

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 every thing carefully edited to occupy the smallest space. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent to any one sending their address.

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TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1889.

MISDEEDS OF EDUCATION.

The Wilmington Messenger, commenting upon Langston's adhesion to Mahone after most pronounced hostility to him, but at length yielding, for a consideration, says:

Langston has sold out bag and baggage to Mahone, and is trying now to sell out his entire race in the State to the artful and unscrupulous politician he so recently eulogized. Langston is really educated and able, and his trade, therefore, is the more disgraceful. For an ignorant, unlettered, debased negro to sell out is not a surprise, but quite a matter of course procedure. But for an educated, able negro to sell out is disgraceful and without excuse.

The Messenger suggests a point which bears with unpleasant significance upon the subject of negro education. We in the South, and notably so in North Carolina, are manfully, in Northern parlance, loyally doing our duty in educating the negro to the full extent of our ability. The national commissioner of education is frank to say, speaking of the use of the school funds by the Southern State authorities:

The funds for the support of these schools are furnished mainly by the white inhabitants, and, after making due allowance for all the sums that have been furnished for the education of the negroes through private sources of benevolence and through the taxes raised among themselves, it may still be said that the children of those once held in servitude in the South are being educated by the sons of their former masters.

This is gratifying both as evidence of good faith, and also of purpose to test to its full extent the capacity of the race for development into value as a good citizen through the influences of education. We all agree that enlightenment is better than darkness to all, of every race, who are to take their parts in the delicate and responsible duties of self government. Humanity as well as interest compel to the education of all, white and black, and there is no stint, nor has there been any discrimination, in the application of such educational funds as we have been able to raise and create out of our relative poverty.

But in candor we must say that there are many who question the wisdom of this liberal provision because of the bad use so often made of education by the colored people. It is largely thought that it is education acquired for no useful or practical purpose, unfitting the recipient for the patient labors to which the vast majority of mankind are assigned by the allotment of the Creator, or by the workings of the social system; or else applied to bad purposes. The use of all education is to make life less dependent upon the physical powers, and to more intelligently and profitably direct their use. Its nobler use is to fill the mind with useful information, to stimulate thought and elevate and purify the soul. In its baser use, it is to sharpen the faculties to gain advantage over the unwary and ignorant, and to use it as a tool for worldly advantage. There is a suspicion that with the educated colored men this is regarded as the chief end of his educational acquisitions. The disproportionate amount of petty forgeries committed by them in this and other States, lends color to the suspicion. And some transactions notorious in past years among some colored politicians strengthen the feeling of distrust.

We would not, however, counsel any alterations in the system of education, which, embracing whites and blacks in its aims, is based upon the soundest principles of statesmanship, which sees the incompatibility between ignorance and the safe practice of the institutions of government founded on intelligence; and also upon the principles of pure philanthropy, which would not leave one human mind in darkness when the fountains of intellectual light are so abundant and free to all. Perhaps when as much attention is bestowed upon the diffusion of moral as of mental light, the apprehension to which we refer will cease to operate. But Langston, a highly educated man, has given a very painful illustration of moral weakness and the perversion of cultivated powers to base ends.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PRESS.

The Morganton Star complains that it is "unmanly in the citizens and editors to make such a tirade upon Burke for this, her first and last occurrence, when some of these counties are guilty of even more aggravated crimes than the one they are charging upon the people of Burke."

Upon which the Charlotte Chronicle justly remarks:

"As far as has been observed by the writer, the editorials of the State papers have rather been directed at lynching per se than they have sought to make the Burke county people the scapegoat of the State's indifference to lynching."

And the observations of the Chronicle are correct. THE CITIZEN has probably been as outspoken as any other paper in the State in its denunciation of the lynching Burke county, but we are sure THE CITIZEN did not specially single out the people of Burke as peculiarly obnoxious to the guilt of this atrocious form of popular violence. On the contrary, it bore willing testimony, derived partially from personal observation, to the normal temper of the people of that country, except in this conspicuous case, loyal to law and consistently true to the maintenance of good order. In common with the Chronicle and other papers of the

State whose apprehensions were aroused at the fatal tendencies of these secret outrages, deadly assaults upon the due and regular course of law, we spoke without reserve of the evil influences which had at length manifested themselves among a people hitherto patient under provocation, and submissive to the prescribed forms of justice. In all that we have said there is not a word we wish so recall. The more we reflect upon the tragedy, the less excusable does it appear; and we are sure the people of Burke, with cool reflection, will be convinced that men in their midst have committed a grievous error, as well as a fearful crime, the guilt of which can only be expiated by discovery and punishment of those engaged in it. The good name of every community engaged in such lawless deeds must suffer seriously if that community acquiesces in the deed. It becomes a party to it, and therefore prescribes the precedent for the future. That precedent abrogates written law, abrogates all the forces of customs and habits built up with so much time and labor, not in one generation, but through many generations, through centuries of struggle against the natural tendencies of the human disposition, through patient determined conflict against the violence of human passion, against the rule of the strong, against the rapacity of the avaricious, until at last we have seen strength equalized, and the weak and the poor reposing safely and peacefully under the shadow of the shield of the law.

It is to aid in securing the continued sanctity of this protecting shield, that the protest and warning against the reign of lynch law is sounded. The people take their peace and order and domestic happiness as a matter of course. They were born and bred under their happy influences. They do not realize how artificial and factitious are their happy conditions; they do not know at what cost of labor and struggle and blood their peacefulness has been achieved. The acceptance of lynch law is the acceptance of rule natural law in everything. Then comes the rule of the violent and the rapacious, the triumph of the strong and the humiliation of the weak; and then the peaceful social fabric is shattered into a thousand bloody fragments.

The committee to select a site for the Great Exposition of 1892—of course we mean the New York site, the only conflict in the public choice being between that city and Washington City—have agreed, having fixed upon Morningside Park, the Bloomingdale lands, and as much of Central Park as may be needed. Of course, for an exhibition of such magnitude, destined to surpass all the world has ever yet seen, as is proper when the date of the discovery of a new world is to be commemorated, the space needed is very large, for the buildings are to be very large. The main building is to cover twenty-five acres, and to cost \$2,500,000; the machinery hall twenty acres, to cost \$2,000,000, with agricultural and horticultural halls and art gallery of great size and proportionate cost. This is going to work in a way worthy of so grand an object. The ambition of the New Yorkers is excited to throw the Eiffel tower in the shade by erecting one on their Exposition grounds a quarter of a mile high. It seems to us a vain and somewhat puerile emulation, as idle a waste of money and labor as the building of the tower of Babel seems to have been. But there is no accounting for tastes; and the New Yorker, like the typical American, proposes to "beat all creation."

It may be remarked that while nature has displayed some of her forces during the past summer in unusually appalling and destructive form, in tempests and floods, and also in the rage of the elements and agencies of which man has assumed the control, fires, and the disasters of travel on land and water, she has been kindly in staying the hand of pestilence. Nowhere in the broad land has epidemic appeared, and nowhere has the scourge that terrified and desolated last year made its appearance. Good health and general good harvests afford substantial compensation for the calamities which will make this passing year an ever memorable one.

Rich men use their wealth to indulge such appetites and luxuries as they choose to affect. That is one of the privileges as well as one of the uses of money. It is not often we hear of a man enjoying a luxury, because it is a fashion, by deputy. But there is a rich man in Scranton, Pa., who hires another to smoke his cigars for him. There is method in this. He escapes the nicotine of the tobacco and enjoys the fragrance of the cigar.

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.

"What is Sowerly doing now?" asked one politician of another. "He's tending a barrel organ." "He hasn't got to street music, has he?" "No; campaign newspaper."

"The Ladies Delighted"
The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

In life thy worth we never knew—
We judged you merely by your clothes.
But at thy grave man stops to think
How much to thee he really owes.

If you feel unable to do your work, and have that tired feeling, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla; it will make you bright, active and vigorous. For sale by F. L. Jacobs.

FALL GOODS THE BIG STORE

—OF—
Bostic Bros. & Wright

Is now overflowing with the largest and prettiest stock of Dry Goods ever brought to this market.

Henriettas, Cashmeres, Mohair Cloth, Jubilee Cloth, Turner Goods, Velvets, Worsted, Eiderdown in all colors, Renfrew Dress Gingshams, etc.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
All sorts of Notions, including Yankee Notions, and some of the prettiest Notions you ever Noted.

Some of the most Fascinating Never-Fail Fascinators that ever Fascinated.

Hoods, Toboggans, and Shawls in endless variety.

The prettiest line of Flannels you ever saw.

Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes.

Jeans and Cassimeres.

Gents' Furnishing Goods in abundance. We can fit you up in a nice Suit or Hat, in any style you want.

We are Sole Agents for the celebrated Morrow Shoes for Ladies.

To arrive in a day or two—a full line of Ladies' latest styles Walking Jackets.

200 prs. Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, made by Ziegler Bros., Philadelphia, which we will close out at net cost.

In our Store you will find the maximum of what you want and the minimum what you don't want.

BOSTIC BROS. & WRIGHT,
No. 11 N. Court Square.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES,

PICTURES AND FRAMES,

FANCY GOODS,

BLANK BOOKS, EVERY GRADE,

DOLLS, TOYS AND GAMES,

WESTERN N. C. SCENES,

BOTH PHOTOGRAPHIC AND HAND-PAINTED,

—AT—

ESTABROOK'S,

22 S. Main Street.

IN ORDER

TO

MAKE SOME CHANGES

IN

OUR BUSINESS,

WE OFFER

AT COST,

OUR STOCK OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

INCLUDING

KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS,

CASTERS, BUTTERS,

PICKLES, ETC.

ARTHUR M. FIELD,

Leading Jeweler.

—THE GREATEST ATTRACTION—

is that fine lot of ENGLISH BRIDLES and THREE-HORN CHAMOIS SEAT SADDLES at

J. M. ALEXANDER'S

And the low prices at which he is selling all goods in his line.

He has increased his force and intends to meet the demand.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

I consider Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy the best blood purifier that is on the market to-day.

J. H. McLEAN,
Charlotte, N. C., August 15th 1889.

THE RACKET COLUMN.

We have just returned from

New York, and our goods

have commenced to arrive.

The handsomest line of Hand-

kerchiefs ever in Asheville are

now to be seen in our window

and the prices, we know,

have never been equaled. A

big lot of Pants are also in

We have bought largely in

all lines, and shall be prepared

to offer some Bargains

which we have never before

matched. Don't buy ANY

THING until you visit the

"Racket Store." Don't buy

School Shoes, Hats, or Cloth-

ing for the little Girls and

Boys until you price ours.

"Money saved is money

made."

Respectfully,

GEO. T. JONES & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elegant Pharmaceuticals!

Beef Wine and Iron! Fer-

rated Wine of Wild Cherry,

Cod Liver Oil with Hypo-

phosphites and Pure Pepsin,

Elixir Valerianate of Ammo-

nia, Tasteless Castor Oil and

Calisaya Tonic, prepared in

our own laboratory by an

experienced Pharmacist. T.

C. Smith & Co., Dispensing

Druggists.

Bluestone for soaking

Wheat at T. C. Smith & Co.'s

Drug Store.

Oriental Dentifrice, for

cleansing deleterious deposits

from the Teeth, and neutral-

izing acid secretions of the

Mouth—price 25 cents, at

T. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.

Attention experts in smok-

ing! T. C. Smith & Co. have

another lot of "Five Elev-

ens" just in—the finest Five

Cent Cigar in Asheville. Cu-

ban hand made.

All medicines carefully com-

pounded at T. C. Smith &

Co.'s Drug Store. Prescrip-

tions prepared with scrupu-

lous care by experienced and

educated Pharmacists.

Home-made! T. C. Smith

& Co., are General Agents for

all Tobacco and Cigars made

in Asheville, especially Por-

ter's Warrantee Cigars and

Hull's Fine Tobaccos.

J. W. SCHARTLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

42 N. Main St.

feb20d1v

JAMES FRANK,

—DEALER IN—

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Agent for Reems Creek Woolen Mills,

North Main Asheville, N. C.

feb10d1y

WM. R. PENNIMAN,

PROPRIETOR OF

THE ASHEVILLE BRICK WORKS,

Asheville, N. C.

P. O. Box P.

mar13d1y

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

The Hand Laundry will open on Monday,

at the foot of Mrs. Wilson's hill, under the

management of G. W. Higgins.

All work done neatly by hand.

The Best are

the Cheapest.

HEPPING'S

PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

Farrell & Co.,

Philadelphia.

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GEO. KIMBER,

GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Mosaic Tile and Cement work a specialty.

Grates, Ranges and Boilers set.

Buildings moved and repaired in first class

manner.

Sewerage, Drainage and traps for the same

thoroughly understood and promptly at-

tended to.

Office: Wolfe Building, Court House Square,

Asheville, N. C. may30d1y

FOR RENT.

A large eleven room Brick House, together

with kitchen and servants' house and good

barn. Lot contains 2 1/2 acres. Sewerage and

good bath rooms. Completely furnished in

every part. Likewise, a good Piano, if

needed. Apply to

au22 d1v

NATT ATKINSON & SON.

CHAS. D. BLANTON & CO.,
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
OUTFITTERS.

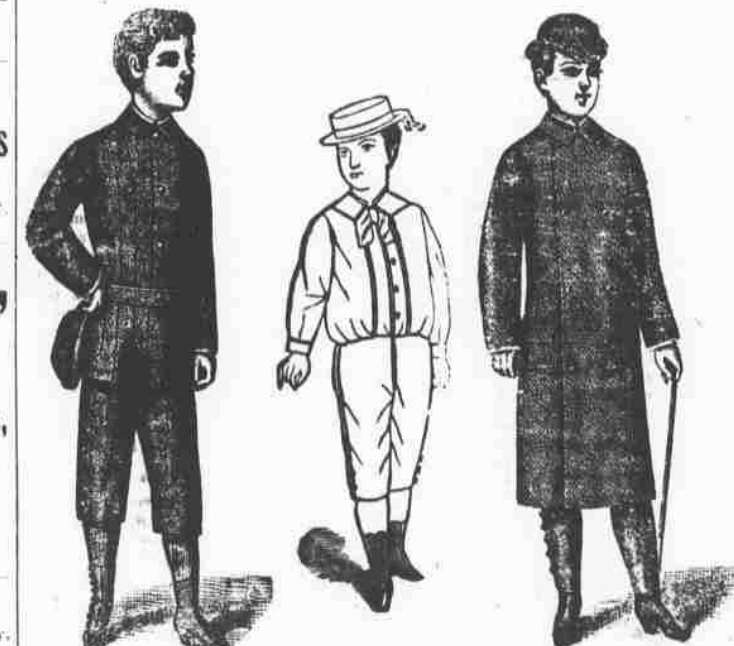
Our aim is to fill a long felt want in the city of Asheville, and we will open about September 1, with the most complete line of Clothing for Men and Boys ever shown in this section.

Our Mr. CHAS. BLANTON goes to Northern and Eastern markets with the ready cash which insures to the new business



THE YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Will receive our special attention, and to this we will call the especial attention of Mothers, Sisters and Aunts.



OUR GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Will be replete with all the Novelties of the season in the way of Neckwear.

OUR HAT DEPARTMENT

Will receive due attention, and in it can be found from the conventional High Hat down to the Soft Knock-about.

We have already placed our order for a line of

MEN'S FINE SHOES

With one of the most popular makers.

Our mode of business shall be STRICTLY ONE PRICE, and all goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

Our opening will be announced in due time.

CHAS. D. BLANTON & CO.,
One Price Clothiers,
Patton Avenue, Asheville, N. C.