

SCHOOLS.

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and little girls.

RAVENSCROFT HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

For Boarders and Day Scholars. HEADMASTER, RONALD MACDONALD, B. A.

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FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Artistic work of all kinds executed in first class style.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CHILDREN

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.

This new and desirable house, until recently occupied by Mrs. Tennent, on Clayton street, and well furnished, will be rented on

Reasonable Terms, To an early applicant. Address

T. W. PATTON, Asheville, N. C.

JAMES FRANK, DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Agent for Reems Creek Woolen Mills.

BROOM FACTORY, HANFORD N. LOCKWOOD.

Brooms, Whisks, Hearth and Ceiling Brooms.

FOR RENT.

Store room, No. 50 Fourth Main street, and two office rooms.

Asheville Wood Yard

Buy your Wood by the Cord, sawed and split, ready for use.

Steve Wood, Fireplace Wood, Cord Wood

On hand and for sale at yard at Depot, near Furniture Factory, or leave orders at office.

J. W. SCHARTLE, 42 N. Main St.

MERCHANT TAILOR

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE SOUTH.

CHEMICAL AND ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

H. C. Wolterreck & Co.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND MINING ENGINEER.

Chatanooga, Tenn.

WALTER B. GWYN, W. W. WHEAT

GWYN & WEST, (Successors to Walter B. Gwyn)

ESTABLISHED 1881

REFER TO BANK OF ASHEVILLE.

REAL ESTATE.

Loans Securely Placed at 8 Per Cent.

Notary Public. Commissioners of Deeds.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Swannanoa Hotel.

Unexcelled cuisine.

Popular with tourists, families and business men.

WANTED.

Four bright, active young men from 20 to 25 years of age to work for us evenings.

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers.

JUNKS & JENKS, Rooms 9 & 10, McAfee Block, 28 Patton Avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1874. W. C. CARMICHAEL, APOTHECARY, 20 SOUTH MAIN STREET, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WE DO NOT SELL CHEAP DRUGS, BUT WILL SELL YOU DRUGS CHEAP, and if you don't believe what we say give us a trial and be convinced.

1879. 1889.

S. R. KEPLER, DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES.

Purveyor to intelligent and appreciative Asheville and American families.

Miscellaneous—Choice O.K. New Orleans Molasses, for table use, Prime New Orleans Molasses, for cooking.

H. REDWOOD & CO., Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Fancy Goods, Carpets, &c.

For a few days only, in order to add to our cash and diminish our Merchandise before taking an inventory, we shall sell almost everything in the house at a large reduction.

Please remember that the Special Sale will be of short duration.

H. REDWOOD & CO., 7 & 9 Patton Avenue.

HORSES TO HIRE.

Three or four Good Saddle Horses to hire by day, week or month.

FOR SALE.

Three good Two-Horse Wagons and teams for sale on six months' time.

Apply to REYNOLDS & SPEARS, Jan 7 dt

JUNK STORE.

Old Clothes, Rags, Iron, Shoes, Rubbers, Furniture—anything second hand. Highest prices paid in cash. Address by mail

B. ZAGNER, Jan 7 dtw 73 N. Main street.

BOARD.

Can be had in private family at first house north of Oakland Institute for one or two gentlemen in one room.

FOR RENT.

A ten-room brick dwelling at No. 190 Haywood street. Apply to W. W. WAVER, Box 1, Asheville.

FARM TO RENT.

A fully equipped farm. Apply to Jan 8 dt NATT ATKINSON & SON.

Mrs. Southworth Dead.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Mrs. Southworth died in her cell at the Tombs at 6.15 this morning.

Dr. Chetwood, who granted the death certificate, places the time of death at 2.30 o'clock, and gives as the cause of death heart failure and general debility.

The death of Mrs. Southworth is described as having been peaceful. There were at the bedside Mrs. Southworth's mother and her brothers, George and William B. Martin.

Allowed Bail.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 7.—The murder of J. S. Brown, a white planter, near Midway, has been tried at Columbia, 19, was alleged to have been one of the prime causes of the recent butchery of eight negroes confined in Barnwell jail.

Democratic Montana Senators.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 7.—A Journal's Helena, Mont., special says: The democrats met this morning in joint session.

Fatal Crash of a Building.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., January 7.—The building which was formerly the machine shop of the Long Island railroad in this city fell with a loud crash this morning.

Empress Augusta Dies.

BERLIN, January 7.—At this hour, 2 p. m., the Empress and Emperor and their two eldest sons, Crown Prince William and Prince Frederick, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, son-in-law and daughter respectively of the Dowager Empress, are at her bedside.

Theatre and Bourse Burned.

BRUSSELS, January 7.—The Theatre and Bourse here were destroyed by fire this morning. Only the rear walls of the building remain.

Time of Execution Fixed.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 7.—Governor Fowle yesterday fixed February 7th as the date of execution for James William Jenkins, owner of a distillery near Earl's station, in Cleveland county, was shot through the body and mortally wounded by J. H. McNeely.

A Sad Double Death.

PLAINFIELD, January 7.—The funeral of William Moore, a wealthy railroad contractor who died Sunday from pneumonia, took place from St. Maria church this morning.

Murder in Cleveland County.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 7.—A special to the Chronicle from R. B. O'Connell, owner of a distillery near Earl's station, in Cleveland county, was shot through the body and mortally wounded by J. H. McNeely.

Who was Your Great Grandfather?

The Detroit Journal desires to receive by postal card the address of all living male and female descendants of revolutionary officers and soldiers of 1776, and, when possible, the name and state of the ancestor.

The Fatal Wires.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Frank McMahon, a lineman employed by the Missouri electric light company, was fatally burned while repairing high voltage wires on top of a house on Eleventh street. He struggled free from the wires, but fell off of the roof of the house.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The President to-day nominated the following postmasters: John B. Strong, Tullahoma, Tenn.; Leonard R. Owens, Marion, S. C.; Thos. J. Fuller, Waynes, Ga.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Bond offerings to-day aggregated \$104,000; all accepted at 1.26 for four per cents, and 104 1/2 for four and a half.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

MR. MORGAN ON NEGRO COLONIZATION.

Small Attendance in the House. But Mr. Carlisle Makes a Firm Stand for the Rights of the Minority.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—SENATE.—Among the bills presented and referred was one by Mr. Faulkner to provide for a world's exposition at the national capital in 1892.

Mr. Harris, in the absence of Mr. Beck in his message introduced a bill to suspend the operation of the sinking fund laws until further order of Congress.

Mr. Voorhees offered a preamble and resolution reciting the newspaper report that Mr. Chambers, the United States district attorney at Indianapolis, had interfered in his official capacity to prevent the arrest of W. W. Dudley on the charge of feloniously violating the election laws of Indiana.

Mr. Edmunds—"That is right. I am in favor of the substance of it." The resolution went over.

Mr. Morgan proceeded to address the senate on the subject of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Faulkner to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States.

In shutting up his speech, Mr. Morgan pointed to the fact that negroes had no chance to rise in this country.

There were no negro bank presidents, no negro railroad presidents, no negro presidents of manufacturing, commercial, mining or navigation companies, no negro directors, cashiers or tellers in banks, no negro engineers or conductors on railroads, no negro telegraph operators, no negro State or Federal Judges, no negro governor of State or Territory, no negro in any Northern legislature, no negro representative in either branch of congress from any Northern State.

The negroes' entire field of endeavor was limited to political offices, which were occupied with little benefit to himself and with great injury to others.

On the contrary, friction and collision caused by the negroes' use of the ballot were increasing, and more every day looked forward to the establishment of a free republican government in the Congo valley by the influence of American negroes, who would thus be the redeemers and regenerators of their fatherland.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, called for the opinion of the speaker on the subject of the bill, and he responded that he would support the bill, but he should not be misled by the committee on foreign relations; he should look towards the founding of a republic in Africa, by inducing eight military colonies to be sent to that continent to contribute their strength, knowledge and Christianity to that work.

Mr. Carlisle then introduced a resolution in relation to the estate of John Paul, a German subject, arising out of his death in Wilmington, N. C., and recommending an appropriation of \$5,000, to be presented to the senate and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

After a brief executive session, devoted to routine business, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—There was an unusually small number of members present, and the prayer of the Chaplain for the Divine protection of the sick and convalescing members with unwonted interest.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, (acting under instructions from the committee on rules,) a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of two additional members on the committee on commerce.

The speaker stated to the house that in accordance with authority vested in him yesterday, he had administered the oath of office to Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McComas, of Maryland, offered a resolution that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the district of Columbia appropriation bill. The committee to be governed by the rules of the last Congress.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, called Mr. McComas' attention to the fact that both Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, and Mr. Clements, of Georgia, (members of the sub-committee of the committee on appropriations) were absent on account of sickness and asked that the roll be not considered today.

Mr. McComas said that so far as he knew there was no difference in regard to the bill existing between his democratic colleagues and himself, and he insisted upon pressing his resolution.

Mr. Breckenridge thereupon raised the question of consideration against the resolution. The speaker ruled that the question of consideration could not be raised against the resolution, because the resolution was in the nature of a motion regulating the business of the house.

Mr. Breckenridge called attention to the fact that the resolution went farther than that, and provided for the adoption of a code of rules, but the speaker maintained his position.

Mr. Breckenridge appealed from the decision, and yielded the floor to Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, who vigorously attacked the speaker's ruling. He agreed that no question of consideration could be raised against a motion to go into committee of the whole, but the pending resolution went far beyond that. It provided "temporarily, it was true," for code rules.

He thought the time had come when the house, if it was to be governed by rules, should have a code of rules. (Applause.) All gentlemen on both sides of the house had a right to know precisely what their rights were here as representatives of their constituents.

It was now the 7th of January. The house had been in session (except for recesses) since the first Monday in December. They had yet all that had been done towards the adoption of rules was to agree from time to time that the house would be governed by a part of the rules of the last house. He had no special objection to the consideration of the appropriation bill at this time, but if the house established this precedent, the minority had no assurance that the house was not to go on without any rules. Rules were intended not only for the government of the house, but also that representatives of the minority of the American people might be protected, and those people had a right to know by what

rules they were to be governed.

The democrats were ready at any time to consider the whole body of rules, and until then it was hardly fair to thrust upon them parts of rules temporarily, and leave them without any knowledge as to what rules would govern them when the next measure came up for consideration.

He hoped that the appeal would be sustained but if it was not, he hoped the resolution would be defeated and the house allowed to stand where it was until permanent rules were adopted by its government.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, followed in the same line, contending that the question of consideration could be raised against the proposition to enact certain rules temporarily just as well as against a proposition to enact a permanent code of rules. For six weeks the house had been waiting for the committee on rules.

Why could not the house have rules for its government? If the majority said that it was not yet ready to report rules, let the house adjourn from day to day until that report was prepared.

The minority protested against this practice which entrusted to the speaker the power of determining what was and what was not in order with reference to fixed rules. He appealed to the members of the majority as fair-minded men to present a uniform code of rules. They could make a code as they desired, but he had a right to ask them to present a code so that the minority might know what its rights were.

Mr. Blunt, of Missouri, was opposed to adopting the rules of the last house peacefully, and Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, and Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi argued against the position taken by the speaker.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, said that the committee on rules would report a code of rules within a reasonable time, and the only question before the house was whether, while a waiting that report, the public business was to be suspended.

The speaker was infinitely more concerned in what the house would do in the rules under which it did it. (Applause.) There was no question of consideration to be raised.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, contended that the question of consideration could be raised, even if there was not another measure pending in the house. He urged a speedy adoption of the code of rules.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, maintained that the house had a right at any time to decline to consider any proposition and he agreed that the speaker's position was a mistaken one.

The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of yeas, 135; nays, 124, a party vote.

Mr. McComas then demanded the previous question on a question of the adoption of his resolution and it was ordered. Yeas, 131; 122.

No further opposition to the resolution was made by the democrats, and it having been adopted, the house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the District bill. The committee, however, remained in session only a few moments considering the first paragraph of the bill, and having arisen, the house adjourned.

A FEW NEWS ITEMS.

Col. Joel B. Leftwich, a prominent Virginian, died at his home near Lynchburg on the 6th, aged 73.

Queen Victoria is such a sufferer from rheumatism that she will not be able to open parliament in person as usual.

Paul Blount—Max O'Reil—has arrived in New York, and will enter on an extensive lecturing tour on this continent. He begins his work at Boston.

In Louisville, Ky., on the 6th, Gerard Gregory, his wife and four children, were fatally poisoned with arsenic put in their coffee. A servant girl, who has disappeared, is suspected.

Out in Australia, that portion of the country known as Queensland, has been subject to excessive floods, much territory being deeply submerged. It is a region of prolonged drought, but when it does rain, it pours.

It is a strange sound to the ear to hear of a fire in Africa which destroyed one building valued at \$500,000, yet such a thing happened on the 5th when the Erste Fabrik at Pretoria, on the Transvaal, was burned.

Augusta, Georgia, is preparing for a great cotton carnival and trades display, which is to take place next week. Railroad fares will be reduced generally. King Cotton is not yet a dethroned monarch.

A noted desperado named Wallace, imprisoned at Hamilton, Ga., for murder, was recently liberated by a masked mob of his friends and taken to a place of safety. Such mobs do not usually make such visits with like friendly purposes.

Ab Sing, the most famous Chinaman out of China, died in London on the 5th, aged 63. He was the original of the Chinese opium keeper in Dickens' "Mysteries of Old London." He possessed his last days reading the Bible and singing hymns.

The season is not only out of joint on the Atlantic coast, but equally so on the Pacific. The rains have been phenomenally heavy, producing floods overflowing the banks of rivers, submerging railroads, and suspending travel. The Santa Fe road has given notice that trains could not run over it for a week to come, and other lines are equally interrupted.

A four year old boy of French parentage, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., has given evidence of murderous propensity far exceeding in ferocity that of the juvenile boy murderer Pomeroy. The passion of his life is to kill an infant sister, only a few months old, and he has been failed in a dozen or more attempts only by the utmost watchfulness.

John Wanamaker keeps a scrap-book, in which he preserves everything the newspapers say about him. The remarks of some of the editors must be very consol-

STATE NEWS.

Charlotte Chronicle: [Special telegram of Lincolnton, N. C., January 6.] Elm Grove cotton factory was sold today, and was bid off by Jno. L. Cobb, for five thousand dollars. It is supposed Mr. Cobb represents some party unknown.

Newbern Journal: A correspondent writes as follows: "The little town of Gritton (Bell's Ferry) was thrown into the wildest excitement on Friday evening at 4 o'clock. While all the hands at Sten and Quimby's mill were at work, and everything moving on in most precise order, the boiler at the lumber and shingle mill exploded and the building was entirely blown up and totally destroyed and Dick Butts, manager, was thrown several feet in the air and fell dead.

Raleigh Call: On Saturday John Dunston, colored, an employee of Ellington, Boyster & Co., was engaged in unloading a car of lumber. While at this work a part of the lumber rolled from the car, fell on Dunston and broke both his legs. He is an appreciated employee and has been in the service of the firm for about fifteen years. He was removed to his home and excellent medical and surgical attention given him. At the time of the occurrence, Mr. W. J. Ellington, of the firm, was standing near, and he was violently struck on the head and shoulder by a piece of the falling timber, but sustained no serious injury.

News-Observer: Governor Fowle yesterday fixed the day of execution of four men, appointing the same day, February 7th, for the execution of all of them. These are, John Wilson, convicted of murder in Yancey county at the spring court of 1887; Marly Pateky, convicted of murder in Montgomery county, fall term, 1889; Samuel Hallford and R. P. Willis, both convicted of burglary in Rutherford county at spring term, 1889.

All the parties took appeal to the supreme court, but the judgment in each case was affirmed. The execution will have its full share of hangings in this State. In addition to the above, there are Parish and Boyle, of this city, and Lije Moore, at Greensboro, who are also under death sentence.

Charlotte News: A colored man named Jim Henderson, who lives three miles north of Charlotte, has been losing his poultry in some unaccountable manner for several weeks past. He concluded that 'possums or some other kind of animals were the cause of it, and last Tuesday he set a steel trap at the door of his coop. About 12 o'clock that night he heard his chickens squalling, and jumping from his bed, he seized his gun and sallied forth. In his haste he forgot about his trap and didn't remember anything about it until its jaws closed on the toes of his left foot. As the trap squeezed down on his foot, he saw a con-

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MISCELLANEOUS.

J. S. GRANT, Ph. G., Of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Apothecary, 24 South Main St.

The Old Year has drawn to a close, and with the beginning of the New Year we wish to thank the public for their patronage and recognition of our efforts to do our full duty.

We are fully conscious that it is to them that we owe the unexpected success of the past year, in which our business has been more than doubled, and we can only regard it as a new evidence that our business maxims are such as to cause our customers to have confidence in us and attract those who are cautious in dealing with any Pharmacist until they have become fully assured of the nature and extent of his business principles.

In our dealing with the public we realize that the most scrupulous care and honesty are paramount in importance. If these are virtues in all ordinary business transactions, they become sacred duties in Pharmacy, and without them no one can be a true Pharmacist. The health, maybe the life, of those dealing with the Apothecary depends upon them. We consider it our most sacred duty to shun adulterations and spoiled as well as inferior drugs. They constitute an evil from which Pharmacy suffers no less than the public. The evil is not a new one, inaugurated in late years; it has existed as long as there were men whose cupidity was stronger than their sense of justice, and it will doubtless continue as long as there may be men with conceptions of business so vague that they expect to purchase gold for the money value of dross. There are no other moral principles required for transacting a Pharmaceutical business than are necessary for any other business. Unwavering integrity that remains unshaken by the visions of gold along the road of questionable or deceitful practices is the only foundation for success that is worthy the name; it is so in every pursuit, and more particularly in Pharmacy, where as a matter of necessity it must be combined with constant vigilance in all directions, so as to secure all possible safeguards.

These are the principles which we have endeavored to live up to, and to which we trust our increasing success is due. We hope our former patrons will show the same kindness towards us in the future that they have in the past, knowing that no action of ours will ever make them regret a continuance of their favors. Yours truly,

J. S. GRANT, Ph. G., Pharmacist, 24 S. Main St., Asheville, N. C.