

ADVERTISE. But words are things, and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.—Byron.

Asheville Daily Citizen.

ADVERTISE. Many a man has attributed his success in life to peculiar talents and business capacity, when the fact is he is hailed to prosperity on the wings of an advertisement.

VOLUME VII.—NO. 227.

ASHEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1892.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

A MILLION families use the Pillsbury Flour. Wherever the very highest grade of Flour is desired you will find it in use. It is made of the cream of hard spring Minnesota wheat, and Minnesota wheat is the finest in the world. The output of Pillsbury Washburn mills is 10,500 barrels per day or about 100 car loads.

KROGER,
AGENT FOR ASHEVILLE.

REAL ESTATE.
WALTER B. GWYN, W. W. WEST.
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.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Loans securely placed at 8 per cent.
Office
24 & 26 Patton Avenue Second Floor.
Abbott

JOHN CHILD,
(Formerly of Lyman & Child),
Office No. 1 Legal Block
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
LOAN BROKER,
TRUSTEY A BROKERAGE BUSINESS.
Loans secured placed at 8 per cent.

WILLS BROS.,
ARCHITECTS,
28 Patton Avenue.
Next Y. M. C. A. building. P. O. Box 554.
nov 1 d3m
ROBERT BROWN,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND MECHANICIAN.
Constructions in wood and metal conducted. Thirty years' experience in practical surveying. Instruction in mechanical branches given. Close measurements a specialty. Residence, McDowell Avenue.
dec 4 d3m

A CARD
TO MY PATRONS AND FRIENDS.
I have leased the whole store where I am now occupying only a window, and in a few days I will have it fixed up in first class style, so as to accommodate my customers with a reading room, free to all, and will have more conveniences. Thanking you for past favors, I am, Respectfully,
L. BLOMBERG,
PROPRIETOR OF
MODEL CIGAR STORE,
17 Patton Avenue.

DIRT.
We know dirt is valuable in Asheville but there is some here that needs removing. We have both of the great dirt removers,
SOAPINE AND PEARLINE.
Prices by the case, \$3.85 and \$3.75, 100 boxes in a case, or 5c a box.
OCTAGON SOAP.
100 cakes in a box; price \$4; 5c cake or 50 cents dozen. This soap will wash the finest fabrics without injury.
WHITE HOUSE SOAP.
310 box or 300 in 5 box lots, 5c cake or 50c dozen.
A. D. COOPER,
NORTH COURT SQUARE.

"BON MARCHE."
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW SPRING GINGHAMS,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW SPRING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED.
"BON MARCHE."

FOR HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS SHIP YOUR TOBACCO TO J. A. REAGAN, CABELL & PLANTER'S WAREHOUSES, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

A BRILLIANT RING.
We are showing some of the daintiest novelties ever displayed in jewelry. It would be easier to tell you what we haven't got than what we have. If you haven't seen our elegant trifles in gold and silver, there is a treat awaiting you, and, whether you have purchases in mind or not, you should not miss them. It is difficult to resist going into details—we are strongly tempted to describe some of the exquisite products of the season's art, some of which show that the caprices of fashion are apt to be wonderfully charming, but you'll get a much better idea if you come and look for yourself.
B. H. COSBY, JEWELER,
PATTON AVENUE.

WE WANT TO KNOW YOU
WE WANT TO KNOW
That we keep in connection with our china, glassware, lamps, &c., a full line of cutlery, tin, wooden and willowware, indurated wood, fibreware, &c. It is our intention this spring to open out extensively in this line, and will keep every little household article from an egg whip to a Leonard refrigerator. We will keep a full line of the famed blue agate granite and steel ware. Please remember us when you make purchases in this line. Prices will be the lowest.

THAD W. THRASH & CO.,
CRYSTAL PALACE. 41 PATTON AVE.
China, Glass, Lamps, Etc.



If you have tried our Tea you know what a delicious beverage it makes, if you have not there is a treat in store for you. A second rate article in tea is worse than none at all. What is true of Tea is true of Coffee also. Good Coffee takes high rank among the luxuries of life, and had Coffee—well, the tea that is said of that the better. If you want a cup of Coffee that is matchless in taste try our Mocha and Java. Respectfully,

POWELL & SNIDER
H. REDWOOD & CO.
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOTHING, SHOES,
HATS, CARPETS.

WENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT
From marked prices on Clothing.
7 & 9 PATTON AVE.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE
For rent to a responsible party. House is in a good location, bath, hot and cold water. Also a boarding house for rent.
We have the best facilities of any firm in the city for leasing your dwelling houses, your furniture, stove and stock. If you get burned out you know that you can come to us and be sure of getting your money.
Some choice bargains in city and suburban properties can be had by calling at our office. Timber lands a specialty.

JENKS & JENKS,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.
Rooms 9 and 10, McAfee block, 32 Patton Avenue, Asheville, N. C.
STILL IN THE RING.
R. B. NOLAND & SON,
GROCCERS,
No. 21 N. Main Street,
Wish to announce the fact that they are sole agents for the Spartanburg steam baked bread, the only first class bread to be found in the city, and no table is complete without it. We get it fresh by express every day. Don't forget that we are wholesale and retail dealers in potatoes, apples, onions, and all kinds of country produce. Everything kept that is usually found in a first class grocery store.

CHILIAN CORRESPONDENCE

SENT TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TODAY.
Minister Montt's Note to Secretary Blaine, and the Secretary's Response—Chili Will Plainly do all the Apologizing Required.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following is the President's message transmitting additional Chilean correspondence to congress:
To the senate and house of representatives—I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, consisting of the note of Mr. Montt, Chilean minister at this capital to Mr. Blaine, dated January 23d; the reply of Mr. Blaine thereto of date January 27; and the dispatch from Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago transmitting the response of Mr. Perrier, Chilean minister of foreign affairs to the note of Mr. Blaine of January 21st, which was received by me on the 26th inst.

The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated January 23, was not delivered at the state department until after 12 o'clock m. of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until late in the afternoon of that day.
The response of Mr. Perrier to our note of the 21st withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Mr. Matta of the 11th ultimo, and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan.
The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so conciliatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is good prospect that the differences growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this government by the usual methods and without special powers from congress.
This turn of affairs is gratifying to me as I am sure it will be to congress and our people. The general support of the efforts of the executive to enforce the just rights of the nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people. Should it be necessary I will again communicate with congress upon the subject.
Benj. Harrison.
Montt to Blaine.
LEGATION OF CHILI,
Washington, Jan. 23, 1892.)

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your note, of yesterday as the enclosure to which you were pleased to transmit to me instructions sent Mr. Egan on the day previous. In the numerous talks with which you have been pleased to favor me I have informed you that, immediately after the occurrence of the events of October 16, 1891, at Valparaiso which my government most sincerely deplored, the judicial authorities initiated the investigation necessary to throw light upon the facts, and to detect and punish the guilty parties. From the evidence which the government of Chili was able to collect at the very outset, it appeared that the disorder of October 16th began by a quarrel among drunken sailors, which assumed considerable proportions, owing to the condition of the vessel at that time, and that the police performed their duty by re-establishing tranquility and placing the persons who seemed to have been concerned in the disorder at the disposal of the court.
The government of Chili has no data authorizing it to think that the quarrel was due to any dislike of the uniform of the United States, or that the police failed to perform their duty. On the contrary it is a well demonstrated fact that sailors get intoxicated when they go ashore after having been on board of their vessel for a long time. This is also quite natural. The intoxication of seamen and the disorders to which it gives rise, although they may assume serious proportions and occasion very lamentable offenses, as was unfortunately the case at Valparaiso on the 16th of October, cannot constitute an insult to a nation in whose service the men are who have taken part in the disorder, although they certainly do not justify the offense committed during the disorder. The government of Chili could not, however, form a final opinion concerning the nature of the occurrences in question or as to whether the public had or had not improperly participated therein, or had failed to perform its duty, until the termination of the judicial investigation, which had been initiated without delay, and which was pushed forward as speedily as was compatible with the provisions of the law, with the obligation of collecting all the elements of proof that it was possible to collect in order to throw full light upon the matter, and with necessity of promptly punishing the perpetrators of the offenses which had been in part suffered by persons in the service of a friendly nation. It was the desire and duty of the government of Chili to discover the truth in order to make its future proceedings conform thereto, and in order that the United States government might be satisfied that nothing was neglected in order to do full justice.

You were pleased with your high sense of rectitude, to remark to me that this proceeding of the government of Chili was correct, and that, although you desired that the judicial investigation might be brought to a close with as little delay as possible, you understood that it was necessary that the ordinary legal proceedings (which were not as rapid in Chili as in the United States) should be held. I have taken occasion at sundry times to inform you of what the Chilean authorities were doing to bring the investigation to a close.
In a criminal trial held at Valparaiso, not only have landmen been heard but also seamen of the Baltimore, both have been confronted with each other, the reports of the physicians and experts have been called for, the opinion of the surgeon of the cruiser has likewise been invoked, and in a word, nothing has been neglected that could tend to bring the whole truth to light. The seamen of the Baltimore made their statements with the assistance of an interpreter designated by themselves, who was an officer of the cruiser, so that the oath taken by witnesses, their confrontation with each other, reports of experts concerning the cause and nature of the wounds, and the hearing granted to both Chileans and Americans, so that all might present

their complaints and charges, and be heard in their own justification give incontestable authority to the trial held at Valparaiso.
In the course of our conferences, we sometimes considered the case in which the government of the United States and that of Chili should fail to agree when the investigation should be terminated and the two governments should have agreed that arbitration was the best means of settling the difficulty, and advancing further in this conciliatory spirit, we even formally agreed that the differences that might arise should be submitted to arbitration.
This agreement to accept arbitration has been the basis of several of our conferences, especially that of the 13th inst., and no antecedent fact interfering therewith, has come to my knowledge. On the contrary, I took occasion to inform you, on the first of January, that my government authorized me to conclude an agreement looking to arbitration and my government subsequently approved the agreement concluded by me with you, of which I also informed you. As the criminal trial initiated at Valparaiso has not yet come to an end, my government has not yet been able to reply to the demands made by that of the United States.
The various documents and antecedents to which I have called your attention in my foregoing communications were designed to inform the United States government of the progress of the judicial investigation, and of the facts thereto elicited. They do not, however, constitute a reply, which can only be given when the facts are definitely brought to light by the sentence which must be pronounced by the courts.
The testimony which the government of the United States has caused to be taken in California from the crew of the Baltimore cannot be taken as the evidence of the trial which is being held at Valparaiso where offenses were committed. This testimony may be useful for forensic or administrative purposes in the United States, but it cannot serve as a basis of judicial sentence either in Chili or in the United States.
The copy I have today had the honor to send you of the statement made by one of the seamen of the Baltimore at Valparaiso, shows that the seamen made no charge against the police. The charges which he makes here, in the absence of the accused parties in contradiction of his first statement can have no value, either in law or in your enlightened opinion.
It is to be observed, moreover, that the statement made by this seaman at Valparaiso is attested by the judge, by the signature of the seaman himself, and that of the interpreter, who was an officer of the Baltimore who had been appointed for the express purpose of inspiring the deponent with confidence.
You were pleased to state in your instructions that the undersigned has not communicated to the United States government the note that was addressed to him by Mr. Matta on the 11th of December last. The first time that the honorable secretary of state saw fit to call my attention to the aforesaid note of Mr. Matta, I told him that that note contained instructions addressed to me by Mr. Matta and that as I had not been directed to communicate it officially to the department of state, there was no reason why the honorable secretary should take cognizance of it. I further reminded you that it was a doctrine established by the American government that documents exchanged between the president and congress or between the department of state and the diplomatic representative of the United States in foreign countries could not form a subject of discussion for foreign governments. I also took the liberty to remind you of the case of the illustrious Webster and the representative of Austria in 1850. The Austrian government complained at that time because considered the instructions sent to the representative of the United States unjust or disrespectful to Austria, said instructions having been published in a message of the president who sent it to the senate.
"This department," said Mr. Webster, "has on former occasions, informed ministers of foreign powers that a communication from the president to either house of congress is regarded as a domestic communication, of which, ordinarily, no foreign state has no cognizance, and in more recent cases the impropriety of making such communications a subject of correspondence and diplomatic discussion has been fully shown."
The circumstances of publicity does not change the character of a communication in the opinion of Mr. Webster, "because such is the common and usual mode of proceeding," in communications of the president and senate. It was, therefore, on account of the nature of the note and on other reasons that I based my abstention from communicating to you the instructions which Mr. Matta has sent me on the 11th of December, and I had the honor so to inform you.
I added, however, that it was far from being the purpose of my government to act in a manner at all offensive to the president of the United States or to any member of his cabinet, and that Mr. Matta's note, if rightly interpreted, admitted of no such construction.
I afterwards had the honor to inform you that I had received instructions from my government to inform that of the United States that its minister at Santiago was not persona grata to the government of Chili, which would be very glad to receive another representative from the United States, you were pleased to acknowledge that the government of Chili had the right to ask that a change should be made. Afterwards having given you notice, I addressed to you in writing, the same communication which I had made to you verbally.
I have deemed it my duty to state in this note the foregoing facts which show the friendly and cordial purpose of our conferences, in which you took the most important part.
Pedro Montt.
Blaine to Montt.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1892.)

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor dated 23d inst., but not received by me until Monday, the 25th.
I beg to comment on two or three of its recitals. I think from the zeal for your country you have made some mistakes which I shall proceed to correct.
You are right in saying that I considered the proceedings of the government of Chili in making a judicial investigation of the unhappy affair at Valparaiso praiseworthy. But you will remember that as early as the 25th of November I complained of the length of the judicial proceedings, and from time to time renewed the complaint, saying to you very lately the court had already been eighty

days in session, and that it was not yet possible to say whether the government of Chili would be able to give a satisfactory answer to the charges against the sailors of the Baltimore. I further reminded you that it was a doctrine established by the American government that documents exchanged between the president and congress or between the department of state and the diplomatic representative of the United States in foreign countries could not form a subject of discussion for foreign governments. I also took the liberty to remind you of the case of the illustrious Webster and the representative of Austria in 1850. The Austrian government complained at that time because considered the instructions sent to the representative of the United States unjust or disrespectful to Austria, said instructions having been published in a message of the president who sent it to the senate.
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Pedro Montt.

NOW THIS IS NEWS RIGHT!

THE WHEELS OF PROGRESS WILL NOW GO 'ROUND.
The Board of Aldermen Meet This Morning and Accept a Proposition From New York Bankers—No Twenty Per Cent For Pitches In This.
The board of aldermen held a called meeting in the mayor's office this morning at 10 o'clock.
The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing and considering a proposition made for the purchase of Asheville's improvement bonds.
Before the meeting was called to order Maj. D. C. Waddell, the alderman-elect, entered the room and the oath of office was administered to him by Mayor Blanton, after which ceremony the new member was congratulated by his fellow aldermen. There were present Aldermen McDowell, Gulger, Brevard and Leonard.
C. F. Street, the representative of Coffin & Stanton, bankers, of New York and London, then stated his proposition, which was to take \$160,000 worth of the street improvement bonds and \$100,000 worth of the sewer bonds at par, the city to allow them 5 per cent. of the par value for placing them.
There was considerable discussion on the proposition, and it was decided that the improvement act under which the bonds are sold will not allow the sale of more than \$100,000 worth of the street bonds at a time.
Mr. Gulger then made a motion, which carried, to accept a proposition for the purchase of \$200,000 worth of street bonds—\$100,000 worth at once and the other \$100,000 worth as the paving progresses. His motion included the appointment of a committee from the board to draw up a contract which would fully protect the city, and report to the board tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The \$200,000 worth of bonds will a little more than cover the amount of work now contracted for. The committee is composed of Messrs. Waddell, Gulger and Brevard.
Mr. Street then made a proposition to take \$100,000 worth of the sewer bonds at par, if the city would give him the contract for the sewer work, the work to be done by the city, with home labor, and the firm to receive a ten per cent. contractor's commission.
Mr. Gulger then made a motion to accept the second proposition, subject to the approval of the joint board of aldermen and advisors, and that a committee from both boards be appointed to consult with Mr. Street and report to the meeting tomorrow afternoon. The motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed: Aldermen Starnes, Waddell and Gulger; advisors, Cummings, Scott and Conant.
The meeting then adjourned until tomorrow afternoon at the hour appointed.

DID NOT CAPTURE GARZA.
Col. Nieves Hernandez to be Shot for Not Doing His Duty.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 27.—Col. Nieves Hernandez, late commander of the Mexican garrison at Mer, and who has been sentenced to be shot, was convicted of sympathy with Garza. It was held at the court-martial that he might have captured Garza and his followers during the events of Dec. 11, 12, and 13, had he chosen to do so. When sentenced he bowed his thanks to the court. Then he walked down the street in the most nonchalant air, as though in command of the very men who circled him with bayonets.
Why Chili Apologized.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President attributes the probable apology of Chili, to the fact that news of the recent action of the Hornet Nest Riflemen, of Charlotte, N. C., had reached Valparaiso. Minister Egan informed the Chilean government of the warlike disposition of the Hornets, and conciliatory measures were adopted by the Chilean government.—Charlotte Chronicle.

AFFAIRS OF CONSEQUENCE.
HOME.
Forty-nine horses from Senator Sanford's stock farm were sold in New York for \$57,765.
Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, is ill at his home and symptoms of pneumonia have developed.
A verdict for \$88,875 was rendered in favor of Edward S. Stokes in his suit against John W. Mackay, the California millionaire.
The House committee on appropriations has determined to investigate the expenditures of the Chicago exposition management.
The Alabama democrat state executive committee met at Montgomery yesterday and fixed Wednesday, June 8, as the time and Montgomery as the place for holding the next state convention.
Mrs. P. F. Murphy, widow of Mayor Murphy, Omaha, awoke Monday night and a burglar standing at her bed said: "Don't move and you will not be hurt." She drew a revolver from under her pillow and shot two bullets into him. He jumped out of the window and was captured.
FOREIGN.
In the trial, at Vienna, of Frank Schneider and his wife, charged with murdering servant girls, the husband confessed that he choked eight girls to death while his wife held their hands.
It is reported in Berlin that the United States government is about to open up negotiations with the European powers with the view of the convening of an international congress on the silver question.
Arrangements between Spain and Germany and Spain and France, having for their object the prolongation of the commercial treaties between Spain and Germany and France, are upon the point of being concluded.
In the Portuguese chamber of deputies the minister of colonies discredited the report that a sale of colonial possessions was contemplated. He declared that the government was firmly resolved to maintain the integrity of the nations colonial possessions.

CHINA, GLASS,
CUTLERY,
LAMPS, SILVER

Clearing sale till March 1st. I intend to give up one store room, and goods will be sold out as fast as possible, regardless of prices.
J. H. LAW,
57, 59, 61 South Main Street.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
J. M. CAMPBELL,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE
AND AGENT FOR THE
ASHEVILLE LOAN, CONSTRUCTION
—AND—
IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
NOTICE.
By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 17th day of November, 1890, by Mattie Lynch and Marshall Lynch to secure the payment of a certain note therein mentioned, and by reason of a failure of said parties to comply with the terms of said deed of trust, I will sell at public auction at the court house door in Asheville, to the highest bidder 7 cash on Wednesday, 24th day of February, 1892, at 12 o'clock m., a lot of land in Buncombe county, N. C., in the southern part of the city of Asheville on Wallick, fronting on said street 33 feet and runs 75 feet on an alley leading from Wallick street and adjoining the property of Rewell & Wagner, and also land of Cook; reference being hereby made for a full description of said land to said deed of trust, which is registered in the office on the register of deeds of Buncombe county in book 25, page 534 of mortgages.
J. M. CAMPBELL, Trustee.

Furnished House For Rent.
Ten room house, furnished, for rent. All modern conveniences. Possession at once. Best street in Asheville. Price \$60 per month. Apply to
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate Dealer.