F. L. Jacob's drug store, these popular manicure articles may always be found, together with pocket emery board, orange wood sticks, nail scissors, files and other such requisites. Also a complete line of drugs and toilet articles, in addition to the Hebe Soda Fountain from which ice cold drinks are dispensed. Corner Main street and Patton avenue.

A cereal story—Lying about the grain yard.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progess that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
(Western North Carolina Division.)
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 1, 1889.
PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULE.
IN EFFECT JUNE 2, 1889.

	No. 51	No. 53
Lv. Asheville,	9 41pm	1 54pm
Ar. Salisbury,	4 20am	6 43pm
" Danville,	9 47am	10 20pm
" Lynchburg,	12 40pm	12 25am
" Washington	7 13pm	6 53am
" Baltimore,	8 50pm	8 25am
" Phila.,	11 20pm	10 47am
" New York,	6 20am	1 20pm
" Boston,	3 30pm	9 00pm
" Richmond,	3 30pm	5 15am
" Raleigh,	1 02pm	8 30am
" Goldsboro,	3 10pm	12 50pm
" Wilmington	6 00pm	

	No. 55
Lv. Asheville,	8 30am
Ar. Hendersonville,	9 20am
Ar. Spartanb'g	11 50am
" Charlotte,	5 30pm
" Columbia,	4 40pm
" Charleston,	9 10pm
" Augusta,	9 05pm
" Savannah,	6 15am
" Thomasville, Ga	1 40pm
" Jacksonville	12 00 m
" Atlanta,	10 40pm
" Montgom'y	7 25am
" Mobile,	1 35pm
" New Orleans	7 20pm

	No. 54
Lv. Spartanburg,	3 40pm
Ar. Hendersonville,	6 07pm
" Asheville,	7 00pm

	No. 50	No. 52	No. 54
Lv. Asheville,	7 40am	4 44pm	7 05pm
Ar. Hot Springs	9 20am	6 10pm	8 40pm
" Knoxville,	1 10pm	8 50pm	
" Chattan'ga,	6 15pm	5 40am	
" Memphis,	6 10am	5 30pm	
Lv. Asheville,	7 40am	4 44pm	
Ar. Hot Springs	9 20am	6 10pm	
" Knoxville,	1 10pm	8 50pm	
" Louisville,		7 15am	
" Cincinnati,	6 40am	11 45am	
" Chicago,	6 30pm	6 30pm	
" St. Louis,	7 45pm	7 45pm	

MURPHY BRANCH.

	No. 18
Lv. Asheville,	8 35am
Ar. Waynesville,	10 47am
" Jarrett's,	5 48pm

	No. 17
Lv. Jarrett's,	8 00am
Ar. Waynesville,	3 25pm
" Asheville,	6 02pm

☞ Sleeping cars on all night trains.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A. W. A. WINBURN, D. P. A.
SOL. HAAS, T. M.

Commencing June 30, the following Passenger Train Service will be operated on Sundays between Asheville and Waynesville:

WEST. No. 12.	STATIONS.		EAST. No. 11.
8 35 am	Lv.	Asheville	Arr 7 53 pm
8 55 am	"	Sulphur Springs	" 7 28 pm
9 09 am	"	Hominy	" 7 14 pm
9 28 am	"	Turnpike	" 6 56 pm
9 47 am	"	Pigeon River	" 6 37 pm
10 05 am	"	Clyde	" 6 19 pm
10 24 am	Arr.	Waynesville	Lv. 6 00 pm