

Asheville Daily Citizen.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 218.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Hecker's

SELF RAISING BUCKWHEAT.

Hecker's

SELF - RAISING - CORN - FLOUR

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YELLOW - CORN - MEAL.

NEW YORK STATE

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

COUNTRY GROUND

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Maple Syrup

That we guarantee to be 100

per cent. pure.

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AN EXCEPTIONAL COLLECTION OF ARTISTIC, USEFUL, DESIRABLE ARTICLES PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE FOR XMAS GIFTS.

Sterling Silver Novelties, Silver and Plated Goods,

A line of the Newest Pictures, The very latest styles of Stationery,

Art Pottery and Rich Cut Glass, Limoges China, Table Services, Ornamental Pieces, Novelties in China, Japanese Silk, Papier Mache Goods. Fine Cutlery, Handsome Jardineries, Etc. The Prettiest, Freshest, and Cheapest Line of French Dolls in the City.

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35 and 37 Patton Avenue, Asheville, N. C.

WE SELL
COFFEES
Famous
A. D. COOPER,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
North Court Square.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
North Court Square.

BON MARCHE

COUNTRY GROUND
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
Maple Syrup

Just received a new and handsome line of Hamburg and Nainsook Embroideries, Torchon Laces, white goods. Great reductions on Ladies' Wraps, some very pretty ones. Winter Dress Goods at a great sacrifice to close.

BON MARCHE.

37 South Main St.

HAVE YOU EVER SMOKED

The following brands of cigars? If you have not you have certainly missed the very best 5 cent cigars sold in the city. The celebrated "KISS OF THE WAVES," 5 cents straight; Blomberg's "EXTRA GOOD," 5 cents, six for 25; "ESSENCE OF ROSES," 5 cents straight. All are long Havana fillers.

MODEL - CIGAR - STORE

17 PATTON AVENUE.

FITZPATRICK BROS.,

Contractors and Dealers in Mixed Paints and Painters' Supplies, WALL PAPER.

30 NORTH MAIN STREET, ASHEVILLE. TELEPHONE NO. 142.

JUST RECEIVED

Bean Pots, all sizes, for baking Boston beans.

We offer specially low prices on our stock of china, dinner, tea and chamber sets. Extreme bargains now.

We have about a dozen different pieces of figured Japanese silks, which we will offer at 88 cents for a few days, worth \$1.25 per yard. We still have many pretty and attractive things in our store, as well as the Staples.

THRASH'S CRYSTAL PALACE.

IMPORTED GROCERIES

FRENCH PEAS, STRING BEANS, MUSHROOMS, MACEDOINES, TRUFFLES, PATE DE POIS GRAS, ANCHOVIES, SARDINES, OLIVE OIL, CAPERS, CANTON GINGER, JAMS, PRESERVES, PICKLES.

Powell & Snider.

ITEMS WORTH INSPECTING

Besides our Clothing, Cloaks and Dress Goods, selling at a discount we have just made two very attractive lots:

ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE FINE CLOAKS AT \$4.95 AND \$6.97, WHICH IS LESS THAN HALF OF FORMER PRICES

A VERY FAIR ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS AT NO PROFIT.

H. REDWOOD & CO.,

HATS, SHOES, DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Scyler's

GET YOUR GANDIES

AT

Heintsh & Reagan's

DRUG STORE,

Patton Ave., and Church St.

We are the Sole Agents for

Scyler's

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES FROM THE FACTORY.

REPLY TO REV. J. L. WHITE

WINE DRINKING AND THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

An Attempt to Prove That Christ Drank Wine That Had the Alcoholic Among Other Properties, and That He Did Not Believe Drinking it Was Wrong.

EDITOR THE CITIZEN:—It is claimed that Christ made wine for the guests at the wedding in Cana to recognize a custom that was innocent. It is claimed that this wine was an intoxicating wine. So said an eminent divine in a sermon recently delivered at Asheville. "It was called 'good,' not in the sense in which wine is called good today, but in the sense that it was harmless. The wine made by the Saviour was the pure juice of the grape."

This is too radical an assertion to stand alone; it requires supportive evidence to prove it. One can be a most profound and learned theologian, a most eloquent preacher, and yet have incorrect ideas as to the nature and properties of wine.

Webster defines wine as "the fermented juice of grapes." Wine can be made also from the juice of currants, elderberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and from the rhubarb plant. The ancient Jews made wine from pomegranates. But the word wine is never applied to any of these products unless the juice has first been fermented. The term wine, or its equivalent, is used the world over to mean the fermented juice of grapes.

During the process of fermentation, the sugar contained in the juice, is gradually converted into alcohol. When that has been accomplished the vinous fermentation ceases and the result is wine. Hence, it follows, that all wines are alcoholic to a greater or less degree—according to the quality of sugar contained in the grape—at the time of fermentation. The more sugar there is, the more or less intoxicating; it being only a question of quantity drunk.

If what the Rabbi asserts is true, that, during the feast of the Passover, fermented drinks were prohibited, then we must infer that the Jews possessed the art of preserving the "must" (fresh juice) of the grape in an unfermented condition. It is a well known fact that several months after the vintage season. This could have been done then, as it is sometimes done now, by boiling the must, and so destroying the germ of fermentation with which it abounds. There can be no doubt that the drink used at the Last Supper was the product of the grape, because Christ at the time designated it as "the fruit of the vine." The fact is significant, (and may be corroborative evidence, that it was fermented grape juice) that, in no account of the Last Supper, is this drink called wine.

If unfermented grape juice was used by the ancient Jews at all, it must have been especially prepared for and used only during this season of the Passover. It could not have entered into commerce, nor have been generally used as a dietary article, as was the case with wine, because we find no mention made of it in the Bible. Being only a layman, we do not claim a thorough acquaintance with the Book, and it is possible we are mistaken; if so, we beg to be set right.

On the other hand, the Old and the New Testaments abound in allusions to wine (the fermented juice of the grape) because it is everywhere mentioned in its stimulative or alcoholic sense; and it is invariably called wine.

"Corn shall make the young men cheerful, and new wine the maids."—Zech. 9:17.

"Let him drink that he may forget his poverty and remember his misery no more."—Prov. 31:6-7.

"Wine that maketh glad the heart of man."—Psalm 104:15.

"Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess."—Eph. 5:18.

"When we walked in excess of wine."—1 Pet. 4:3.

At the time of the wedding in Cana, Christ had two disciples, Andrew and Simon Peter, who were eye-witnesses of the miracle, and who, doubtless, gave an accurate and truthful description of what it was to St. John. He says that Christ made wine. The governor of the feast and the guests pronounced it wine, not only that, but "good" wine, in the sense better than that furnished during the earlier stages of the festival.

It is at all probable that the supply of wine having been exhausted, the guests would have accepted unfermented grape juice in its stead without noting the change? Is it all probable that a company of wine-drinkers, as they must have been at this festival, would have exclaimed that the better wine had been withheld until the last, if it had not been wine? Its excellence was so pronounced, that the departure from the usual custom of serving wine, that was commented on. "It was called 'good,' not in the sense in which wine is called good today, but in the sense that it was harmless."

From our point of view, it is highly improbable that a wine-drinker of eighteen centuries ago, would classify wine as good or bad, upon a moral standpoint, any more than he of today. A good wine should contain the desirable qualities of flavor, bouquet, smoothness, delicacy and sufficient alcohol to give it proper strength or "body." A bad wine is lacking in some or all of these essentials. That these qualities were as easily detected and appreciated by the wine connoisseur of then as now, can hardly be doubted.

If by the word "harmless," it was meant that the wine contained no alcohol, then we maintain that Christ did not make wine, but unfermented grape juice, and that the translators of the Bible have used the wrong word. We also contend that the astonishment of the guests, was, under the circumstances, perfectly natural, and not ascribable to the excellence of the wine, but the shock caused by having to drink sweet, unfermented grape juice, after wine, was readily fancy that the festival came to an abrupt and speedy close.

"The wine made by the Saviour was the pure juice of the grape."

Wine—that is, pure wine—is the pure juice of the grape. The process of fermentation does not in the least effect its purity. So long as no foreign substance—nothing else than that which belongs to the grape—is added, the wine must necessarily be pure.

That Christ drank wine, there can be no doubt. It was the universal custom among the Israelites. The vineyards of Palestine were extensive, and the grape was cultivated everywhere. Some of these vineyards,—those of Lebanon,

were as famous for the excellence of their wines as are the vineyards of Burgundy and of the Medoc, in France, today. Wine was both plentiful and cheap, was considered one of the necessities of life; it entered into the list of dietary articles at that time, just as it does today in France and parts of Germany.

"And with corn and wine have I sustained him."—Gen. 27:37. Corn, wine and oil were the three great staples of Palestine, and are mentioned together everywhere throughout the Old Testament. "That I will give you the rain of your land in his due season, the first rain and the latter rain, that thou mayest eat in thy corn, and thy wine, and thy oil."—Deut. 11:14. "Thou mayest not eat within the gates the tithe of thy corn, or of thy wine, or of thy oil."—Deut. 12:17. "And thou shalt eat before the Lord by God, in the place which he shall choose to place his name there, the tithe of thy corn, of thy wine, and of thy oil."—Deut. 14:25. "Until I come and take you away to a land like your own land, a land of corn and wine, a land of bread and vineyards, a land of oil olive and of honey."—2d Kings, 13:32.

These products constituted the chief sources of wealth of the country. Storehouses were constructed especially for their safe keeping. "Storehouses also for corn, and wine, and oil, and oil."—2d Chron. 32:28.

If bread was the staff of life among the people of Palestine, wine and oil were no less its props. Wine was everywhere taken with meals, for, being cheap, it was within reach of the poor equally with the rich, and was not an expensive luxury as with us. It was used as milk and coffee are used with us.

All of these facts combined, render it highly probable that Christ, in this respect, did not differ from the majority of his people; indeed, his own words go to show that He did drink wine. "But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine."—Math., 26:29. "Verily I say unto you, I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine."—Mark, 14:25. These two accounts differ as to the precise words Our Saviour used, but the meaning is essentially the same. The expression "henceforth" and "no more," both imply that He had previously drunk wine. If such were not the case, then they are meaningless. Again, here are Christ's own words: "The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say, behold a man gluttonous and a winebibber."—Math., 11:19. "This would go to prove two things: first, that Christ had a healthy appetite, and considered wine both necessary and agreeable; and, secondly, that there were extremists in those days, as well as now, who could not believe that Christ was either a glutton or a wine-bibber."

Taking all these things into consideration, we consider ourselves warranted in our belief, that Christ drank wine; that he made good, honest wine at that wedding in Cana, and not grape juice; that it possessed all the properties—including alcoholic—of a genuine wine; that it was as good as any other wine when taken in moderate quantity; that it would have produced intoxication—as any other wine will when taken in excessive quantity; and, finally, that Christ believed that the drinking of wine was wrong, he not only would not have drunk it himself, but would never have made it for others. John K. Hoyt.

IS GREGG THE MAN?

A CHIEF PRISONER SUSPECTED OF KILLING A SHERIFF.

Last Monday morning J. A. Gregg was in Recorder Miller's court, charged with carrying a pistol. He was found guilty of the usual \$30 fine was assessed. He had no money, and was held to work out the fine on the streets.

After Gregg's incarceration Chief of Police McDowell was brought to suspect, through a man who knew Gregg, that the prisoner was wanted in Kentucky, for the killing of a sheriff in a county in Kentucky two years ago. The Chief communicated with Chief of Police Smith at Burnside, Ky., where the killing is said to have occurred, and yesterday afternoon received a dispatch from the chief which said: "Must be assumed name. Letter by mail." Chief McDowell had Gregg photographed by S. A. Nichols, and sent the photograph with a letter to Burnside today. Gregg is about 30 years old. He is said to have come to Buncombe about two years ago, and for a time worked for Chas. Alexander, on the Swannanoa above Asheville. From there he went into Haywood county, where he remained until recently.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

Blair & Co. Take Another Block of Improvement Bonds.

Another block of the Asheville improvement bonds, \$100,000 worth, has been sold, and the bonds were signed and sent to New York yesterday, the sale being made through Blair & Co., who took the first batch of bonds. The bonds were sold on the same terms as the first batch, 90 cents on the dollar. The money derived from the sale of the bonds will arrive here in a few days, and will be used in completing the paving contracts now existing, and paving streets not now under contract. College street will probably come in for paving next.

Train Wreckers' Work.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The south-bound limited train on the Illinois Central, was wrecked at 8 a. m., a mile north of Beauford, Miss. The engineer, fireman and express messenger were badly injured. No passengers were hurt. The cause of the wreck was a missing rail, which had been removed by track wreckers.

Murphy Goes In A Flying.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—In the Democratic caucus last night, all the Senators voted for Edward Murphy, jr., for United States Senator except Senator McClelland and Wm. L. Brown, who voted for Bourke Cockran.

Senator Turpie to be Re-elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—A joint caucus of the Democrats of the Senate to nominate a candidate for the New Jersey Senate will meet Thursday evening. Senator Turpie's nomination will be made by acclamation.

Mr. Cleveland to Leave New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Mr. Cleveland will leave town with his family for Lake Wood, N. J., Friday. He will remain a day or two before March 4th, when he will start for Washington.

BENJ. F. BUTLER IS DEAD

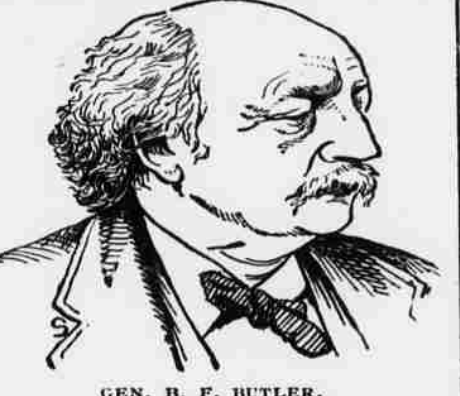
SENATOR KENNA DIED THIS MORNING.

The One, a Man Who Had Gone Into Private Life. The Other a Statesman Who Stood High in the Senate and the Councils of His Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—General Benjamin F. Butler died at 1:30 this morning of heart failure, superinduced by an attack of pneumonia. He retired at eleven last night and soon after midnight his colored boy servant, West, who slept in an adjoining room, heard him coughing violently. He went to the General's room and found that the General's expectoration was discolored with blood. Butler did not appear to think seriously of the matter. West assisted him to bed and he apparently went to sleep, but soon after died.

John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, died at three o'clock this morning of heart disease, from which he had been for some years an acute sufferer, so much so that for a long time he had been compelled to abandon his duties as Senator, and to forego all mental exertion. Two summers ago, with a view of diverting his mind from his physical ailments, he established an amateur boat building shop and busied himself in constructing boats. He partially recovered and resumed his seat in the Senate and made one speech that was remarkable, both for its length and its vigor, but soon suffered a relapse from which he never rallied. His sufferings during the last few months of his life were poignant, that to himself as well as to his family, death must have been looked upon as almost welcome.

The Senate adjourned today out of respect to the memory of Senator Kenna. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 12.—Senator Faulkner is undoubtedly in the lead in the Senatorial ranks. Senator Kenna's death complicates matters, but Faulkner is not inclined to concede anything, and Camden says he will not accept the short term. Faulkner will be elected and it will be a close fight for a successor to Senator Kenna.



GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

CHOLERA AND QUARANTINE.

The House Discusses The Latter Because of The Former.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Routine business (none of it important) occupied half an hour in the House this morning, and then the bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties on the Marine hospital service, was again taken up, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by White (Democrat, Iowa) that all provisions of the act shall expire on the first of January, 1895.

The Norfolk and Western bill passed.

KILLED 27 MINERS.

A Premature Explosion of Coal Dust.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 11.—Yesterday afternoon a premature explosion occurred in one of the chambers of the Union Pacific coal mines at King, four miles from Como where 28 miners were at work. It was what the miners call a "dust explosion." The shock killed 27 of the men.

North Carolina's Official Vote.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11.—The official vote was announced in the joint session of the Assembly to be: Carr, 135,619; Furches, 94,684; Ezum, 47,840; Templeton, 2,457.

More Convicts For Coal Creek.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Citizens at Coal Creek are about ready to get up in arms again. Their anger is caused by the arrival at the mines yesterday of 50 more convicts.

Cholera in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, January 9.—One case of cholera is again reported in Hamburg, after the city had enjoyed four days' immunity from the disease, so far as indicated by official reports.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

In a published interview, Henry L. Tolman, a Chicago microscopist and expert in handwriting, says that the signatures on the will of the late Senator McDonald, of Indiana, are forgeries.

A German savant proposes to disinfect the Elbe and other rivers by means of electricity. He claims an electric current passed through the water will cause a chemical change that will kill cholera and other germs.

Mrs. Yates, wife of a Springfield, O., teamster, gave birth to her twenty-fourth child Saturday morning. There are five sets of twins. She was married at fourteen. The oldest child is twenty-seven. Thirteen children are living.

Stephen Ryan, of Atlanta, Ga., who failed a few years ago for a large sum of money, was released from jail that city on Saturday on a bond of \$100,000. He was committed a year ago for contempt of court in refusing to deliver certain assets which the court decided he had in his possession.

Charles H. North, who but three years ago was a millionaire pork packer in Somerville, Mass., and one of the strongest bidders in the eastern trade against Armour and others, of Chicago, was confined in the East Cambridge house of correction Tuesday and Wednesday of last week for a debt of \$703.

BUNCOMBE SYRUP OF TAR

AND WILD CHERRY

Is a safe and reliable cure for coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness and all affections arising from an inflamed condition of the throat and lungs. Price, 25 cts. Manufactured at Grant's Pharmacy, 24 South Main Street.

BUNCOMBE SARSAPARILLA, with Iodide of Potash.

Sarsaparilla has been long esteemed as possessing decided alterative properties, and, in combination with Iodide of Potassium, exerts a marked curative action in all diseases due to impurity of the blood, especially such as are inherited or are the result of Syphilitic or Mercurial Blood Poisoning.

By its use you can save yourself from the suffering caused by foul Eruptions and Ulcerous Sores, through which the system strives to rid itself of Corruptions. It Purifies the Blood, giving it renewed Vitality and Force. Being an Alterative, it changes the action of the system, imparting Fresh Strength and Vigorous Health.

The Concentrated Power and Curative Virtues of Buncombe Sarsaparilla render it the most Reliable Blood Purifier that can be used, while it is entirely safe for patients of all ages. Manufactured at Grant's Pharmacy, 24 South Main St.

BUNCOMBE LIVER PILLS are mild, yet sufficient; do not cause pain or gripe, and act upon the liver and bowels. They are especially valuable as after dinner pills, and readily cure constipation and constiveness, nausea, distress in the stomach, etc.

They are purely vegetable and we believe they are the best family pill yet prepared and offer them with perfect confidence, believing that whoever used it will be with the happiest results.

Try them and judge for yourself.

At Grant's Pharmacy

WINTER UNDERWEAR!

In order to close out a lot of odds and ends in Winter Underwear and prevent carrying any over, I will sell them at a

BIG REDUCTION!

This is a genuine cut-rate sale and it will pay you to call if you need anything in the above line.

F. E. MITCHELL.

THE MEN'S OUTFITTER,

28 PATTON AVENUE.

AT THE STORE OF

B. H. COSBY

27 PATTON AVENUE.

New Goods are constantly arriving, thereby enables the proprietor to always show a Fresh Stock, as well as offer a Grand Opening Sale for every day in the year. Sunday excepted.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF!

CIGARETTES

McCormack Pipes and Candles. Fine Fruits.

LATEST NEWSPAPERS—MAGAZINES, NOVELS. ALWAYS OPEN.

RAY'S CIGAR STAND AND TICKET OFFICE, Strauss' Hotel, 28 South Main Street.

TRY THE

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY

THE VERY BEST WORK. CHURCH STREET. TELEPHONE 74.