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VOLUME V.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1890.

NUMBER 237.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROCKERY *******

CUTLERY, SILVER ---- PLATED WARE

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

J. H. LAW

Wholesale and Retail

Supplying Motels a Specialty.

IMPORTING AND BUYING DIRECT PROM MAKERS, I CAN DUPLICATE PRICES OP ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR JEWELRY, ART POTTERY AND BILK GOODS.

ALL ARE ASKED TO-

-CALL AT LAW'S. FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY!

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CITY LOTS.

By order of the owner I put ou sale on three

60 Lots on Catholic Hill, \$75 to \$150 Each,

POR SALE OR TO RENT—2 large tenement houses, 12 and 8 rooms respectively, on Ragie street. Well adapted for cheap hotel or boarding houses.

Moet überal terms granted. Plans and full particulars with J. M. CAMPBELL, jan 2 dam.

Real Estate Dealer.

ESTABLISHED 1881

FIRE INSURANCE. OFFICE Southeast Court Square.

CORTLAND BROS.

Real Estate Brokers, And : Investment : Agents.

WANTS AND FOR RENT.

WANTED.

A partner to engage in the manufacture of an article that sells so readily that in four years of its manufacture orders could not be filled.

+ BIG PROPITS + \$10,000 or \$12,000 is needed. Por partic lars address P. O. BOX 324, jan18d1w Asheville, N. C.

ROOMS POR RENT.

Three light pleasant rooms on cast side Acade.ny street, particularly suited for invalida needing the care of a professional nurse. The services of one living in the same house can be had by those occupying the rooms if denired. Address 68 ACADEMY ST.

Asheville, N. C.

TOR RENT.

That handsome new Store Ruom, Sout Court Square, next Wolle's marble yard. jan14 diw J. A. TENNENT. FOR RENT.

Store room, No. 50 South Main street, and to office rooms. Possession given at once

PRANK LOUGHRAN. WANTED.

TAYLOR. BOUIS & BROTHERTON. PRACTICAL.

Plumbers & Tinners.

PLUMBING.

STEAM AND GAS PITTING,

TIN AND SEATE ROOPING.

Furnaces and Heaters. Jobbing Promptly :

: Attended to. No. 43 Patton Avenue,

Opera House Building.

W. O. WOLFE,

MISCELLANEOUS.

ЕЗТАВЫЗНЕВ 1874.

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

DRUGS CHEAP, and if you don't believe what we say give us a trial and be convinced. Our prescription department is excelled by none. It is equipped with the best goods that money can buy from E. Merck, E. R. Squibb, Parke, Davis & Co., Jno. Wyeth & Bro., and from other leading manufacturing chemists in this country and Europe, whose goods for purity cannot be questioned. Prescriptions filled at all hours, day or night, and delivered manufacturing the scriptions filled at all hours, day or night, and delivered manufacturing chemists. day or night, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Our stock of Drugs. the city. Our stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries is complete, and at prices that defy competition. Don't forget the place, No. 20 S. Main street, where you will at all times be served by competent pre-scriptionists.

S. R. KEPLER,

FINE GROCERIES.

Purveyor to intelligent and appreciative Asheville and American families. Palates of people who be disclosures contained in the report. and tastes of people who be-lieve in good living cannot be humbugged by "Cheap John" goods. Cheap goods and first quality are not synony-

New Orleans Molasses, for ta-

REAL ESTATE, Specialty.

Specialty.

Mince Meats—Gordon & Dilworth's, and other brands. Plum Pudding, Calf's Foot Jelly, etc. Pressed and Crystalized Ginger. Shad Roe in kits. Roe Herrings of the woods in demand for the and all other goods in demand for th Holidays. S. R. KEPLER.

Merchandise every item in the house at a large only, 8 before order 5 taking add 8 an inventory,

reduction. 9

and 4.8

Dec. 27, 1889, a heavy plain Gold Ring, with coil of gold, blue cannel star and diamond in center. Inscription, "in Memoriam, G. B. 1881." Buitable reward by leaving at Janto 422 Trits OPPICE.

Swannanoa Hotel. Unexcelled cuising.

Popular with tourists, far

RAWLS BROS.

Saunders' Mine.

Montgomery Vidette.

There has been a rumor on the strate during the last few days to the effect that the Tebe Saunders mine had been sold to a gentleman of the name of Brown from Washington City. These rumors were in part true. To ascertain the facts we called at the Registe's office and there learned that on the 23d ult., Messra. R. F. and P. C. Saunders sold and convered their right and title to the A. H. Saunder's home tract, on which the Tebe Saunders mine is located, to John A. Kirk, of Washington City, D. C., who has since sold the same property to Messra, J. C. Spooner and H. F. Taylor, of Wisconsin.

of Wisconsin.

The amount received by the Messrs.
Saunders for the property—mentioned in
the conveyance papers—was \$15,000,
and the amount stated as received by
Mr. John A. Kirk, was \$21,000. These
figures, to say the least, look small when
the reputed richness of the mine is conof Wisconsin

some of the Recommendations

TO 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 con-

A WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Short a Matter of

Chicago, January 14.—A Cleveland, Ohio, special says that a morning paper publishes a statement submitted by an expert bookkeeper showing irregularities in the accounts of the city of Cleveland aggregating about \$3,000,000. Nearly all this money was naid out by the city all this money was paid out by the city without the approval of the council, al-though the State laws of Ohio distinctly require that every claim be in the regular

claims ordinance.

The publication creates a great sensation. The most startling feature of the report is a table showing that from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 were paid out and asserted to have been paid out without any entry in any book to show to whom the money was paid, or for what purpose.

A FEW NEWS ITEMS. first quality are not synonymous. I have in stock and
to arrive, all seasonable specialties, comprising in part
Fruits, Oranges, Lemons,
Cranberries, Raisins, Figs,
Nuts, etc.
Miscellaneous—Choice O.K.
New York a few days ago on its way to
a vessel, to be shipped to Europe. A
thick fog was prevailing at the time, and
stole two bars, which they sold to a junk
dealer. Both the thieves and the buyer
though they were bars of tin or soft
solder, and \$14 was paid for what was
worth \$2,000. The theft was traced up
and all parties concerned are now in cus-

ble use, Prime New Orleans
Molasses, for cooking. Extra fine Assortment of Crackers. Fine Teas and Coffees a specialty.

Mince Meats—Gordon & Dilworth's, and other brands. Plum Pudding, Calf's Foot Jelly, etc. Pressed and Crystalized Ginger. Shad Roe in kits. Roe Herrings and all other goods in demand for the

The cathedral of St. John and St. Fin-bar, at Charleston, S. C., which was burned during the great fire in Novem-ber, 1861, is now being rebuilt; and the ceremonies of laying the corner stone were conducted with great pomp on Sunday last by Archbishop Gibbons, as-sisted by three bishops and a large num-ber of clergy. Bishop Haid of North Carolina was present.

It is said that if England plunges hurriedly into war with Portugal, she will be much embarrassed by the sickness of the troops at home, the first relied upon for offensive movements. More than half the force, officers and men, are down with the grip. But we have never known John Bull to stand back when his blood was up; and it is at boiling

Canada scems disposed to precipitate matters in the Behring Straits troubles, equipping war vessels of her own, striking a hostile blow at American interests, and then when blood has been spilt, expecting Great Britain to take up the burden of quarrel. We incline to think Canada counts without her host.

In Philadelphia on the 12th, Dr. Wm. H. Purness, at the Pirst Universal church, now in his 89th year, celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. The aged minister went through the ser-vice, which lasted an bour and a half, clearly and distinctly, and without ap-

parent fatigue. The City of Worcester, of the Norwich line, ran on the rocks near Bartletts Reef light during a thick log. Some of the compartments remained tight, but most of them were filled with water. The steamer may possibly be saved.

enza. Three have died, and a consider able number are seriously ill. Archbishop Corrigan has gone to Rome

Adelina Patti is singing in Mexico to

GOV. STONE INAUGURATED. CALVIN S. BRICE ELECTED. SILCOTT'S DEFALCATIONS.

The Head of the Democratic Party

Will Bit in the Senate COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 14.-Calvin S. Brice was to-day at noon elected to the United States Senate, receiving a major-ity of the votes in either branch of the

the bouse in a chair. Other members ab-sent were: Troeger and Lawler, who is ill, Willis and Blair, republicans. Mr. Hunt, of Sandusky, presented the name of Calvin S. Brice, which was sec-onded by Mr. Belleville, of Montgomery. Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Repre-sentative Laylin.

Foster, which was seconded by Representative Laylin.

On the roll call the vote of Counts for Brice was received with cheers, as was also that of Munson, two of the members who were credited with being boltor L. T. Neal. His vote was received with a subdued murmur. Pennell, a strong Brice man, voted for Foster by mistake, and before he could make a correction the house was in an uproar.

The vote in the house stood: Brice 57, Foster 52, Neal 1, Brice was declarated.

The vote in the house stood: Brice 57, Foster 52, Neal 1. Brice was declared the choice of the house, having received a majority of the votes cast.

The result will be canvassed by the senate and house in joint session to-morrow. The joint result of the two branches is as follows: Brice 76, Foster 66, Halstead 1, Neal 1.

A GENUINE BLIZZARD.

Western Railroads. Sr. Paul, January 14.-A genuine bliz zard, the first of the season, raged over the Northwest the whole of Sunday and the Northwest the whole of Sunday and part of yesterday, knocking out telegraph wires, delaying all trains and retarding the operations of loggers in the pineries. Dispatches from the principal points in the Dakotas, Montana, and as far west as Spokane Falls. Washington, are to the effect that on the average snow fell about ten inches on the level and drifted badly, owing to strong winds approaching a hurricane which prevailed.

Among the railroads a year difference.

Among the railroads a vast difference in the effects of the storm is found. The Manitoba, Northern Pacific and North-ern Wisconsin division of the Omaha al report but little drifting. Sioux City of the southern division of Omaha is suffer ing from the usual drifts. The river di-vision of Milwaukee was not effected but the Iowa and Minnesota and Has-tings and Dakota divisions are badly drifted. The Minnesota and St. Louis and Kansas City to are somewhat. and Kansas City too are somewhat covered up, the former rather worse that the latter. The worst drifts, however appear to be on those lines running through northern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota.

the Barnwell tragedy has a precedent the other side of the line.

The privilege of picking over the city's dirt in New York has recently been let to an Italian, who pays the city \$1,552 per week, or at the rate of \$80,000 a year. The value of the privilege consists in the bones, rags, tin cans etc., all of which have a ready market; and also in the possible finds of gold, silver, jewelry and other valuables. This is how the world lives, and the rag picker need not be a pauper.

The cathedral of St. John and St. Finbar, at Charleston, S. C., which was burned during the great fire in Novemburged during the great fire in Novemburged during the great fire in Novemburged with the firm then refused, and the strike followed. To-day the firm also voluntarily increased its puddlers' wages to \$3.75 per ton. By the settlement of the strike 250 men go back to work.

Great Fire at Baltimore.

The sons of the Prince of Wales are soon to be elevated to Dukedoms, Prince Albert Victor to be Duke of Cornwall, and Prince George, Duke of York. They were born with silver spoons in their mouths; though indications are that those same spoons will carry some bitter morsels to their lips. The times are not hopeful to continued happiness for royalty.

It is said that if Englandiations are that iedly into

London, January 14.—The Earl of Cairns died to-day from inflammation of the lungs. He was born December 21 1861, and succeeded his father April, 1885. The Earl of Cairns became Fortesque, an actress, who obtained a verdict of \$50,000 damage against him. He subsequently married Miss Olivia

A Colton Train Burns. St. Louis, January 14.—While a cotton laden train was running from Perry & Harrison station on the Houston and Texas Central railroad in Texas vester day the cotton took fire and the train rushed into the latter station with a long and furious stream of flame follow-ing it. The depot caught and it and sev-eral cars and about two hundred bales of cotton were consumed.

Stormed The British Consulate. Orogro, January 14.—Noisy crowds wandered through the streets last night cheering for the independence and integrity of Portugal and shouting "down with England." The crowd attacked and stoned the British consulate. The authorities have since placed a police guard at the consulate to protect it from further molestation. molestation.

Maryland's New Senator.

Annapolis, Md., January 14.-Hou. E ANNAPOLIS, MG., January 14.—Hon. B. K. Wilson, democrat, was selected United States senator by the following vote: In the house, E. K. Wilson 50; Thomas S. Hodgson 28. In the senate, E. K. Wilson 16; Thomas S. Hodgson 6.

Kunne Granted a New Trial.

CHICAGO, January 14.—Judge McCon-nell this afternoon granted the applica-tion of Kuuze for a new trial, but denied the mption as to the other defendants, Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan. Local Option Defeated.

LYNCHBURG, Va., January 14.—Local option was defeated here to-day by seven majority. A very heavy vote was polled.

THE MATTER ARGUED IN THE

Adams and Hemphill Champion Either Side—A Rather Weighty Debate—Congressional Humor— The Scnate.

United States Senate, receiving a majority of the votes in either branch of the legislature.

In the senate Mr. Shaw, of the Lima district, nominated Calvin S. Brice. Mr. Gaumer, of Zanesville, seconded the nomination, saying that the nominee was a brave soldier in time of war, and a brilliant statesman in time of peace.

Mr. Schneider, of Cincinnati, nominated with cheers, hisses and laughter. The presiding officer gave notice that a repetition of the disorder would lead to the clearance of the lobby.

Mr. Massie, of Chillicothe, nominated ex-Governor Foster.

The vote in the senate was: Halstead 1, Foster 14, Brice 19.

In the house a call was demanded to bring in a member, Jewan, democrat. Hancock, who was sick, was carried to the house in a chair. Other members absent were: Troeger and Lawler, who is ill, Willis and Blair, republicans.

Mr. Hunt, of Sandusky, presented the name of Calvin S. Brice, which was seconded by Mr. Belleville, of Montgomery. Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman named Charles Foster, which was seconded by Representative Braman

passed in Florida, under the swamp and soverflowed lands act, he asserted that eleven million were high and dry.

Mr. Plumb replied to Mr. Call. He said that the United States had granted to the State of Florida more than half of the lands within its limits. The State contained about forty million acres and more than one half that had been given to the State for various purposes. Every single acre of land so granted had been placed under the control of the legislature of Florida. Some sixteen or eighteen million acres had been granted as swamp and overflowed lands. Senator Call had just told the senate that most of it was not swamp, but arable land. So much the greater was the dereliction So much the greater was the dereliction of the Senator's State, if it had betrayed its trust. He wished the senator would

say on the stump in his own State what he had said here to-day. Without action on the resolution, the senate proceeded to executive business and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE-Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, of the committee on ways and means, reported back the bill to simplify laws in relation to the collection of revenue. It was or-

to the collection of revenue. It was ordered printed and recommitted, and Mr.
McKinley stated that he hoped to call
it up during the present week.
Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, moved that
the house go into committee of the
whole for the consideration of a bill to provide town site entries of lands in Oklahoma. This was antagonized by Mr. Adams, of Illinois, who wished the house to consider the Silcott matter and house to consider the Silcott matter and the motion was defeated, 65 to 97. Mr Bland, of Missouri, demanded the tellers, declaring that a matter involving the atterests of one hundred thousand people should be considered prior to one which involved only the individual interests of members. The friends of the Oklahoma bill were again defeated, 96 to 108, and Mr. Adams called up the Silcott report, accompanied by a bill appropriating \$75,000 to reimburse the members for losses incurred through the silcott defalcation.

silcott defalcation.

Mr. Adams argued in favor of the bill, holding that the sergeant-at-arms was a public officer, charged first by custom and afterward by sanction of law with the duty of disbursing the salaries of members. He referred to the defalcation which occurred in the Twenty-second Congress and called attention to the fact silcott defalcation. whether they should forfeit their money on account of that fault. New members had signed the receipts before they had had signed the receipts before they had any legislative power to change the law. Certificates were presented to them and they were requested to sign them in order to get their salaries. If any mem-ber had protested against signing the certificates, he must go without his salary. The new members were in no wise to blame, and he could not see how an old member could vote against an ap-propriation to pay the new members what they were entitled to. If an old member felt himself to blame his only course was to vote for an appropriation and afterward determine between him-self and his conscience whether he would

ceive the money himself. Mr. Butterworth inquired whether any member believed that the sergeant-at-arms was his personal agent. Mr. Adams thought that there was no such member. No one believed that he had made the sergeant-at-arms his personal agent, though some might believe that by a technical rule of law the sergeants.

geant-at-arms was constituted the agent of the members.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, advocated his bill permitting members to bring suit in the court of claims for the recovery of their salaries, and opposed the bill of the majority because he could find no statute declaring the sergeant-atarms to be a disbursing officer. Congress had utterly failed, though the matter had been called to its attention after the report of the United States treasurer, to make any provision protecting the government in case there was defalcation. A plain duty had rested on congress to provide that the money taken from the treasury should be safely handled, and it had not performed that duty. There was about \$8,000 of pri-

If the house was going to appropriate money to pay members salaries, is ought to be able to tell the amount due and until it was ascertained how much money was left in the safe was applicatible to payment of private debts, it could not tell how much was necessary to pay salaries. The committee could not ascertain positively what money Silcott had taken away with him—whether it was all public money or whether some of it was private funds.

Mr. Butterworth—That is the question between Silcott and the Government. What we want is what is due us. (Laughter.) and until it was ascertained how much Laughter.) Mr. Hemphill—We are here not only to

represent ourselves, but the government as well. (Applause.) Mr. Butterworth—And when a mempolled.

Russia makes a show of desiring and little anxious in the presence of moral puredug a pacific course.

Mr. Butterworth—And when a mempole what is a fraid to vote himself, what is due him, may not the government feel a little anxious in the presence of moral puredug a pacific course.

Bthel—Yes, mamma, I have been considering the matter, and I think the only way is for you to persuade papa to buy us all a machine, and lot us loarn type-cowardise of that character? (Loughous)

Mr. Hemphill-There will be plenty of opportunities to show our moral courage. There is a good deal of difference be-tween the kind of independence which people admire, and the kind which rams people admire, and the kind which rams your hand into the treasury and puts money into your pockets. (Applause.) There will be opportunities to show moral courage, which will not have the suspicion of being tinged with the personal desire to put into our pockets money to which we are not entitled.

Mr. Butterworth—Has my friend any doubt that he is entitled to his pay?

Mr. Hemphill—Not at all, because I have it. (Laughter.)

have it. (Laughter.)
Mr. Butterworth—Then, this is an exhibition of virtue that does not cost my

friend any sacrifice. (Laughter.)
Mr. Hemphill-I do not know any time aman can be more virtuous than when i does not cost him anything. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butterworth—But, is it a lair division of labor for you to exhibit the virtue, and we to make the sacrifice? (Laughter.)

Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, inquired whether it was not true, that the members on the

democratic side got tips to draw their noney.

Mr. Hemphill replied that he had never

that nothing of the kind had come to the knowledge of the committee.

Mr. Holman contested the proposition that the sergeant-at-arms was the disbursing officer.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, spoke in support of the bill of the majority, and ridiculed the idea of requiring private depositors to go to the court of claims in order to recover their money. He also strongly opposed the pro rata method of solving tors to go to the court of claims in order to recover their money. He also strongly opposed the pro rata method of solving the difficulty, declaring that the house had no right to pro rate, and that it would be a dishonest proceeding. He admitted that there was no express statute making the sergeant-at-arms the disbursing officer; but the rules of the house and the custom growing upunder them had constructively made him so. Every payment of money to the sergeant-at-arms before it was due was on the theory that he was the disbursing officer, else the treasury had no right to pay it to him at all. That he was the disbursing officer was shown by requiring him to give bond, by giving him a cashier's teller and bookkeeper, and by requiring the members to certify to him their mileage accounts. He was not afraid to take the position which he did. Any action on his part suggested by fear, and from which there would come wrong to his fellow members, would be unworthy of him; and no such motive would prevent him from declaring to the house and the country his conclusions as to the rights of his associates.

Pending further debate, the house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Dr. J. W. Vandiver's Southern

Editor Citizen:-As you were kind enough to notice my Seed Industry, i your space is not too precious, I would like to say a few things about diversified industries in general, etc., my own in

particular.
The memorable year of 1876 found m in a nice location for a town, having ex-pended the bulk of what the war had left pended the bulk of what the war had left me in an humble cottage home, and a plain, commodious cottage. I was thinking up some enterprises that did not involve too heavy physical strength for a man of declining years. I began the seed business. I knew nothing of its details, and had just one leading idea about it, and that was that numerous Northern men in the North had grown rich by selling seeds. I always did my own thinking, but in this instance I con-sulted two or three leading friends and that the house at that time voted to reimburse the members out of the contingent fund. The real question presenting
itself now was not the question of technical right or technical wrong. It was
a question whether the members were in
some way to blame for signing their rethe money by reason of their fault, and
whether they should forfeit their money
whether they should forfeit their money
whether they should forfeit their money

and now I am sending rectal organs

Northern men in the North had grown
rich by selling seeds. I always did my
own thinking, but in this instance I consoulted two or three leading friends and
to a man they dissuaded me. The first
year I sold seven dollars worth, the
third year I sold over three hundred dollars worth, and regularly since I have
been widening my circle of patronage,
and now I am sending catalogues not been widening my circle of patronare, and now 1 am sending catalogues not only all over the land of "Dixie," but to Pennsylvania, Ohio and the new States, and even Canada and British Columbia. This season I count good for \$1,000. The main idea that 1 wanted the columbia is the form the season I count good for \$1,000. ted to make public is that from first to last, counting everything. I have broughten thousand dollars to Buncomb county, and furnished the people with seeds better adapted to their use, and seeds better adapted to their use, and kept that much eash from going North never to return. Many of my patrons became such from local considerations, who are now fast patrons from honest convictions of economy. I am indescriba-bly grateful for the home preferences that have been shown me, and especially to the gallant press of the South am I largely indebted. They have lavished good words upon my enterprise, and good words upon my enterprise, and piled their papers on me as if 1 had been a benefactor to the country. Long may they (including THE CITIZEN) wave.

Truly, J. W. VANDIVER.

A Card. Editor Citizen:—In a communication to the New York World, dated January 12. an erroneous statement was made i regard to Capt. P. F. Patton, who recently sold his farm to Mr. Vanderbild As author of the article I take great leasure in retracting a statement, was due to carelessness in gathering in formation, and am sincerely sorry that lack of personal acquaintance should have caused me to do the gentleman suc

an injustice. HENRY F. MARX. Real Estate Transfers H. Jeanneret and wife, Lydia Jeanneret, to G. W. Pack,

145 acres in Chunn's cove ... \$5,094.25 H. Reed, commissioner, to Mrs. A. C. Cook, 402 acres in this county 2,000.00
bis A. Miller and wife, Ellen
P. Miller, to G. L. McDonald,

Bond Offerings. WASHINGTON, January 14.—Bond offer-ings to-day \$1,338,500; all accepted at 104% for four and a half per cents, and 126 for fours

Nomination.

Washington, January 14.—The President to-day nominated Tomlinson P. Johnson to be collector of customs at Those having furnished and unfurnished

ouses to rent can secure tenants by cali-CORTLAND BROS., Real Estate Agents, 26 and 28 Patton Avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. S. GRANT, Ph. G.,

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 husiness 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 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 heard of such a thing, and his denial was corroborated by Mr. Adams, who stated that nothing of the kind had come to pulous care and honesty are paramount in importance. If these are virtues in all ordinary business transactions, they become sucred duties in Pharmacy, and without them no one can be a true Pharmacist. The health, maybe the life, or 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 vears; 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 uninfluenced by the visious 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 toward 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. WHITLOCK'S

Special Announcement for the Year and Season of 1890.

We invite the attention of the Ladies to our elegant stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Underwear, and Hosiery, Centemeri Gloves, Foster Gloves, Driving Gloves, Riding Hats and Caps, Plushes, China Silks, Felts, and all stylish mate-

rials for fancy work. We are closing out the balance of our Plush Wraps. Newmarkets and Jackets at low prices. We offerbargains in Wool Blankets, Underwear and Hosiery.

Remember that we have moved all Gents' Furnishings into the Clothing department and have now the only complete Ladies' department in Asheville.

The Clothing department adjoins the Dry Goods store, and we offer special inducements to buyers of Overcoats and Suits. Our stock is the best in the city. Our prices the lowest. Dunlap Hats, Manhattan Dress Shirts, Mother's Friend Shirt Waists are our specialties.

Special orders solicited for goods not in our stock, without risk to purchaser.

WHITLOCK'S, 46 & 48 S. Main St., Corner