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VOLUME V. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889. NUMBER 203.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE NOT IN SESSION YESTERDAY.

Five Hundred and Five Bills Introduced in the Senate, Most of Them Those Left Over From Last Session.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—SENATE—The credentials of Messrs. Pierce and Casey as senators from the new State of North Dakota were presented, read and placed on file, and then the two senators escorted by Messrs. Cullom and Washburn advanced to the desk and took the oath of office.

Mr. Hoar from the committee on privileges and elections reported back a resolution offered by him Monday providing the mode for ascertaining, by lot the classes to which the senators from the three new States, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington, shall be assigned as to their respective terms of service.

Mr. Cullom thereupon presented the certificates from the two houses of the North Dakota Legislature, designating Mr. Pierce as the senator for the long term.

Mr. Hoar remarked that that action had been taken by the two houses of North Dakota after the election of the two senators, and he intimated that under the constitution the Legislature had nothing to do with the matter which expressly devolved on the senate.

Mr. Gorman remarked that identically the same case had been presented in regard to the first senator from Minnesota when the Legislature designated Mr. Rice as senator for the long term, and when the senate decided that that action could not be regarded by it.

Mr. Edmunds—That is the way it was.

Mr. Cullom explained that he had thought it proper that the action of the two houses of the North Dakota legislature should be placed on the records of the senate as the expression of their desire in the matter.

The resolution was agreed, and then the drawing by lot, as provided by it, was proceeded with. The result of it was that, of two senators from the State of Washington, Mr. Squire was assigned to the class of senators whose term expires March 3, 1891, and Mr. Allen to the class expiring March, 1895. Of the South Dakota senators, Mr. Moody's term expires March 3, 1891, and Mr. Pettigrew's March 3, 1895; and of the North Dakota senators, Mr. Pierce's term expires March 3, 1891, and Mr. Casey's March 3, 1895.

Various executive reports and communications were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

Several petitions were also presented and referred, among them the following:

By Mr. Cullom, of the Short Horn Producer's Association, in favor of a subsidy and for steamships to South and Central America, and in favor of Chicago as the site of the proposed World's Fair in 1892.

By Mr. Cockrell, of the Kansas City Commercial exchange, in favor of St. Louis as the site of the World's Fair, with Chicago as second choice. Also in favor of a one cent letter postage.

By Mr. Blair, of the National Temperance society, for a constitutional amendment to prevent the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

Many bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Sherman, to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production. Also, to make and alter regulations as to times, places and manner of holding elections for representatives in Congress.

By Mr. George, in relation to trusts and other acts in restraint of trade and production.

Mr. Hoar suggested, as shoals of bills were being introduced, that for to-day senators having bills to offer would send them informally to the clerks desk, and the chairs sent to the appropriate committees without consuming the time in having titles read; but objection was made by Mr. Dawes and others, and the introduction of bills went on in the usual manner; among them the following:

By Mr. Reagan, to define trusts and provide penalties for them; also for the free coinage of silver; also to repeal the act for the sale of bonds to redeem legal tender notes. He gave notice that he would address the senate to-morrow on the latter bill.

By Mr. Cameron, to encourage the commercial marine. (His mileage and franking bill of last congress.)

By Mr. Stewart, to provide for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and for the issuance of coin certificates to circulate as money.

By Mr. Morrill, to refund direct taxes collected under the act of 1861.

By Mr. Blair, for the establishment and temporary support of the common schools. Also a joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution allowing woman suffrage and prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors.

By Mr. Spooner, two bills as to the election of the members of congress.

By Mr. Platt, a copyright bill.

By Mr. Vance, to repeal the civil service law.

By Mr. Evarts, several bills to increase the salaries of United States circuit and district judges.

By Mr. Mitchell, to prohibit objectionable foreign immigration, encourage desirable immigration and defend American labor. Also for a one cent letter postage.

By several senators, pension bills of various sorts, one by Mr. Ingalls, repealing the limitation of the arrears law. Mr. Call offered a resolution, (which went over,) for an investigation by the committee on public lands in regard to swamp lands. The executive session adjourned.

Judge Brewer the newly appointed associate justice of the Supreme court is at present circuit judge over the Eighth judicial circuit, (Kansas.) He is a nephew of Justice Field whose colleague he will be.

A large number of nominations were sent to the senate, all of persons appointed to office during the recess of congress. Among them are the following ministers to foreign countries:

Mr. Phelps to Germany, Mr. Hirsch to Turkey, Mr. Carr to Denmark, Mr. Maney to Paraguay and Uruguay, Mr. Stevens to the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Douglass and Mr. Hine commissioners of the District of Columbia; public printer Mr. Palmer, civil service commissioners Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Thompson, commissioner of pensions Mr. Raum, commissioner of census Mr. Porter, commissioner of Indian affairs Mr. Morgan, commissioner of railroads Mr. Taylor, commissioner of education Mr. Harris, and commissioner of the general land office Mr. Gross, and several officials of lesser note.

The total number of bills introduced to-day was 505 against 598 on the first day of last congress two years ago. The most of the bills offered to-day were of those that failed to become laws during the last congress.

ORGANIZED AT SALISBURY.

The North Carolina Steel and Iron Company.

BALTIMORE, Md., December 4.—The Manufacturer's Record announces the organization at Salisbury, N. C., of the North Carolina Steel and Iron Company, with a capital stock of one million, to build a Bessemer iron furnace of 150 tons daily capacity at Greensboro, N. C., to be followed by the first Bessemer steel rail mill in the South, rolling mill, etc. The incorporators of the company are: Geo. S. Scott, of New York, president of the Richmond and Danville railroad, Julius A. Gray, president of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad company, A. B. Andrews, president of the Western North Carolina railroad, James B. Pace, president Planter's National bank, Richmond, Va., B. B. Osler, attorney for the Canadian government, Toronto, Canada, Theo. F. Klutz, president of the Yadkin railroad, Salisbury, N. C., Samuel H. Wiley, president of the Davis and Wiley bank, Salisbury, N. C.

The company has secured the famous ore hill and other iron ore lands near Greensboro, and other magnetic iron ore lands in Western North Carolina, and about 2,000 acres of land in and around the city of Greensboro, which is to be laid off in streets, building lots, manufacturing sites, and parks.

The confederate government appropriated several million of dollars toward making these iron ores available for war purposes, and the work on them was only stopped by the close of the war. This is the first Bessemer steel and iron enterprise organized South of Maryland.

Underground Water in Australia.

Macmillan's Magazine.

The future of Australia for the next thirty years will rest with the engineers. The recent discoveries of underground rivers in the most arid portions of the continent have given these words a greater significance. The difficulty of Australia has always been the fear that the land will not support a large population. These discoveries of water dispel that fear. It now appears that the volumes of rain which fall about once in five years over the greater part of the Australian continent, covering with flood the plains which for four years previously have not known more moisture than might be given in England by a good fall of dew, find their way through the porous soil into channels and chambers beneath the surface, where at a depth of 1,000 or 2,000 feet, they provide an inexhaustible store of the most precious commodity known to the Australian squatter. * * * It is only to be expected that as more water is brought to the surface the clouds will take up more moisture by evaporation, and the rainfall will increase. Then, with regular rainfall and inexhaustible tanks and creeks, even the Australian squatter might begin to be content.

Col. Cowles' Vote.

Washington Post.

As the roll call proceeded neither Mr. Reed nor Mr. Carlisle voted. When the State of North Carolina was reached, there was an incident. Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, whose saber-slashed crown is familiar to the galleries, bolted Mr. Carlisle's nomination, and voted for Amos J. Cummings, jr. The reason for this dates back to the last congress. Mr. Carlisle, by a decision not quite so well supported by practice and precedent as most of the rulings of the late speaker, prevented the consideration of the Cowles' bill repealing the tobacco tax. The North Carolina member has nursed this grievance and used the historical occasion offered yesterday to publicly emphasize his disapproval of Mr. Carlisle's action in relation to the tobacco tax bill last session.

The Richmond and Danville.

Richmond State.

Major James H. Dooley returned from New York yesterday after a visit of several days. In reply to questions about the Richmond and Danville railroad meeting, which takes place in Richmond next Wednesday, he said that Mr. George S. Scott had agreed to continue in the presidency for the present at least, and that the old board would be re-elected. He said that the Terminal board, with Mr. John H. Inman, president, would also be re-elected. There would be no opposition to either board, and if any one declined to serve it would be on account of pressure of other business.

Major Dooley says that the business outlook for the country at large is good. There never was such a demand for railroad equipment as now and a boom, he thinks, is near at hand.

Tall Buildings and Fires.

The Philadelphia Record says: Every story added to the height of a building adds an additional fire risk; and where there is a conjunction of tall buildings and narrow streets the preliminary arrangements for an extensive conflagration are as complete as they can be made. The lesson of the ten-story fire in Minneapolis and of the late fires in Lynn and Boston will probably remain unlearned. Big fire-proof buildings will be built skyward again on the old street lines, and will burn down again when the fires shall break out on some cold or windy day. The remedy for this state of things lies in the hands of the insurance companies, if they possess the nerve to apply it.

Youthful Thieves.

Durham Sun.

Since the article on our first page in regard to the robbery of Mrs. Ada Smith's millinery store, was put in type, the police have caught the supposed thief, and there seems to be four or five of him. They are young, too; not one being over ten or twelve years of age. This morning the police arrested and placed in jail Jim Dong, Dave Barbee, white, Wade Hallihurton, Walter Mangum, colored, charged with entering Mrs. Smith's store. They had a large quantity of the jewelry, giving it away, which Mrs. Smith identifies as her property. The boys are young beginners and the probability is they will land in the penitentiary before they are many years older.

Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The Sun's cotton review says:

"Futures were a little uncertain in tone at the opening, though Liverpool came stronger, but slight further improvement in that market, with no upward turn to New Orleans, brought in buyers to whom sellers responded quite slowly. A small advance was the result, but when early buyers tried to realize most of the early advance was lost. There were hints of a possible corner on December contracts.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

R. E. Lee Monument and the Hog Island Question.

RICHMOND, Va., December 4.—The following was adopted in the senate to-day:

"Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the general assembly that the Lee monument association proposes as the most graceful and appropriate disposition of the equestrian statue of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, about being completed in the city of Paris, and of the monument of which it is to form a part, to present the same to the commonwealth, and,

"Whereas, This patriotic purpose is highly appreciated and approved by the assembly.

"Be it therefore resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested in the name and in the behalf of the commonwealth, to accept at the hands of the Lee monument association the gift of the monument of the Equestrian statue of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, including the pedestal and the circle of ground upon which the said statue is to be erected."

A bill was also introduced repealing the act declaring certain grounds under water known as the "Hog Island flats," open and eligible for the planting and sowing of oysters.

A HEAVY FAILURE

Which Was the Sensation in Chattanooga Yesterday.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 3.—The Central Elevator company, of this city, T. A. Cheek president, and Albert Rekim, secretary and treasurer, filed a bill of assignment in the chancery court to-day. Their schedule shows $169,298 liabilities, and about an equal amount as assets, consisting of grain in elevator, real estate, etc. The failure is the largest that has ever occurred here, and was precipitated by the depreciation of grain in the elevator, and by the inability of the company to meet drafts on them here and elsewhere. Banks hold a large amount of the firm's paper, most of which is secured by warehouse receipts.

Snow Storm on Lake Ontario.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 4.—A heavy northeast gale, accompanied by a blinding snow storm has prevailed on Lake Ontario for two days. The schooner Kate, left Charlotte, Monday afternoon laden with 300 tons of coal for the city of Quinte; and fears are expressed for her safety. It was reported yesterday that a large vessel was ashore at Monitau beach, six miles west of Charlotte harbor. After much difficulty, a life saving crew succeeded in reaching the point opposite the vessel, which was a three master. The crew of twelve men were finally rescued by daylight, and the vessel was abandoned. The Rob Stewart is loaded with about 500 tons of coal, bound for Toronto, Ont., and left Charlotte Sunday evening. She had to run back, however, and was seen off Charlotte harbor about dark last evening. She is on the rocks, and it is feared will go to pieces.

Ready for the Fight.

The situation at Washington is far from discouraging. The democrats have evidently agreed upon a plan of campaign. The selection of Mr. Carlisle as their leader, the appointment of a committee of fifteen to shape the course of the party and of an executive committee of three to give general direction to the movements of the minority on the floor show that the democrats are not unmindful of the responsibility resting upon them and of the duty which the country requires of them. We have the utmost confidence in their fidelity to principle and in their love of country. The mobilization of the minority is preliminary to effective fighting. The party is solid in Washington and solid throughout the country—solid for good government, solid for the people, solid for Grover Cleveland.

An Ocean Observatory.

The island of Bermuda is a sort of natural observatory for watching gales from the tropics into the north Atlantic and as it is soon to be connected by submarine cable with Halifax, in Nova Scotia, it will be possible for us to get early intelligence of the atmospheric movements in the mid-ocean and, as it were, to feel the pulse of the storm. The cable is to be laid primarily for imperial reasons, but it cannot fail to be useful in meteorological respects. We may also add that the entire continent of Africa, with the exception of the north coast, has now been girdled by a system of coast cables. There is no other continent so provided.

The Cow Followed Him to Town.

Raleigh Call.

A combination of colored man, cow and rope was bagged by officials this morning. The man and cow were closely associated by means of a rope, one end of which was attached to the horns of a cow and the other end to the man's hand. When the man was questioned he said the cow did not belong to him; didn't know who it belonged to. "How is it that you have the cow?" asked an officer. "I don' know, sah. I jest picked up a piece o' rope and the cow followed me along to town." But the man did not give a satisfactory explanation as to how the cow got that rope around her horns. He will probably undertake the solution of the problem before his honor, the mayor, this afternoon.

A Reprieve.

Charlotte Chronicle.

The execution of Bill Alexander for burglary, will not take place next Thursday, the Governor having reprieved him until January 3.

Capt. Bason and Mr. Baily, Alexander's counsel, applied to the Governor for the reprieve on last Friday. They desired more time to present some new facts to the Governor in favor of a commutation of the burglar's sentence to imprisonment for life. The reprieve was granted on Saturday, and official notice of it has been received here.

Signatures to the petitions in behalf of commutation of sentence are still being obtained, quite a number of influential people having already signed.

The Origin of Calico.

Kansas City Times.

The word "calico" has a queer origin. Many centuries ago the first monarch of the province of Malabar gave to one of his chiefs, as a reward for distinguished services, his sword and all the land within the limit of which a cock crowing at a certain temple could be heard. From the circumstances the little town which grew up in the center of this territory was called Calicoda or the cock crowing. Afterwards it was called Calicut, and from this place the first cotton goods were imported into England, bearing the name of calico.

THE FINAL FOOTINGS.

SIXTY PER CENT OF THE SHOE HOUSES BURNED.

The Exact Loss at the Recent Great Fire in Lynn—It is not Likely the General Shoe Business of the Country will be Damaged.

LYNN, Mass., December 4.—For the first time since the big fire it is possible to make a reasonably accurate canvass of the situation as it relates to the shoe industry. It appears that fifty sixty per cent. of the shoe and leather houses of the city were burned out. The number of shoe firms burned out was over eighty, while fifteen sole leather cutters and about sixty dealers in tops, stiffenings and other shoe findings, were also burned out. Of these shoe firms only one or two have been able to carry on business by finding empty buildings in Lynn, owing to the fact that the larger part of the business portion was swept away. There are but few buildings in Lynn able to meet the requirements of the firms burned out, and all of the available factories in the adjoining towns are being looked up to be used temporarily. The Lynn factories are being rebuilt. One firm will go to Marblehead, one to Berkeley, one to Newburyport, and several others have country factories, and by an increase of capacity will be sufficient to attend to the bulk of orders already taken. Other firms are in a bad position and it now looks as though in a few instances only will they be able to carry out the contracts for spring goods that they have taken. Some of the larger houses have notified their customers that their spring orders will have to be cancelled. While the amount of shoes burned was not as large as would have been the case had the fire come a few weeks later, when the factories were busy on the spring trade, still it foots up a large aggregate. A full estimate of the loss shows finished and in progress of making) a total of 12,500 cases, valued, at the rate of $1 per pair as they run) at $75,000. This is considered to be rather an understimate. The estimate of the loss on sole leather held by the sole cutters and manufacturers is put at $500,000. This is principally of crop sole, insides and assups, while the loss on stiffening, inner sole, etc. will reach $250,000 more.

R. E. Hiland, who is entirely burned out, had on hand 10,000 sides of crop sole leather, and 11,300 cases of cut soles, valued in all over $100,000, on which there was an insurance of only $37,000. The loss of Morocco leather is put at about 30,000 dozen, taking the stock of four Morocco dressers with supplies in manufacturers' hands. These skins are estimated as worth on an average $12 per dozen or a total loss of $360,000 on Morocco. The shoe machinery destroyed has a total value of $266,400.

That the business of the country will be seriously checked by the fire is not thought probable, as the orders given can be transferred to other houses. The taking out of the way of so many large shoe factories, if only temporarily, will tend to increase the business of the houses left, while the loss of stock, machinery, etc., which must be replaced, will have a strengthening effect on the general markets. That the town will be built up at an early date is true, but the fire will have caused a temporary spreading of the immense shoe business of Lynn, and it now looks as if it may take some years to bring this business back.

The total relief fund received by Mayor Newhall for the sufferers by the great fire here last week amounts to $37,048. The storm has not yet interfered with the work in the burned district. Temporary structures have been erected all over the devastated territory, and business is being transacted as usual.

The postmaster reports the business at the postoffice as unprecedented. One thousand Lynn workmen have registered as out of employment. The Knights of Labor assemblies attached to the Lynn Central Labor Union have issued an appeal to the working men of the country for funds. The money received will be used in alleviating suffering among the local workmen.

RAILROAD MEETING.

Captain V. E. McBee Elected President.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 4.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad held at this place to-day, resulted in the election of Mr. V. E. McBee to the presidency.

The meeting of the board of directors of the Columbia and Granville railroad will be held here to-morrow.

French War Ship Sent to Brazil.

PARIS, December 4.—The Journal Des Debats says: Admiral Barkley, minister of marine, after consulting with M. Spuller, minister of foreign affairs decided to send a war ship to Brazil. The journal censures this action, saying, it is perfectly needless, and is calculated to give umbrage to the provisional government of Brazil.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Bond offerings to-day, $532,600; all accepted at 127 for four per cents, and 105⅝ for four and halfs. Among to-days purchases of bonds was $200,000, 4 per cents, offered by two national bank depositores for the surrender of the government funds held by them.

Dark-Angel-Looking.

The late Martin Farquhar Tupper once made a lecture tour of the United States. He met many prominent Americans, among them Daniel Webster, of whom he recently wrote: "I remember Daniel Webster in 1851—a colossal, unhappy, feeble-limbed, dark-angel looking sort of man with a depth for good and evil in his eye unfathomable."

Gov. Lee Goes to North Carolina.

RICHMOND, Va., December 4.—Governor Lee left this city to-night in a special parlor car, accompanied by several members of his staff, to attend the Sampson county fair at Clinton, N. C., where he will deliver an address to the ex-Confederate soldiers.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The President to-day sent the following nomination to the senate: David J. Brewer, of Kansas, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Contesting a High Seat.

COLUMBUS, O., December 4.—W. V. Marquis to-day filed the necessary papers contesting the office of Lieutenant Governor upon E. L. Lamboson, who has twenty-two majority.

The survey of the Winston and Wilkesboro' railway is completed. The line will be exactly seventy-five miles long.

MATTERS IN MADISON.

A Newsy Budget From the Riverside Village.

MARSHALL, N. C., December 3, 1889.

Editor Citizen:—Business is getting quite lively in the little village between the river and the hill. The boys from the country are selling their tobacco on your Asheville market for fine prices and returning to the little village with cash to settle their store bills and buy winter clothing and supplies for their families. The tobacco crop in this county is being moved much earlier than usual; the boys have been getting such good prices they all seem to be in a hurry to get their tobacco stripped and, thence to Asheville, on the next train.

The Marshall brass band is preparing to give an entertainment in the court house Christmas, and with John A. Nichols for their manager assisted by Messrs. J. H. White, Jno. and Frank Lawson, P. M. Hudgins and others, we know it will be a success.

Rev. John Ammon's school has closed out and the boys are again on the streets idling away their time and learning mischief. We hope parents will not allow this but send the boys at once to the Madison Seminary. It is only two miles out from town, and under the efficient management of Prof. W. P. Jervis formerly principal of the school at Mars Hill, it is equal to any academic school in the country.

Col. James Nichols has been quite ill and confined to his room for several weeks, but we hope to see the Col. out again soon.

Mr. Chas. E. Jervis, son of Prof. W. P. Jervis, and late student of Col. J. M. Gudger, jr., who obtained license at Raleigh this fall is now located, with his young wife, in this little village and ready for the practice of the law and we predict a fine practice and bright future for him as he is quite shrewd and of good morals; also Mr. W. G. Hunter another of Mr. Gudger's law students and who has been practicing for some time has already been showing the legal practice of this quiet little village and surrounding country.

Ex-postmaster F. C. Ebbs is the happiest man in town, though the young stranger is quite unruly these cold nights. Perhaps he is just practicing, and will do better when he learns to say papa.

Drs. Hardwick and Brank are both very popular in this village and community and when any body gets sick one of them gets a case. I suppose if there were sick people enough they would be kept quite busy.

The county commissioners met yesterday for the transaction of their regular business for the county and with Stephen Roberts as chairman assisted by Lawson Huff and the Hon. J. C. Pritchard as their able and efficient attorney, they have already accomplished a great deal for the county, and we are satisfied that they will continue this good work until they get the financial condition of the county in good shape.

The county board of education also met yesterday for transaction of all business in the interest of the public schools of the county, and we feel satisfied that with Prof. W. H. Jervis as chairman and Prof. J. F. Tilson as county superintendent that education will be advanced in the county.

Yours, etc.,

MADISON.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. J. Hill Daniel, of Hickory, is one of the prominent arrivals at the Grand Central.

Mr. H. B. Hardy, who represents the State Chronicle, of Raleigh, is stopping at the Grand Central.

Among the arrivals at the Battery Park are Miss M. E. Wehmer, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Mr. W. B. Hancock, of Boston.

Mr. E. A. Barnes and wife, of Detroit, Mich., has registered at the Battery Park and will probably remain in Asheville all winter.

Capt. M. C. Toms, a leading merchant of Hendersonville, is staying at the Swannanoa. He has been away from his home for some time, and came here from Raleigh.

Mr. Beverly Hill, mayor of Hot Springs, spent yesterday in Asheville. We are glad to learn from him that the Mountain Park hotel has had a larger appreciation during the fall months than usual, and that the prospect for a full house during the winter is good.

Y. M. C. A.

There will be a meeting for young men at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 26 Patton avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Secret of a stainless life." Dan. vi; 1-11. All young men are cordially invited.

The board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. will meet to-night at 9 o'clock in the parlors of the association.

There will be an important meeting of the ladies' committee of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the parlors.

Shooting on a Train.

We learn from a gentleman who was aboard that there was a most disorderly and dangerous crowd on No. 52 mail train going west yesterday evening. They had plenty of whiskey and numerous pistols, and when between this city and Alexander's they began to flourish the latter in a way most uncomfortable to the sober passengers. In an effort, we presume, to stop this recklessness by some one, one of the pistols was discharged, wounding one of the party, and before anything like quiet was restored another shot was fired, but fortunately no one else was hurt. A number of passengers fled to the baggage car for safety. We have heard the names of none of the party, but our informant stated they were all bound for Marshall.

Meeting Postponed.

The meeting of the W. C. T. U., which was appointed for to-day, has been postponed until the last Tuesday in the month. Members will please notice the change of date.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Indications for North Carolina.—Fair; warmer; easterly winds.

ODDS AND ENDS.

B. A. Newland, district passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad has removed his office from 65, South Main street, to No. 10, Patton avenue, up stairs.

The dog days are coming back again. One was seen on the street the other day with an Elizabethan ruff on and a fine Melton cape thrown carelessly over his shoulders.

The Farmers warehouse, which is owned by Smith and Rollins, has had a large extension added to it and will be extended to Water street, thus affording ample accommodation for all.

There will be no orchestra at Battery Park until the first of January. But sometimes the darkies give a concert in the lobby on their guitars and banjos, which is very much appreciated by the guests.

In yesterday's CITIZEN it was forgotten to state that Mr. L. W. Jeanneret was elected secretary of hose company No. 1 in place of Mr. Lipinsky, who resigned the office which he had filled with great credit for a long time.

Old Sol has concluded to reappear and make the ladies hunt for their parasols and veils. Yet it was only a few days ago when a young married lady of this city ushered her visitors into the parlor and apologized for the striking and novel costume which the sudden cold spells had made necessary. It consisted of three dresses, put on one over the other.

"P'leece! p'leece! Come and get me I's so drunk I can't git home." This was the cry officer McDowell heard the other night. He hastened kindly to the rescue and released the lamp post from the prisoner's clutches. Yet when that prisoner was brought before the mayor did he acknowledge a good, plain, straight-a-way drunk? No. He pleaded extenuating circumstances in these words: "Your honor, I was drunk but I wasn't down."

One husband in this city has solved the long vexed question of how to get rid of one's wife. The idea has not been patented, and so all who wish to see him will have to postpone their call until he has heard from Washington. It consists of a stick of wood, hollowed out, filled with powder, and then plugged up. This stick should be placed on the wood-pile. When it finally reaches the fire, it is said to be very effective. Many cranks say "marriage is a failure," but they cannot apply that remark to this solution of the difficulty. A sample is on exhibition at the mayor's office.

Apropos of the weather, one of our citizens saw a very amusing sight the other night. A team was coming slowly up the street about 1 o'clock at night, and the driver was walking along by its side, swinging the lantern to and fro as he wiped the icicles from his beard.

"What's the matter, brother?" queried one. "Had a break down?"

"No; but I'm a goin' to put down brakes and walk or I'll be a stiff before mornin'. It's so cold that my brother John says his foot is aching, and, Heaven knows! it is made of the best cork."

Mr. Striegler has brought a fine lot of Texas ponies to this city. They are awaiting purchasers at the Battery Park livery stables. Regular cowboy feats take place there during the day time. Horses are lassoed and ridden around the yard, regardless of their rearing and plunging, who never any one asks whether they are good saddle horses or not. One pony was thought to be almost dead and was sold to a speculator for $2.50. It now threatens to get well, when its owner will be in pocket about $60 or $70.

Don't forget to give the number of the house and the street you live on to your correspondents. It will be a great help to the postoffice officials and save them much annoyance when the free delivery system goes into operation. Some have forestalled the time as is shown by the following: Two young ladies were sitting in the parlor with their mother, when the bell rang and four letters were thrust under the door. Each sprang up with the cry: "Oh! I know the postman has a letter for me." In eager haste they tore open the envelopes and out tumbled—the advertisement of some baking powder. For their information it might be well to state that the system does not go into operation until January.

A Smashup.

Dr. von Ruck had a wheel of his carriage badly broken yesterday afternoon in front of THE CITIZEN office. His carriage was in the middle of the street, and as Mr. Oliver English, of Madison, tried to drive past with his wagon laden full of apples, the wheels interlocked and Dr. von Ruck's suffered quite a little damage. Dr. von Ruck did not carry the case to extremes against the man but settled the matter amicably on the basis that Mr. English should pay half the cost of the necessary repairs.

The Mayor's Court.

It was the Major's mistake. They were all patiently awaiting the mayor. Finally a heavy tread was heard outside and the Major jubilantly cried, "there comes the mayor." The door opened and in stalked a great, big, black, burly darkey. But the mayor came shortly afterward and imposed $16 worth of fines. One man, who was fined $3, was a painter and had been chosen by a church committee to come to Asheville to select the paint for their church. Instead of that he painted the town red, and although he begged hard, he was compelled to pay a fine for the privilege of using his brush in the artistic decoration of our village.

LETTER FROM ASHEVILLE.

TRAITS OF OUR PEOPLE AS SEEN BY A LADY.

Usages of Speech, and a Pleasant Tribute to the Courtesy of the Southern Men, and to General Hospitality.

In the Springfield Republican of November 29th, we find a very pleasantly written letter from a lady, now a resident, but a native of Massachusetts, and brought up with Yankee habits and opinions, and with a very independent way of acting and speaking out both. She is Mrs. Annie Noble Baldwin, a very acute and just observer, and a very bright and entertaining writer. We use so much of the letter as we find space for:

But what of the people? Asheville has two quite distinct classes—the permanent residents, mostly enterprising professional and business men and their families, who have come here from other sections, attracted by the rapid growth of the city—and the seekers for health or pleasure, a large number of them wealthy guests at the Battery Park hotel, and easily distinguishable from the first by their dolce-far-niente air, as they roll by every evening with handsomely liveried turnouts on the favorite drive toward the beautiful French Broad river. In the last sentence I found myself writing "evening" like a veritable Tar-heel, when I ought, rather, as a good Yankee, to have said "morning," or even to have used that awkward make-shift of our language, "afternoon." If I may be pardoned to a bit of personal reminiscence, I will say that when I first came South I did expect to find the negro somewhat different from the Caucasian, but was not quite prepared for the difference, especially in speech and opinion, which exists between the representatives of my own race in the two sections. I almost came to the conclusion that it would be necessary for me to have two political faiths and three sets of manners. In the North, I had been brought up as a staunch republican ("barrin'" a slight falling from grace as a mugwump in the last campaign but one.) In the South, as I would cast my lot with the majority of the good and wise, behold I must immediately become a democrat. In the North, when in the city, I had been in the habit of saying "good morning" until a late dinner, and "good evening" from that time onward. In the country, I had carefully remembered to say, "good morning" only until noon, "good afternoon" from noon till dark, and "good evening" when "the glowing orb of day had dismounted from his fiery steed below the Hesperian sky," to quote the slightly mixed metaphor of an orator whom I have somewhere heard. But here "evening begins at noon," if one would be intelligible to his fellow creatures, and your unhappy correspondent became entangled in several embarrassing mistakes through ignorance of this.

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There is one habit of speech which, more than any other, marks the southerner, and especially the North Carolinian—the almost universal use of the word "like" for "as if," as in the sentence, "It looks like it might rain." In striking contrast to this use of "like," which is really an error, though used by English authors, we have noticed everywhere the admirable pronunciation of the letter "a," so rarely met with in the North except among the cultivated classes. We have been tempted to paraphrase Addison's bon mot and exclaim, "Why, in the South even the little children speak English!" when we have heard young children, and the least as well as the best educated of the people, pronounce this letter with a grace and correctness that have brought the blush of shame to our Yankee cheeks. There is an unusual emphasis on the word "please" in asking a favor,—for instance "Please hand me that book,"—which has to unaccustomed ears a peevish sound, seeming to imply that the favor has already been asked and refused, until we learn from observation that it is merely a habit, and that the average North Carolinian, on the contrary, is one of the most courteous and amiable of beings. And this calls to mind another remark of President Andrews with reference to the war, that there was a great difference between North and South Carolinians in the bitterness of their feeling toward the North, and that while a North Carolinian was quite willing to exchange civilities with the northern soldiers when not actually engaged in fighting, a South Carolinian would lose no opportunity of taking aim at a Yankee head, whenever one came within range of his musket.

Perhaps the first thing to impress a lady who happens to come South alone is the deference everywhere shown by men to women. It is noticeable even before leaving the cars. The very conductor looks after the comfort of the solitary traveler as if she were his especial charge, assists her on and off the train, carries her traveling bag to her seat, and escorts her from one car to another if she wishes to change; and in one case, where I was obliged to change cars in the night, the conductor left his own train altogether, walked with me a long distance to the other train, bought my ticket, checked my trunks, and did not leave me until he saw me seated in the car. This seemed to me very extraordinary, accustomed to the brusqueness of many of the northern conductors, but I am told that in the South it is expected. My astonishment was not lessened, when, the morning after my arrival in the little town which was my destination, I had occasion to visit the post-office, and passed a motley group of men lounging in chairs in front of the building. Every individual man of them rose, moved back his chair, took off his hat, and remained standing while I went into the office, transacted my business and returned. Then they resumed their seats and went on lounging and chatting as before. Fancy the crowd in front of a corner grocery or country post-office in my own New England doing the same! Not they! An exceeding display of gallantry has never come natural to the Puritan.

In praise of the proverbial hospitality that one meets in the South, too much can hardly be said. It is universal and never-failing.

Jefferson Davis' Condition.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Jefferson Davis' condition to-day is about the same as it has been for the past two days, no change either way. The fact that he has had no fever for forty-eight hours is looked upon as an encouraging indication by his physicians.

Stanley Keeps Arriving.

PARIS, December 4.—A dispatch to the Temps from Zanzibar states that Stanley has arrived at Bagamayo.