

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**CROCKERY** +++++  
 —AND—  
 +++++ **GLASSWARE**  
**JUTLERY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE**  
 HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.  
**J. H. LAW,**  
 57, 59 & 61 S. Main St.  
**Wholesale and Retail**  
**Supplying Hotels a Specialty.**  
 IMPORTING AND BUYING DIRECT FROM MAKERS, I CAN DUPLICATE PRICES OF ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.  
 SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR JEWELRY, ART POTTERY AND SILK 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 on sale on three year time, only a small amount of cash wanted.  
**60 Lots on Catholic Hill,** Splendid mountain view, only 5 minutes from the court house, at from \$75 to \$150 Each.  
 According to size and location. Worth double and three times the money. Liberal advances made to improve the lots.  
 FOR SALE—2 and 3 room houses, well built, with fire places, on same hill, a property at figures and terms to suit the purchaser. Splendid opportunity for people of moderate means to secure or to build a comfortable home.  
 FOR SALE OR TO RENT—2 large tenement houses, 12 and 8 rooms respectively, on Eagle street. Well adapted for cheap hotel or boarding houses.  
 Most liberal terms offered. Plans and full particulars with J. M. CAMPBELL, Real Estate Dealer, Jan 13 1890.

**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.**  
**OFFICE—Southeast Court Square.**  
**CORTLAND BROS.,**  
**Real Estate Brokers,**  
 And Investment Agents.  
 Offices: 24 & 26 Patton Ave. Second floor.  
 feb41v

**WANTED AND FOR RENT.**  
**WANTED**  
 Three good men to sell for us, either on salary or commission Address: **MAY BROTHERS,** Jan 17 d41 Nureysmen, Rochester N. Y.  
**WANTED.**  
 A partner to engage in the manufacture of an article that sells so readily that in our years of its manufacture, orders could not be filled.  
 \*BIG PROFITS\*  
 \$10,000 or \$12,000 needed. For particulars address **P. O. BOX 324,** Asheville, N. C.  
**FOR RENT.**  
 A handsome new Store Room, South of Court Square, next Wolfe's marble yard. Jan 14 d1w  
**FOR RENT.**  
 2 room room, No. 50 South Main street, and 2 room room. Possession Feb 1st at once. Apply to **FRANK LOUGHRAN,** 1014 d1f  
**WANTED.**  
 I will pay the highest wages paid in this city to a thoroughly trained cook, who is only and a good cake and bread baker. Apply to **C. J. McCAFFREY,** 24 Grove street. Jan 12 d1f

**W. O. WOLFE,**  
**GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS**  
 New lot of designs just received. Large lot of Tablets and Slabs, very low for cash. You will save money by calling on me before purchasing.  
 Warehouse—Wolfe Building, S. E. Court Square. sep3d1m  
**TAYLOR, BOUIS & BROTHERTON,**  
**Plumbers & Tanners.**  
 PLUMBING,  
 STEAM AND GAS FITTING,  
 TIN AND SLATE ROOFING.  
**Furnaces and Heaters.**  
**Jobbing Promptly**  
 Attended to.  
**No. 43 Patton Avenue,**  
**Opera House Building.**  
 Jan 10 d4w1v

**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. Our prescription department is excelled by none. It is equipped with the best goods that money can buy from E. Merk, E. R. Squibb, Parke, Davis & Co., J. 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 free of charge to any part of 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 prescriptionists.  
 1879. 1889.  
**S. R. KEPLER,**  
 DEALER IN  
**FINE GROCERIES.**  
 Purveyor to intelligent and appreciative Asheville and American families. Palates and tastes of people who believe in good living cannot be humbugged by "Cheap John" goods. Cheap goods and 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 Orleans Molasses, for table 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, Call's Foot Jelly, etc. Pressed and Crystallized Ginger. Shad Roe in kits. Roe Herring and all other goods in demand for the Holidays.  
 S. R. KEPLER.

**TO PROTECT MICA.**  
**The Committee on Ways and Means Listens to Arguments.**  
 WASHINGTON, January 16.—The ways and means committee to-day gave its last public hearing of persons interested in the tariff question. One or two gentlemen interested in mica and copper were heard and about a dozen gave their views upon the propriety of placing a duty upon mica or putting it on the free list. Manufacturers of stoves were the principal advocates of putting it on the free list. Electrical instruments and mica were also wanted free. One of these said the American mica could not be split into as fine sheets as foreign mica.  
 George H. Randall, a Grafton, N. H., mica mine owner, took the stand and contradicted the statements of the previous witnesses. He had been in the business twenty-seven years, and had never heard until the question of duty came up of a single fault being found with the cleavage of American mica. He exhibited a number of specimens blasted from his mine, which he said were fully equal to the foreign products. Nearly all the mica mines in the United States had been compelled to shut down within the last four years owing to foreign competition, and unless a duty was imposed, he feared that the American mica mines. He asked a duty of \$1 a pound.  
 Col. J. M. Gerr, of South Carolina, wanted a duty on mica.  
 Congressman Ewart, of North Carolina, read a statement urging a protective duty on mica. The mica market of the United States was now controlled by half starved miners of India, and he wanted a duty that would make up the difference in labor. He had introduced a bill fixing a specific duty of fifty cents per pound, but a consultation with mica mine owners in North Carolina led him to believe that the rate was too low.

**THE RACE PROBLEM.**  
**SENATOR BUTLER SPEAKS ON THE SUBJECT.**  
**The House Hearing Time Discussed the World's Fair Project, and an Equal Contest to No Conclusion—East and West Dividing Line.**  
 WASHINGTON, January 16.—SENATE.—The senate has passed the concurrent resolution reported from the committee on finance requesting the secretary of the Treasury not to take any steps towards making a new lease of the seal fisheries until after February 20.  
 Among the bills reported from the committee and placed on the calendar were the following: Appropriating \$40,000 for a statue in Washington of James Madison, for the removal of the Indian prisoners in the east (Gerrin's hand) to Fort Sill, Indian Territory.  
 The Senate then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Butler on December 12, to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States.  
 Mr. Butler proceeded to address the senate. He proposed to discuss the subject, he said, entirely outside of party lines, and to make a frank, dispassionate statement of facts and experiences. If there were any grounds for giving parties or sections coloring, the responsibility would rest with them. To his mind it was too grave a subject to be discussed by party considerations or confined within the narrow boundaries and limits of party lines. It rose above party or sectional considerations, and he would be bound and corralled now, but he would still here, and what were we to do with the Indian? The Indian had driven him here before the white man, the African or the colored man. He would not discuss the subject of suffrage to the colored man as a race which had come on the scene of battle; but as having been neither wise nor judicious. But the act was done and he could not see how it was to be undone. He would not discuss the responsibility for it. He would admit for the sake of argument that both sections and both political parties were responsible.  
 Some persons who held a high rank in the intellectual world held that in the history of the African race in this country, the colored man had been the victim of a cruel and unjust purpose in the another hemisphere. Events, Mr. Butler said, appeared to be shaping themselves in a manner to justify such a conclusion. The race question raised by chance changing the attitude of the two races, and the colored man was being made to ascertain why not and to determine what was best to be done. The interest of both races required that the problem should be carefully weighed and fairly dealt with. He confessed that the problem was a difficult one, and that it was difficult to see how it was to be solved. It was too serious to be trifled with and too urgent to be ignored or neglected.  
 Mr. Butler referred to the absence of the colored people from all high positions in this country and saw in that fact the cause of their inferior position. It was a race prejudice, if anybody, he said, had predicted before the war that the Southern States would, within a few years, be represented in both houses of congress by men who were then slaves and who were now free, he would not have believed it. He would not have believed that the prediction would have had few believers. And so if any one predicted that the colored man would be found in high positions in the United States, he would not have believed it; and yet there were men who expected that very thing. It was unsafe, therefore, to enter the domain of prophecy on the question. The scene shifted rapidly, the unexpected so often happened and the events followed each other with such unforeseen precipitation that he became almost dumfounded by the historic kaleidoscope, and was impressed with the profound sense of human inability to shape and control events.  
 The bill, he said, contemplated the gradual, orderly, voluntary movement of the colored people out of the Southern States, and provided government aid to enable them to do so. If he were called upon for authority whereby congress could properly make such an appropriation of money he should point to the appropriations made to aid the Indians in moving out of the Northern, Middle and Southern States, and to the appropriations to exclude Chinamen. It appeared to him that it would be a proper exercise of the constitutional power of congress to appropriate money for the national general welfare. The citizenship of the negro strengthened his claim over that of the Indian for such government assistance.  
 Mr. Blair replied to Mr. Butler, characterizing his proposition as the most astonishing that had ever been heard in the legislative history of the senate.  
 Mr. Blair spoke against the bill, which he declared to be either a manifest imposition or a gross error of judgment. The bill then went over without action. It will be called up again next Tuesday, probably, when Mr. Ingalls will address the senate in opposition to it.  
 Mr. Penco gave notice that on Monday next he would address the senate on the subject of the federal control of elections.  
 Mr. Teller presented the credentials of Wilbur P. Sanders and Thomas C. Power as senators elect from the State of Montana. They were read and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.  
 Mr. Pugh desired to have the authority given to the committee to send for the persons and papers, but Mr. Teller suggested that that was a matter which should be left to the committee itself.  
 Mr. Hawley entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill was passed yesterday granting to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., part of the military reservation. He said that there were several

**WALKER BLAINE'S FUNERAL.**  
**The Chaplain's Tender and Feeling Prayer.**  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—The funeral of Walker Blaine will take place Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, at the church of the Covenant (Presbyterian). The body will be interred at Oak Hill cemetery.  
 In his prayer this morning the chaplain said: "Almighty God, we come before thee this day bearing in the arms of our tenderest sympathies the mortal remains of Secretary of State from whose hands the staff of his advancing years has fallen, and his broken hearted wife from whom the hope and joy of her life has been taken. In these dark hours, when the soul sits dumb in the shadow of a grief which afflicts, when all the tumult of the world withdraws and seems as an idle babble, and honor and pleasures of the world have lost their value and their charm, to whom must we go, but to thee, O Christ, who hast the words and inspiration of eternal life."  
**The List of Confirmations**  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—The following nominations have been confirmed by the senate:  
 Civil service commissioners—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina.  
 Collectors of customs—J. H. Devereux, Brunswick, Ga.; F. R. Gunby, Tampa, Fla.; T. B. Johnston, Charleston, S. C.; H. W. Daingerfield, Tappahannock, Va.; E. J. Barrett, Petersburg, Va.; J. W. Fisher, Richmond, Va.; E. J. Fennyacker, Wilmington, N. C.; Robert Hancock, Jr., Pamlico, N. C.; W. G. Henderson, Pearl River, Miss.; W. R. Shepherd, Apalachicola, Fla.; and H. D. B. Clay, Newport News, Va.  
 Surveyor of customs—C. W. Wimbush, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Postmasters—Alabama, C. W. Buckley, Montgomery, S. Gilbert, Decatur, W. Miller, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi, J. A. Mahoney, Holly Springs; South Carolina, L. E. Owens, Marion; Tennessee, A. W. Wills, Nashville; J. H. Wilson, Murfreesboro; Virginia, W. Spellings, McKenzie, and G. M. Taylor, Covington.

**THE WABASH RIVER RISING.**  
 CALHO, Ill., January 16.—Three hundred persons at the coal mills have been compelled to leave their homes by a sudden rise in the Little Wabash river, and it is feared that a still larger number will be forced to abandon their dwellings and take to high ground. The river is out of its banks and the northern part of the town is flooded to a depth of twenty feet in some places and from 75 to 100 houses have been submerged. The houses have all been vacated and the people are seeking refuge in the spare rooms of their neighbors in the southern part of the town. Vast stretches of the low land meadow are under water, and a number of animals have been carried away or drowned in the fields. The fence rails, boards and other drift borne down the stream by the raging waters indicate that the farmers have suffered severely. Much hay on the bottom lands has been ruined. It is reported that the worst is yet to come and that the people in the towns along the Little Wabash are preparing for the worst. At Corwin it is expected that the river will rise fifteen feet higher. If this does happen the result will be appalling.

**A Telegraph Company Falls.**  
 NEW YORK, January 16.—The following circular was received this morning by those to whom it was addressed. It is understood that the Postal Telegraph Company was the purchaser. No quotations were sent out this morning.  
 "To all subscribers of the Commercial Telegraph Company: The Commercial Telegraph Company is compelled to announce that the property heretofore operated by it has been sold at a sheriff's sale to satisfy judgments against the company and now finds itself unable to continue to distribute after this date, quotations which have heretofore been supplied to its customers."  
 GEORGE W. CASPER, Secretary.

**He Gets a Neat Nuss.**  
 DANVILLE, January 16.—The somewhat celebrated case of Picklesimer against the Richmond and Danville railroad was decided here to-day in favor of the plaintiff, giving him \$13,000 damages for injuries received while on a train. He was travelling on a freight train with a load of cattle and fell from the box car, receiving serious injuries. The case had been pending for six years and this was the second trial. In the former trial the plaintiff got a verdict for \$10,000. The case went to the supreme court and a new trial was granted. This time he gets the old verdict with five years' interest added.

**A New Trial Granted.**  
 RALEIGH, N. C., January 16.—The Supreme Court to-day granted a new trial to Father Boyle, the Catholic priest convicted of rape.

**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 later 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 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 materials for lady work.  
 We are closing out the balance of our Plush Wraps, Newmarkets and Jackets at low prices. We offer bargains 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 Eagle Block.

**Beautifully Less in New York.**  
 NEW YORK, January 16.—The health officers were right when they announced their belief a week ago yesterday that the epidemic of influenza had reached its height. On that day the mortality in this city reached 250. To-day, after falling off steadily during the week, the record stands exactly one-half. Of these 23 are due to pneumonia; bronchitis, 12; consumption, 18; influenza without complications, 11; influenza complicated with other diseases, chiefly pneumonia, 13.  
**The Grip at Chicago.**  
 CHICAGO, January 16.—Reports received at the health office yesterday were not of an encouraging nature, eleven of eighty-seven death certificates were returned having the word "influenza" on the line after "cause of death." The number of victims of the grip was the same as that reported Tuesday, but the increase of deaths from other diseases was something alarming, it being larger by seventeen than on the previous day.  
**Six Indians Hanged.**  
 FORT SMITH, Ark., January 16.—Six Indians were hanged here together to-day for murders committed in the Indian Territory. Austin was a Chickasaw, Dilly, Willis, Jones, Geoin and Burns were Choctaws. The victims were all white men and a robbery was the object in each case. Two other Choctaws were also to have been hanged to-day but their sentences were commuted by the President.

**Bond Offerings.**  
 WASHINGTON, January 16.—Bond offerings to-day aggregated \$316,500, accepted \$801,500 four per cents at 126.