

ASHEVILLE DAILY CITIZEN

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MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1892.

It is to be supposed that those who would vote to permit the chickens to stay in the market do not care a cent for the objections made.

The Charlotte Times congratulates the city that the mercury has not been higher than 90° there during this summer. That would be considered a warm heat in Asheville, being nearly 10° hotter than any weather we have had.

The howling derisives of the city market must go. The idea of a parcel of boys yelling at the top of their voices in a public building supposed to be devoted to the convenience of the people? There is intelligence enough among the buyers at the market to select what they want, and the crying of wares simply disgusts everybody. The howlers and the chickens must go.

BACKFIREMONT. The most astonishing news in THE CITIZEN'S report of the last meeting of the advisors and aldermen was this:

"The board urged upon the board of aldermen the importance of procuring a right of way for the city pipe line from the pumping station to the standpipe. The mayor informed the board that J. G. Merrimon, esq., City Attorney Colby's partner, and Alderman Washburn were going over the route Monday to try to effect suitable arrangements with the property owners along the line."

In other words, the board seems to have made every arrangement for increasing the water supply except the one that should have been made first. No man with any sound ideas of business conducts his own affairs in such a backfire... way without having to suffer for it nine times out of ten. We hope the owners of the right of way will take no advantage of the situation, but if they do not it will be a piece of good luck, not the result of good management.

SOMETHING TO WORK FOR.

There is now being discussed a project to which every North Carolinian of influence should lend all the power of his voice and pen to bring to a consummation. This project is a national park to be provided for somewhere in the Smoky mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. The idea was first brought out in Garden and Farm in the shape of an article urging the government to purchase sufficient land in the Appalachian chain for a national forest pleasure-ground, selecting land forming some of the grandest of nature's scenes in all their primeval attractiveness. The special recommendation of this part of the country for a national park, outside of its natural beauty, is its accessibility to all the eastern and northern states. The Richmond Dispatch says:

"In this locality there is a greater variety of giant trees than is to be met with anywhere else in the whole eastern division of the country; for here the principle trees of the north, the north, the south, and the middle states reach their grandest development, in respect both of height and of trunk measurement, and here foliage and efflorescence attain a marvelous degree of luxuriance. The territory affords an embarrassment of riches to select from in establishing a park, but from what can be learned from those who are thoroughly familiar with the entire section it would appear that the region of the head waters of the Nantahala river in Western North Carolina most fully meets all the conditions demanded. For many miles the Nantahala threads its way through a veritable canyon. The forest with its mammoth growth of ages has defied the ravages of the axeman for the reason that there is no way of getting out the timber, and the scenery retains all of its primeval ruggedness and imposing grandeur."

It is believed that if the matter were taken hold of in the proper spirit the park might be realized at the next session of congress. Certainly, if managed properly the national government might get, at comparatively small cost, one of the grandest parks on the face of the globe. Its nearness to the thickly settled states would guarantee it three visitors where the Yosemite has one.

IMAGINATIVE PROTECTION.

D. M. Hildrich has for years been a prominent republican in New York city. He has been a member of the assembly and an enthusiastic party man. He has been a republican almost solely, he now says, because he believed in protection as a theory, supposing that its benefits went largely to the laborer. Recently he wrote a letter to John Proctor Clarke, of New York, in which he said:

"I believe in a protection that will protect the great mass of the American laborers and assure to them some of the advantage of increased price in the manufactured article which it secures to the manufacturer, by the exclusion from competition with the home product of goods manufactured under foreign cheap labor. I do not now, nor have I ever believed in a protective system which but assures to capitalists increased profits. Until we have protected the mass of our laboring classes from the continuing menace to their prosperity and happiness by the immigration of unprepared foreigners, the benefits of our protective tariff are but for the manufacturer, the advantage to the country at large of our established system are but theoretical and unobtainable, and in practice do not realize. My allegiance to the republican party in the past has been induced by a conviction of conscience, and now I refer from that party because of the fact that I have learned from experience to know its absolute insincerity in this one cardinal issue as demonstrated in practice."

What Mr. Hildrich has seen for himself any man with his eyes wide open can see. The law governing wages is one of supply and demand, and the fact that a manufacturer sells a protected article is no evidence in itself that he is, for that reason, paying his employees higher wages than he otherwise would. Moreover, Mr. Hildrich may have brought into contrast, before his mind was made up to leave the republican party, such gems as these (they may be culled from the speeches of almost any two speakers on protection, for the protectionist shifts his ground constantly):

"The tariff is levied in the first place

simply to enable the people of the United States to pay the high wages everywhere prevailing in this country."—Roswell G. Horr, in New York Tribune.

"No one ever claimed that protective tariffs were intended to increase wages."—Hon. William McKinley, Providence, 1892.

In Mr. Frick's testimony before the house committee he gave direct evidence that the tariff had nothing to do with the wages he was paying. He said:

"We made the scale to suit the trade and mechanical conditions, and gave no thought to the political cause or effect, nor the tariff itself."

That is to say, Mr. Frick cut the wages of some of his men down, not because the tariff had been lowered on the product he was producing, but because he thought the state of the labor market would justify him in so doing.

There is no doubt of the "absolute insincerity" of the republican party on the issue of protection.

THE TATTLE.

Some Things He Sees And Hears Worth Talking About.

I learn that Webb & Ontes have been awarded the contract for grading sidewalks on perhaps twenty streets in the city. This reminds me of a contract this firm had with the city for the widening of East street. Everybody who read THE CITIZEN at the time will remember the trouble there was about the work. It was for months unfinished—the sidewalk had been torn up and burned (it was cold weather then) and what work had been done was carelessly done. And only a month or two ago several hands, horses and plows were put on the street and worked a little while for the purpose, I suppose, of raking up the dirt and making a show of doing some work. Yet, as I understand it, they need not have done this if they hadn't so desired. They were paid for the work a long time ago, before it was complete, and I'll gamble that the city had no regular contract with them, specifying just what should be done. I may be mistaken in this, but ordinarily a lot of this kind would win every time.

Yes, the payment to the contractors was made by Mayor C. S. D. Blanton, without authority from anybody. The settlement was in the hands of a committee of four from the board of aldermen, as I remember, one of whom was the mayor. Three of these members looked over the work and decided that the final payments should not be made until the work was properly completed. The fourth committee man, Mayor Blanton, decided otherwise, however, and gave the city's notes for the payment in full of the amount at that time remaining unpaid.

Now, I just wanted to say that I am glad this firm received the contract—provided they are not going to do another East street job. There is not so much chance of the mayor's paying before the work is done, with the joint board standing by inspecting everything with an eagle eye, "which," as Dave Hanks, senior or junior, might say, "isn't a good thing."

I would like to ask the prohibitionists if they have heard of Col. Lusk's remark that "the prohibitionists are going to play the devil with the democrats in Buncombe this year." There's a large sized cut of reflection in this remark.

I read that Rudyard Kipling has purchased a lot in Brattleboro, Vt., and will build a house there. I wonder what the people of that city have done to deserve such an infliction.

There is too much of this "no-no" business in Asheville. And it is a fact that it can never be laid up against the advisory board. It is a fact (I have the word of a member for it) that men on the board of aldermen, have stood on the square when meeting time came and a rumor would have to be sent to ask them to attend the meeting—and even then they consulted their own convenience about going. You see, there must be at least four aldermen to transact business. There is one alderman who should either resign or arrange his other business matters so that he might be able to attend to the city's business once in a while. He averages perhaps a meeting a month, or maybe one meeting out of three. I refer to Mr. Gidger. Right now he is on the committee that has under consideration the payment of the expenses of Mayor Blanton's New York trip, and his absence has delayed the committee's work considerably, according to the reports to the board. I have no doubt Mr. Gidger's legal practice is vastly more remunerative than his aldermanic practice, but when the people elected him they expected him to do his share of the work. If he could be here I know he would be willing to work, but he is not here usually, and his duty to the people is plain.

Why can't the board of aldermen declare that old "flat-wheel" car on the Asheville street railway an unmitigated nuisance. It's a disgrace to the city, the running of such a ramshackle affair over busy streets and through the residence portions. Why, I honestly believe you can hear the noise it makes for a mile. The corporation that owns the thing should have more respect for the nerves of the citizens than to run such a threshing machine out of the shed. And when it comes to charging five cents to ride on it—why, that's simply adding insult to injury.

CONFISCATION.

How the Force Bill Might Increase Taxes.

Exulting over the passage of the force bill, by the republican house of representatives under the leadership of Speaker Reed, the National Republican, then published at the federal capital, and the organ of the republican party, explains as follows how it was intended to confiscate the property of the white people in the south.

"When through the operation of the Lodge national election law, six or seven southern states shall discard democratic rule, we shall look confidently to see some measures of justice done the blacks, who have so long been defrauded of their rights. Heavy taxes should be laid upon the property of the whites to develop and extend the public school system in those states."

And the third party organs and leaders tell the people there is no danger in a force bill. Has not Harrison and his party declared in favor of the bill?

Rest, fresh air, no dust, no heat! Dummy line! Cool shades and sweet!

THE THIRD PARTY AND OTHER PARTIES.

The third party leaders around Scott and Neck are making a canvass from house to house in the interest of their views. They are putting in vigorous work.

Donald L. Russell, one of the leaders of the republican party, declares that its only hope is in a coalition with the third party on the state ticket. He attacks Congressman Cleburn in savage style and says: "The substantial republicans of the east are profoundly disgusted at the intolerable obstinacy of many of the negro politicians, supported by the revenue crowd, and the unfortunate fact must be acknowledged that the black people have chosen to follow corrupt and worthless mercenaries of their race and ignore the counsel of white leaders to whose advice they have heretofore deferred."

Dr. J. M. Templeton, the nominee of the prohibition party for governor, lives at Cary in Wake county. The most enthusiastic prohibitionist only claims 3,000 votes, while conservative people say 2,000 in Wake county.

The third party has for weeks boasted of the great show it would make at its Wake county convention at the capital. The convention was held Saturday, and the current comment is that it has shown the weakness of the party. There were only 120 delegates from the county. Two of the officers of the state alliance, Secretary Barnes and Business Agent Worth, figured prominently. The governor, S. Otto Wilson, known the state over, was the main spring of the convention, and State Senator A. C. Green, the renegade democrat, presided as chairman. The nomination, that of G. L. Tompkins for register of deeds, is said to be sufficient to assure the defeat of the whole ticket, as he has figured for years as a length of labor agitator and republican.

At the people's party primary for Salisbury there were present eight white men, a republican, and a boy inside the bar of the court house as delegates.

There were third party conventions in Durham, Tarboro, Winston, Newbern and Lenoir Saturday.

SEVENTH OF THE STATE PRESS.

Shelby Review: The democratic party has reason to thank the Lord that it has at last gotten rid of a nauseating piece of rubbish. Harry Skinner has joined the third party.

Chatham Record: No third party speaker ever made a speech without attempting to excite the prejudices of the men who live in the country against those who live in the towns. Such appeals should be denounced by all good citizens, and no one but a contemptible demagogue would be guilty of making such harangues.

Wilmington Messenger: The democrats have very much to do to save the state. It is all hopeless to be talking now that North Carolina is certain for the democrats. Hard work and plenty of it may make it certain.

Salisbury Herald: "I will be found bottling under the democratic banner when my traders have joined the common enemy," boastfully declared Col. Harry Skinner in his famous letter written less than three months ago.

Raleigh Chronicle: Why should it require one hundred cents worth of gold dug from North Carolina's mines to make a dollar, and six or six hundred cents worth of silver dug from Nevada's silver mines to make a dollar?

Alabama.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

The counties are all heard from except Elmore and Monroe.

The former is very close, and the latter rumored for Jones.

Some of the large KKK majorities are believed to be excessive as reported.

But be this as it may, the governor's majority is over 10,000 and can't be whittled down any further.

Notwithstanding the fact that Kolb has resigned thirty-six of the counties and probably thirty-seven to the governor's side, the legislature is regular in both houses by perfectly safe majorities.

Buncombe Co. Centennial Badges.

Two thousand badges have been received at Alexander's, the jeweler, 33 Patton avenue, 15 cents each. Call early before they are all gone.

ASHEVILLE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Prof. M. M. Lemmond, formerly President of The Searcy College & Business School, of Searcy, Ark., and for three years a teacher in the Missouri State Normal school will establish a thoroughly equipped institution in this city for ladies and gentlemen named THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. He has secured the 3rd story of the National Bank building on the corner of Court place and Patton Avenue which will be remodeled and furnished so as to make it equal to any business college rooms in the city. The building is lighted, having fine ventilation and light, will have elegant modern furniture including Bank, Wholesale, Commission and freight offices and Commercial Exchange. He will have thoroughly competent and experienced teachers. The full business course will include Theory Book-keeping, Business Training, Banking, Wholesaling, Commission etc., Commercial Law, Business Forms, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Practical English, Letter writing, Spelling and practical use of words, Literary Society work, Lectures on Political economy and Civil Government. Average time for completing the course about five months.

The shorthand course includes, Shorthand, Typewriting, Practical English, Letter writing and spelling. Average term for completing the course about four months. Mrs. C. E. McKee, formerly the principal teacher in the Bryant & Stratton's shorthand department in Baltimore will have charge of the Shorthand and typewriting. Lectures in Commercial law will be delivered by Judge J. H. Merrimon, in Political science by Prof. P. T. Claxton, of Johns Hopkins school of Political science, in Civil Government by the Hon. Melvin E. Carter. Scholarship, in the business course, unlimited to time, \$50; for Shorthand limited to six months, \$40; for Typewriting, \$30; or for Shorthand and Typewriting together, \$60; Scholarships will be paid for when received. The school will be opened on August 15th. A deduction of \$10 will be made upon all scholarships in the Business or Shorthand and Typewriting courses sold on or before Sept. 1st, 1892. Prof. Lemmond invites a careful investigation of his course and a comparison with other schools in the United States. He is wishing further information can see him at No. 99 Haywood street from 8 to 9 a. m., or 7 to 8 p. m. jul9m

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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE. COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 18. FOR 10 DAYS ONLY. 100 Men's Suits, worth \$7.50, at \$4.45. 150 Men's Suits, worth \$9.50, now at \$5.65. 100 Men's Suits, worth \$12.50, now \$7.85. 200 Youths' Suits, from 12 to 17 years, worth \$5, now going at \$2.40. 125 Youths' Suits, from 12 to 17 years, worth \$7.50, now going at \$3.65. 120 Child Suits, from 5 to 14 years, worth \$1.50, now 73 cents. 95 Children's Suits, 5 to 13 years, worth \$2, now \$1.15. 85 Children's Knee Pants at 25 cents. 1,500 Men's Working Pants in all colors and sizes, at 85 cents, worth \$1.50. 100 pairs Men's odd Cassimere Pants, worth from \$3.50 to \$5, now at \$1.95. 100 dozen Men's Balbriggan Shirts, worth 50 cents, now selling at 25 cents.

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