

PAN-AMERICANS.

THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL REPRESENTED.

A Resolution Welcoming the New Republic was Tabled, the Impression of the Daily Citizen.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Secretary Blaine called the International American Conference to order this afternoon but immediately relinquished the chair to Dr. Guzman, delegate from Nicaragua. While the minutes were being read, Senator Valente, Brazilian minister, and Senator Mendana, the second delegate from Brazil, appeared in the Conference and took seats near, but not at, the table.

The report of the committee on rules was the unfinished business, and its consideration was immediately entered upon. The first rule fixed the hours of meeting of the Conference at between 2 and 5 o'clock Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Delegate Coolidge (United States) proposed an amendment fixing the hours of meeting as Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Delegate Quintana (Argentine) objected, and favored the original rule, as it would afford time for the preparation of the record of proceedings.

Delegate Silva (Colombia) thought that as a matter of courtesy to the United States delegates, their wishes should be respected in this matter.

At this point the subject was laid aside temporarily, and after the appointment of Henry Dancyer, secretary to the delegate from Uruguay, an interpreter, U. Valente, Brazilian minister, rose and said that the Brazilian delegates had been prevented from occupying their seats at the preceding sessions for reasons which must have been apparent to the other delegates.

Delegate Hernandez (United States) offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That this Congress welcome the United States of Brazil into the sisterhood of American republics."

Delegate Hernandez (United States) said that this might be construed as a recognition of the new government, and it was not proper for the delegates to do this in the absence of instructions from their own governments, and especially, as there was no official notice of the change. Therefore he moved that the resolution be tabled.

Delegates Castellanos (Salvador) and Nin (Uruguay) supported Senator Hernandez's motion.

Delegates Romeno (Mexico) and Carnegie (United States) seconded the motion to table, as it was apparent that the resolution could not be adopted unanimously.

Delegate Henderson said that he had offered the resolution without consulting with his colleague, thinking that the Brazilian representatives had authority to come to this Conference.

Senator Valente (Brazil) "And they have." (Applause.) Delegate Henderson—"Then that closes the circle of the American republics."

Continuing, he said that he was sorry to place any of the representatives of the other governments in an awkward position, but so far as he was concerned, he should have with pleasure assented to any announcement that Spain or England or any other monarchy had adopted republican institutions. Continuing, Mr. Henderson said that to him all places were proper and all times convenient for emancipation for his desire to see all countries republics. He was sorry that many of his friends felt that their position was such that they could not give the resolution unanimous approval. If he understood the Brazilian people, they wished unanimously for a republican form of government, and having received a republican Conference should welcome them. He cared not where the republican standard was raised. If this great change had been accomplished in Brazil without bloodshed, and her representatives were here, why wait for the announcement that the republic had formally been organized by other governments? The delegates were here, not as ministers to the United States, why should they delay giving encouragement to this great resolution which ended forever all idea of monarchical government on American soil?

The children delegate agreed with Mr. Henderson's idea generally, but felt constrained to postpone the matter out of regard for the official character of some of the delegates.

On the suggestion of a delegate Mr. Romeno read the credentials of the Brazilians, showing their appointment by Emperor Pedro, and also the cablegram dated at Rio de Janeiro today and addressed to the Minister Valente, reading as follows: "The provisional government confers the powers given to you, excellency, and Senators Lafayette and Mendana."

(Signed) "Secretary of State," "Provisional Government of Brazil." Minister Valente added that Secretary Blaine had been the one to call upon the table Mr. Henderson's resolution, and it prevailed, only two nations, Venezuela and Uruguay, voting in the negative.

The credentials were then referred to the proper committee, and consideration of rules was resumed.

Delegate Coolidge withdrew his amendment, leaving the first rule as originally proposed. This, together, with six other rules following, were agreed upon in a preliminary way after a long discussion and critical examination, which revealed some errors in translation, requiring correction.

The eighth rule prescribing methods of recognition by the chair, gave rise to more debate than any other delegate, Ester (E. S.) seeking to have ordinary legislative practice adopted, and Senator Quintana (Argentine), contending that if this were done, the United States delegates—ten in number—might be unduly favored, owing to the large representation.

HEARD FROM.

The Great Explorer Stanley Turns up all Right.

LONDON, November 21.—Stanley has been heard from. His despatch states that he has made an important discovery; that there is an extension of Lake Nyasa. The British consul at Zanzibar telegraphs to the foreign office as follows: Stanley arrived at M'pwapwa on the 25th day after his departure from Victoria Nyanza, and the 18th day after leaving Albert Nyanza. In addition to names already telegraphed, Stanley has with him Hoffman, Emin's daughter, and others. Graunt and Schiuz of the Algerian Mission, Stanley left M'pwapwa on the 20th, traveling toward the coast by way of Kamba and M'wini. Stanley made an unexpected discovery of real value in finding the extension of the Victoria Nyanza toward the south west. The utmost southerly reach of extension is south latitude two degrees and forty-eight minutes. This brings the Victoria Nyanza within 155 miles of Lake Tanganyika. The area of extension is 26,000 square miles.

According to further advices received by the foreign office, Stanley has with him 2000 men, of whom 200 are Emin's followers. There are also sixty children in the party. Stanley lost eighteen men during the march from Victoria Nyanza. He was four days fighting near Usukuma. The expedition is expected to arrive at Bagamoni in a fortnight.

The Cronin Trial.

CHICAGO, November 21.—Patrick Cronin, the horse thief, was the first witness in the Cronin case today. He testified that his horse was in a stable in this city and had been for three weeks. This he said, was the same horse that he had let Conklin's iron horse on the evening of the murder. Louis Hadenbamer, of Holoken, N. J., testified that on the evening of the murder he was in a cigar store opposite Dr. Cronin's residence. He saw Cronin and another man leave the house in a buggy. The horse in the buggy was a gray, speckled gray, with dark legs. The horse he saw at the dime museum was white, and was not the horse that drove Cronin away, and did not resemble it.

Several miscellaneous experts testified to the impossibility of distinguishing human hair from all other hair, or determining that two specimens of hair have come from the same head.

Brazilian Affairs.

LONDON, November 21.—It is not certain at which port the vessel conveying Dom Pedro from Brazil will arrive, but it is believed to be improbable that she will come to Lisbon. It is expected she will call at St. Vincent and proceed thence according to circumstances.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Dr. Valente, minister from Brazil, called at the State department today and informed the secretary that his latest advices from Brazil were to the effect that peace and tranquility reigned, and that the new government was receiving the support of the people. Dr. Valente also received this morning authority from the provisional government to instruct the representatives of Brazil to the International American Congress to continue to act for their country in the sessions of congress. It is supposed that similar instructions have been sent to the delegates in the International Marine Conference.

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1890. Turner's North Carolina almanac for 1890 is just issued. It is published by James H. Emis, Raleigh. It is printed on new type and is better than ever. Price ten cents, sent post paid. "Turner's N. C. Almanac" has been regularly issued for over fifty years and is recognized as the standard almanac of the State. There is no other to compare with it in the accuracy of its calculations, or the valuable State information which it contains. It has much for housekeeper, gardener, farmer and general reader. Its State record of the most stirring and important events of the year 1889 is especially interesting and desirable for future reference.

Eastern Field Trials.

IRON POINT, N. C., November 21.—There was a trial this morning, and members of the Game and Fish Club did not go to the field. It rained for awhile and a start was made, but it soon clouded again, and was rather dark. The field was very heavy, and the dogs worked well considering the weather.

In the continuation of the first series of all-guns, setter trials, King of the Rapid and Casaris ran a bye.

In the second series Cassius beat Dick Tate, Nora beat Nettie S., Toledo Blade beat King, Mark Chance beat Nannie B. Cincinnati will run against dog of or and complete the second series.

The Richmond Railway.

RICHMOND, Va., November 21.—The city council yesterday on streets has determined that the horse cars shall give ten minute service on certain streets, and five minute service on other streets on or before January 1, 1890, and that if the electric power is not applied to the Main street line on or before May 1, 1890, the poles and wire will be removed and the charters of both companies will be forfeited.

Unknown Steamer Sunk.

NORFOLK, Va., November 21.—Capt. R. B. Smith of the Dominion steamer, ship Wandotte, which arrived today reports that at 7 a. m. he spotted a sunken vessel supposed to be a steamer. Her position is about four miles east by north from Fenwick island lightship. Her mastsheads are just under water, her topsmasts standing.

Commutation of Sentence.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 21.—Gov. Hill has commuted the sentence of Chas. Giblin to imprisonment for life on the ground that too much doubt exists about some features of the case to warrant the infliction of the death penalty.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Indications for North Carolina—Fair; preceded by rain in the western portion, slightly cooler except stationary temperature near the coast, westerly winds.

FAYETTEVILLE CENTENNIAL.

The Second Day a Great One—20,000 People Present.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., November 21.—Fayetteville, the metropolis of the Cape Fear section of North Carolina, was flooded to its utmost capacity today. This was the great day of the centennial of the ratification of the constitution of the United States by North Carolina. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were present. Senator Ransom delivered an address on North Carolina's position in ratifying the constitution. The town is alive with military and visitors. The cadets of the Davis school, LaGrange, arrived here today 180 strong, and other military organizations and bands are also present. The display of fireworks took place tonight at the fair grounds. A letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis, expressing his inability to be present, and commending upon North Carolina's position in ratifying the constitution, was read. Today Senator Vance arrived, and will deliver an address to-morrow. The United States Marine Band gave a concert this evening at the reviewing stand, which was attended by a tremendous crowd.

Knights of Labor Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 21.—Mr. Powderly says of the case alleged to be brought against him by Callahan, that it grows out of a newspaper attack upon him by Callahan, and is probably instigated by McGaw, recently expelled from the order. The Knights met at Harrisburg in 1887 to look into Pennsylvania legislation, McGaw being secretary of the meeting. He was left to make the report, which Powderly says, he seems to have delayed doing. Callahan was in the legislature and asked for the report. McGaw, so Powderly says, blamed Powderly with the delay. Callahan attacked him in the newspapers, and Powderly replied by printing in the labor organ, Callahan's newspaper attack and his letters to Powderly. Powderly says he knows of no case against him.

That Unfortunate Tower.

The electric light tower, which is being rebuilt on the public square, had almost reached completion; only one length of pipe was to be attached; the lamp holder was elevated one hundred and twenty-five feet; the whole structure was suspended on the pulleys, by which it had been hoisted; Mr. Adams the superintendent was on one of the cross bars sixteen feet from the ground, when something broke, and tower, superintendent and all came to terra firma.

Fortunately Mr. Adams was slightly injured; Dr. Burroughs was soon in attendance and pronounced his wounds not serious, and gave relief to his bruises.

The tower fell perpendicularly sixteen feet, burying the bottom in the brick pavement, and so far lacking the guy ropes as to cause the structure to assume an ugly cant towards the street. This was soon remedied, and all things mending and safe until this morning when the erection will be completed.

Madison Court.

We are informed that the court may possibly adjourn on Saturday—to-morrow—though it is more probable that it will be extended into the first two days of next week. The court is for the consideration of civil cases only.

Judge Whitaker entered upon the duties of his first court with an ease and familiarity with the routine of business that was gratifying, though not unexpected. He is courteous, prompt and accurate in his rulings, and gives brilliant promise of the able, learned, and upright judge.

Several members of the Asheville bar have been in attendance on the court. Among them were Messrs. Shuford, McElroy, Whitson, Sondley, Gudgey and Hardwick. No cases of general interest have yet been tried.

The Leicester Railroad.

Appropos of the meeting which will be held at Turkey creek on Saturday to discuss the advisability of establishing a better communication between that place and Asheville, is the proposition of a party, which has excited much comment. He proposes to build a roof over the streets, instead of having them macadamized. They say, that truth is often stranger than fiction, but in this case, fiction has the start in this idea. In Bellamy's "Looking Backward," will be found the same idea in a different form. There, it is stated, that among the inventions of the year 2,000 will be a covering which will be let down over the sidewalks whenever it rains, so that, instead of each man having an umbrella, there will be one huge, common umbrella.

Electric Lights.

We regret to learn that the armature, which had been sent from Cleveland, Ohio, to replace the damaged one, does not fit the machine; consequently another has to be ordered, and the incandescent lamps will not burn for a few nights longer.

The company thank their patrons for their past patience, and prays a continuance, as this longer delay is caused through no fault of any one here, and is one of those mishaps which could neither be foreseen nor avoided.

The Free Delivery.

Postmaster Cannon yesterday received official notice and instructions relative to the establishment of the free delivery system, which is to go into effect not later than January 1, 1890. We are informed that the postmaster will require the services of five active men between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whose duties shall be all that are comprehended in the delivery system, of which Postmaster Cannon will give full information to applicants or employees.

FORE ON TRIAL.

THE STATE WILL ONLY HAVE ONE MORE WITNESS.

Dr. Justice Describes the Wounds—J. B. West Gives a Full Description of the Fight—Considerable Interest Manifested.

Once more the court room was filled on yesterday, and the one hundred good and true men who had been summoned as a special venire were present, their countenances showing the deep interest they felt in their position and their determination to do their duty fairly and impartially, in case it should fall to their lot to pass judgment upon their fellow-man in a matter of his life or death.

The solicitor again called over his witnesses and announced that the State was ready. Mr. Gudgey, for the defense, said that the witness Luther had not been found; and his Honor stated that it appeared that he was wilfully absconding himself to avoid the process of this court and requested the solicitor to take such steps as the case required, and on motion of this officer, rule was issued upon said Luther, to show cause why he should not be held in contempt.

The court then announced the decision that the affidavit tendered by the defense was not sufficient ground for continuance, and after the prisoner had been placed upon his guard, the regular panel was called over and from them four were accepted.

The calling of the special venire was then begun and after fifty-seven had been drawn, the remaining eight were chosen. The jury in this case is composed of the following gentlemen: J. H. Foster, J. M. Israel, T. R. James, W. O. Wolfe, J. B. Jule, G. H. Starnes, W. E. Powders, Thos. F. Wilson, M. G. Collier, R. L. Shook, W. M. Weaver, John Brown.

The jury box being filled, the court discharged the regular panel until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The prisoner was then required to stand up, and the bill of indictment was read to the jury, with the impressive words that "The defendant has placed himself upon God and his country, which country ye are."

The witnesses for the State were then sworn, and the court took a recess until 2 p. m.

It may be here remarked as evidence of the good will prevailing in this county that out of sixty-eight men who were examined as to qualifications to act as jurors, only two were exempted on account of having a suit pending in court. This is rather a sad outlook for the legal fraternity, but shows that these gentlemen attend to their clients' interests rather than their own.

The first witness introduced by the State was Dr. J. C. B. Justice, who attended Amos Lunford. He described the various wounds, especially the fatal stab in the abdomen; said he had not seen the deceased until twenty minutes after the wound had been received, and that he then considered his patient to be past human help and almost in a dying condition. The doctor had no doubt that the knife blade was the cause of death; he judged the knife blade to have been two and a half or three inches long.

J. B. West was the next witness. He was in attendance at camp meeting on the fourth Sunday in August, 1889. Was attracted by some one saying, "They will fight yet." Witness then approached the place where a number of persons were collected. Here he saw prisoner seated on a wagon, and saw deceased approach and heard a quarrel ensue, when the prisoner said, "I am not afraid to say again that you are a damned liar," whereupon a deceased struck the prisoner in the face and pulled him down from the wagon. Deceased drew his right hand from his pants pocket, and witness saw that the prisoner had in his hand an open knife; a fight ensued, the deceased striking prisoner on each side of the face, using both hands, the prisoner striking back with his knife, sometimes striking deceased in front of body and sometimes around so as apparently to hit in the back. Witness produced the knife, a large pocket knife, which he had taken from prisoner immediately after the fight, and had preserved since that time. The location of the contending parties changed to some fifteen feet from the wagon, then back again, and finally to the banks of a large spring, at which point deceased gave prisoner a very severe kick, and both combatants fell into the spring, a distance of some four feet. At this point witness seized prisoner's right hand, in which the knife was with blade half closed, and witness demanded the knife, which the prisoner at once surrendered. Other parties took hold of the deceased and helped him out of the spring.

By direction of the court the witness and the sheriff assumed the positions relative to the deceased and the prisoner, and showed to the jury that the prisoner was in front of deceased, and with his back to the deceased, who was striking him continuously when the fatal blow was given by prisoner, striking backwards. The counselor for the defense objected to this illustration, which was noted by his honor. Witness arrested prisoner, who smelled of whiskey. Prisoner asked why he was arrested. Witness said, "Because you have probably killed Amos Lunford." Prisoner replied, "I did not have any knife."

The cross-examination showed that prisoner had his back to deceased most of the time of the fight, and consequently was moving from deceased, who was following and striking prisoner severely; that prisoner was on his knees when deceased kicked him very severely; that prisoner did not seem trying to escape from deceased.

R. F. Lee was next called to the witness stand. He, too, was at camp ground on day in question, and gave an account which corresponded quite closely with that of the first witness, the chief points of difference being that this witness saw prisoner draw a knife from his pocket before deceased struck him or pulled him off the wagon, and that deceased gave prisoner three kicks, the last of which knocked prisoner into the spring, deceased falling in with him. Witness thought that the fatal wound was given while both were in the spring.

DEPLORABLE CATASTROPHE.

A Fatal Fire Near Black Mountain Station.

The Rev. Mr. G. A. Bartlett, of Black Mountain station, yesterday gave us the particulars of a most distressing incident, rumors of which had before reached us. He says that on Monday night about 10 o'clock, a fire occurred in the house of Mr. Charles Henderson, who lived about four miles from Black Mountain station. The family had all retired, and were asleep with the exception of one child, who, lying awake, saw fire in the ceiling. Rousing her mother Mrs. Henderson opened the door opening from her bed room into the dining room. This apartment was in full blaze, and through the opening the fire rushed into the bed room and almost instantly flooded it with flames. The frantic mother rushed to a bed where two of her children were still lying sleeping soundly, one of them a child of ten, the other of seven years of age, and wrapping the bed clothing around what in her wild haste she believed to be the bodies of both, with the strength that only the desperation of a mother's love could give, bore the burden out into the open air. To her utter horror there was only one of the children; the little seven year old one had been left behind, and to perish; for though Mrs. Henderson made repeated effort to re-enter the house in which she was badly burned, she was driven back by the flames which had now uncontrolled mastery, and she was compelled to submit to the horrible knowledge that her little one had perished.

The surviving family, escaping in their night clothes, lost everything. They saved absolutely nothing, made perfectly desolate. Charity has made many appeals. It can make none more forcible or just than this. We make the appeal in behalf of these destitute and afflicted, for contributions in money or in kind. Those who do kindly contribute will be sent to Rev. G. A. Bartlett, Black Mountain Station, Gancombe county, N. C.

Uncle in Town.

"Ah! there, Uncle. How are you?" "Oh! I feelin' purty good, thank yo', sah."

"Good weather for young ducks, isn't it?" "Dunno, but it is, sah. If dey knows how to swim in de mud. But 'sense me. When it blows so hard as it did Saturday night, I ain't thar. 'Taint so bad for me as 'fo' dese poor white trash. When I was first com' leah t'roo de swamps, den de birds on de trees den take no notice now-eh? Me, but dey all cry, 'tar-eh! tar-eh!' But Ize better den dat low down crowd down my way. Yo' see pap Clayton (his name ain't pap, but we's all den call him dat) sez when yo' make 'tins yo' musn't waste de peeces. Sash an' he, he's den gwine waste de peeces, an' he and his boys den gwine barfooted like a bird. When dey walks t'roo de mud, it goes squash t'roo der toes and falls on der back like mud tattles in a swamp. Ho! Ho! An' dat er man was gwine ter see sum t'ed 't'other Sunday, an' boss, he just toted himself up and down on those 'ere 'lectric kyars dat whole blessed afternoon. Oh! I'll 'splode. 'Deed I will.' And the old darkey doated himself up in a heave which threatened to make his wife sew for a week.

Here the solicitor announced that with one more witness the State would probably rest its case, and this would be done this morning, and the jury were allowed to retire.

John Berry, who is charged with the murder of George Bell, was brought into court, attended by his counsel, Maj. W. H. Malone and W. W. Jones.

The solicitor reported that the State was ready. The defense submitted an affidavit of the accused, stating that he could not safely come to trial at this time, owing to the absence of Charles Horkins, who had heard threats made by Bell against the accused; that Horkins was in the State of Washington, but would be present at the next term of this court.

His honor declined to grant a continuance, holding that the affidavit was not sufficient.

A venire of 125 men was drawn from the box and ordered to be in attendance at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Weatherwise and Otherwise.

The phrase "dirt cheap" is now omitted from our vocabulary. Vanderbilt is said to be responsible for this.

The pavements and streets of Asheville are well located. You only have to dig two or three feet to reach them.

The weather has been very pleasant lately. Overcoats have been cast aside and last summer's suits have been fished out.

One enterprising dealer in real estate has invented a new wrinkle in that business. He carries samples of his property with him.

A real estate man was seen chasing his property down the street the other day. When last seen it was on its way to the French Broad.

It has been suggested that the "Land of the Sky" is a misnomer on account of the protracted drought. Our city has been so well lighted lately that some have proposed changing it to the "Land of the Sun."

The absence of mud in Asheville has undoubtedly suggested the revival of the expression "he is mean as dirt." When any one says "your name is mud," you may flatter yourself that you are a very scarce and much needed commodity in this city.

Asheville always seems to lead the world. What other place has a gas company which will furnish a non-odorless, non-intrusive gas? Yet, last evening the gas was inadvertently, while in the deep shaft caused by a tallow candle, blown off by a citizen of this place. It was half an hour before he detected the slightest odor and was compelled to rectify his mistake.

A meeting of the dairymen and others interested in the business is hereby earnestly requested to meet at the Banner warehouse on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, to sign a constitution and take other steps calculated to advance the interests of the organization.

A REMINISCENCE.

INCIDENTS RELATING TO THE "FIGHTING ALSTONS."

One Deed of Blood Led to Another, Until the Chapter Closed With the Memorable Tragedy in Atlanta Some Years Ago.

A gentleman of this city has placed in our hands the following communication. It was written by him some years ago; but, though somewhat ancient, is none the less interesting as relating to a family distinguished largely for nobility of character, unfortunately exaggerated into the fantasies of chivalry:

Dr. Dancy of Jacksonville, Florida, a young man of some twenty-five years of age, with whom I came from Hendersonville on the stage last night, called upon me this morning. He says he is the grandson of Gov. Reid, the first governor of Florida, who killed two of the fighting Alstons, and was himself killed by a third. Gov. Reid had written a political article reflecting upon a friend of one of the four Alston brothers. Alston approached Reid upon the subject, and the result of the interview was a challenge from Alston to fight a duel. This was accepted and Reid chose large bored rifles at a distance of fifty paces. It being a political difficulty, large crowds of both parties attended the duels. Alston was very boisterous and noisy, and when many boasts of what he would do, made many boasts of what he would do. When they turned to fire Alston's gun went off a moment too soon, the ball striking the earth directly between the combatants. Before the second could interfere, Reid fired and Alston was instantly killed. Alston's party claimed that Reid's fire was not fair, and Alston's sister was so exasperated that, with her own hands, she cut the ball from her comrade's body, and sent it to her two brothers, then living in Texas. They came to Florida for revenge. One day Reid had sat down to dinner in the hotel, when the name of Alston was heard, and looking up he saw one of the Texas brothers advancing with a drawn bowie-knife. Before he could prepare himself, Alston stabbed him twice, but he then fired a revolver at his assailant, striking him in the face and killing him instantly. An attempt was then made to arrest the other brother, who was in the neighborhood, and to bind him over to the peace. But he eluded pursuit for some weeks, until one morning at 10 o'clock Reid was emerging from the capitol gate, and as he turned to go down the street, he received in his back a charge of buck shot from a double-barrel shotgun in the hands of Alston, killing him instantly. Alston was thrown into jail, and serious apprehensions were felt that violence would be done him by a mob, but during the succeeding night a large crowd of his friends stormed the jail and released him. He fled to Texas, but was only there a short time when an article appeared in a Galveston paper denouncing the killing of Reid as a cold blooded and cowardly murder. The writer's name was, Dr. Dancy thinks, Kingsley. They met on horseback in the street by accident. Alston drew his pistol, and at that instant Kingsley dismounted. The fire of Alston's pistol killed Kingsley's horse. Both parties then exchanged shots several times, Kingsley being badly wounded and Alston fatally. They were carried to prison, where Alston died in a short time "in his boots."

The fourth brother lived in South Carolina, and was killed, dying in his boots. He was the father of the Alston who was recently killed by Cox in Atlanta.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. J. N. Sparks is now spending his second season with us at the Grand Central.

Mr. G. W. Jathro, of the well known firm of Colgate soap fame, is now at the Swannanoa.

Mr. A. W. Marvin, a well known manufacturer of stoves in Baltimore, is at the Battery Park.

Mr. D. L. Lindsay, representing a prominent wood and willow ware firm of Baltimore, is stopping at the Grand Central.

Mr. J. L. Fonda, of New York, is among the guests of the Grand Central. He is agent of the Clarke Spool Cotton Company.

Mrs. A. B. Stubbs, accompanied by her trained nurse Miss M. L. McLane, M. D., of Savannah, Ga., will spend the winter at Battery Park.

M. T. J. Eaton, of New York, has registered at the Swannanoa and intends to stay in Asheville for some time for the benefit of his health.

Mr. S. S. Bryan, jr., hardware merchant and oil producer of Titusville, Penn., is visiting his brother, Rev. W. S. P. Bryan, and will remain several days.

Mr. John A. Williams, of the Tobacco Journal left here Tuesday night to be present at the Fayetteville Centennial. Capt. B. A. Newland, also, left at the same time, for the same place.

Mr. A. W. McGarland, of Delaware, Ohio, is stopping at the Grand Central. He was the man who had charge of the draught horses which were displayed at Chambers & Weaver's Wednesday night.

The Hon. Richard Crocker, Tammany's great leader, and E. S. Stokes, the proprietor of the Hoffman house, together with a party of friends, were expected at the Battery Park last night. They are just fresh from exploits among the quail at Hickory Inn. Look out for some tall stories.

The Hon. H. G. Ewart paid us a pleasant visit yesterday afternoon. He leaves this morning for Chicago, which city he will visit before going to Washington City. In discussing the merits and prospects of the various candidates for the speakership, Mr. Ewart shows a marked preference for Mr. McKinley, of Ohio.

Mr. Charles H. Fittou and Miss J. C. Fittou, of Clinton, Mass., are stopping at the Swannanoa. They were recommended to Mr. Rawls' care by Dr. W. G. Wells, of Newton, Mass., whose parishioners they were. Many may remember Dr. Wells from his having preached in the Episcopal church of this city several times.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The Secretary of the treasury department today accepted \$726,000 bonds.