WANT COLUMN

WASTED-To let a heavy draft horse out for his feed, and good treatment Apply to W ANTED-A lady's sadele horse must b sound, gentle, reliable and not afra d of street cars. Address giving description and price, which must be cheap. A B, C. jan 18d i w. Office Citizen.

W *NTRD—Two horses or mules to d light work at LeRoy farm for their feed, also two cows giving milk. They will receive the best attention Apply to 1973. 48, jan15d1w* Asheville, N.C.

FOR RENT.

FOR RBNT-A three story storchouse Corner North Main and Merrimon are nuc, upstairs suitable for family: Apply to dec28d2mo M. J. FAGG

P R RENT-The storeroom and basement of No. 8 North C art Square, Possession given January 1, 1894, April C. STAFNES,

POR RENT-McDowell House, Park Hote Co., large brick house in spleadid condi-tion For terms apply to DR. S. W. B. T. L.B. dtf or M. J. FAGG.

FOR RENT-Store to rent in Buttick Block. West Find Patton avenue A good opening for dry goods; nothing of the kind nearer than half a mile. Key at the printing office, next door.

Within two miles of Asheville a nine-room house and 25 acres of well manure land. Well rent cheat to any one who will take good care of the place.

J. A. MU DOCH, dec26df 1 Arandel Place, Asheville.

Richard comfortable house; nine rooms; barge halls; bro d plazz s; bath room; kitchen and servant's rooms; barge well-shaded grounds; good garden spot; or chard and survard; excellent well; bara and stable; on street car line; partially furoished lighten by g s; unmediate p seesien. Address B, c it zen Office.

FOR SALP-Old papers at the Citizen counting room, 20 cents per hundred, to BRICK FOR SALE-Appoint to C. H. SO THWICK, old Grand Central Hotel,

HOK SALE OR TRADE-Four g od mules and a fine raddle borse, Augus jan 18dtt D. S. Hill, BURAND. ROR SALR—A young mare, good for bug gy or said lie and a young horse go of for bug yor work. For sale for each or on time. Price low. Apply to 16 Patton ave nuc.

BOARDING.

BOAROUNG-Two conn tring rooms va cant outhern exposure. Mrs. J dec2dif

SEVERAL persons can get pleasant boar in private house; home comfort-; pret;

B -RDI G-At No 8 Starnes avenue fortable rooms, hot and cold boths, high ele-vation, on car line. Everything desired to comfort. MRS. E. W. GREER.

BOARDING-Byday or week Pien and comfortably turnished. Grate or furnace heat, hot and cold water, with baths on two floors. On electric car line, five minutes walk from the square. Terms moderate MRS S TERRY, nov18:50mo. 161 North Mein street.

MISCELLA VEOUS.

S HOOL—Parties desiring to patronic a private school in town are requised call on or address H. L. King. City. dec13d6t mon sate

F ve M OWNERs—I have a number belients who wish to purchase lands in Western North Carolina. I would be glato co respond with owners, who desire to sell theil tarms W. M. SMITH, Attorney at Law, dec21d1mo* Concord, N. . .

To MERCHANTs—During my absence in Fla, Mr. loves Ba rett will represent me with a full line of symp+s at lowest market prices, and any ord -s given him will have careful attenti u, and be duly appreciated. Thinking you for all past favors Am Resp. OH Hiss NY. With Wilson, Burns & Co., Wholesale Gr. cers, B ltimore.

NOTICE—By virtue of a power contained in a deed in trast made to me by such r McWilson and at the request of one cest questrist, notice is hereby given that of Mondov, February, 5, 1894, and at the court house door, in the city of Ashe ille an in order to satisfy a note men ioned in said trast default having been made in the payment of same, I wills ill to the highestidelet of cash, the following described rear parties to with 10 No. 15 or block No. 8, or play of the property of the schedule Lean, Construction and Improvement commony situate in the city of Ashevile and fally described in said on different control of the property of the schedule for a full description. Thus Dec. 23, 1893. W. R. Whiteson, dec23dtds.

A Ruddy Glow

and brow is evidence body is



getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion

taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. V. All drungists.



TAKE

Your broken wagons and vehicles of all kinds to B. Burnette's shop on College promptly and in first-class style. Haymake all kinds of fine shoeing a specialty.

B. BURNETTE.

BOXES FOR EVERYTHING.

The Great Number of Uses to Which Cardboard Is Put.

ome Interesting Information Regard ing the Beginning and Growth of an Important In-

In the multiplicity of modern conveniences the paper box holds a front place. Half a century ago the dry goods dealer would present an empty box to the little daughter of his regular customer as a mark of special favor. Boxes were then used only by the wholesale houses to send out their goods in, and the retailer kept them to show his wares in. Now the customer insists upon his purel use being placed in a neat box. Not only is this so in the dry goods business, but in every other business. The oyster fry in a box as a peacemaker was a popular joke half a dozen years ago; now they put ice-cream in boxes, and all sorts of things. Candy used to be sold in paper bags; the smallest purchase has to be put in a box. The sauey confectioner might hand a paper bag to a woman who had made a small purchase, but never to a man. The man is probably more particular about his parcel than a woman. He hates to be seen carrying parcels, anyway, and those he does carry must be thoroughly well disguised. If he buys a bottle of whisky he must have it in a box, so that his friends may mistake it for a pair of

It is not surprising, therefore, says the New York Advertiser, that paper box making should have grown into an important industry. In this city alone no less than five thousand girls are employed in it. It is a comparatively clean, healthy business, is regular and is well paid, the wages averaging between seven and ten dollars a week. There are in this city seventy-five firms engaged in the business, but threefourths of it is done by ten large firms. whose individual output will run from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. As the average cost of a paper box is five cents, you can form some idea from this of the enormous number that are used. One candy maker alone during thousand dollars' worth of boxes.

Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago are also prominent in this industry, and the workmen and girls employed

Several persons can get persons that the purpose of economy a nice applessure, dec solonwhord 193 MERRIM NAVE George W. Plumly, who started in the business at Philadelphia in 1846. He strained as it should be, and with a and his partner cut out the boxes, their layer of apple-jelly over it and then the only tools being a straight edge, com- layer of meringue is more often used. passes, shoe knife and seissors. They employed five girls to paste, and for six or seven years had a monopoly of the business. Then Charles W. Jencks started in the business in Providence, and introduced a rough scoring machine to cut partly through the cardboard where it is folded to make the in existence from time immemorial. box. At that time it was a struggle to but it is with them essentially a game. obtain proper materials. There were as, for instance, battledoor and shuttlefew paper mills in the country and the cock is with us, and it is not a contest straw board used was very poor stuff. The football is rather smaller than that not two sheets coming out of the mill used at Eton, and is made of wicker of the same size. It was made by work. Those who join in the game arhand of straw, meadow hay, refuse range themselves in a wide circle and straw from stables, dried in the open kick the ball from one to another with air on the ground, and consequently the inside, or at times with the flat of was often filled with sand, which made it interesting for the cutters. The tokeen the ball passing about without shillings and sixpences. In 1797 there

> ported. en in the paper box factories made boxes as their mothers made pies, "one at a time and that one well." A girl who could make pies quickly and well could make boxes in a similar style.
>
> Shown in this performance, and the day, February 28, an order in council day, February 28, an order in council was issued forbidding the bank to pay the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of no penalty to be exacted from a player who could make pies quickly and well could make boxes in a similar style.
>
> Shown in this performance, and the day, February 28, an order in council day, February 28, an order in council was issued forbidding the bank to pay the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate again paid its notes in coin. In December 20, an order in council day, February 28, an order in council was issued forbidding the bank to pay in the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate again paid its notes in coin. In December 20, and the unit of the part with un alsy."
>
> Entitled "The Dean of Killeraine." by the was issued forbidding the bank to pay in the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate call the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate call the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate call the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate call the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate call the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate call the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate call the had run across a Chinaman wearing it somewhere in the streets of Hong Kong, and the unfortunate call the had run across a Chi The operations were somewhat simiing way of patting down and smoothchines.

George A. Dickerman, of Boston, started in the business in 1863 in Boston, and about 1870 a Frenchman named Rouyon introduced the business in this city. The old-fashioned way of seering the pasteboard with a rule and a cobbler's knife continued until 1871, when the first machine was introduced. This was the invention of Mr. Bigelow, of New Haven. This scoring machine was such a success that a number of firms sprang up. Six years after a man named Marshall, of Bos-ton, made a lighter and easier running machine, and in 1881 John T. Robinson & Co. invented the present scoring machine. The trouble with the former machines was in the time it took to adjust the knives to a new size or pattern of box; in the Robinson seorer there are two sets of knives, so that one can be adjusted while the other is being

Nowadays the whole of the material is made in this country, and it is a satisfaction to know that the scoring machines and the box making machines are all the result of Yankee ingenuity. Paper boxes are used all over the world now, and all the world has to get its machines from this country. In France paper boxes are still made by hand by many firms, but the machines have been introduced there and it will not be long before Yankee inventions will be at work in all their factories.

The box maker now receives two dollars for the same work he received five dollars for twenty-one years ago, yet he makes a larger profit and is able to pay higher wages. The machines are uncomplicated and not expensive. The business gives steady employment, as there is practically no particular season, and when not working on orders which a large supply has always to be kept on hand.

Such is the rapid growth of the paper box industry, which now has three good trade papers to represent its in-

crests. Terrible Tides. Statistics regarding the tides in the Bay of Fundy are so startling as to seem almost incredible. At Grand Manan the fall is from twelve to fifteen feet, at Lubec and Eastport twenty feet, at St. John from twentyfour to thirty feet, at Moneton, on the bend of the Petitcodiac, seventy feet, while the distance between high and low water mark on the Cobequid river is twelve miles, the river actually being secured a first-class horse-shoer I ing twelve miles longer at high than at low water. Vessels can be run up so far on the flood in this river and in the Avon that the ebb will leave them

APPLE JELLY.

How to Make Delicious Fruit Pies After that French Style. Apple jelly is little regarded because the apple is so common. Nevertheless it is one of our most excellent fruit jellies, and it is a standard dependence

of the French cook in the preparation of fruit pies and various other des-serts. The French make many delicious compotes of apples. The difference between a compote and a preserve should be carefully noted. A compote is a preparation of fruit put up for immediate use, as we put up cranberries or stew apples; a preserve is a preparation of fruit intended to be used at some distant time, and may usually be kept a twelve-month or longer. Apple preserves are an absurdity, as apples are found in market, all the year round, except in the beginning of summer, when other fruits are in abundance. Apple jelly is best pregared from time to time as it is needed.

though there is no objection to having two weeks' supplies in the house for pies and general use. A compote should not be made more than a day or two at the furthest before it is to be served. The most familiar American compote, molded cranberries, is considered to be in its prime condition the day after it is made.

For an apple jelly select a dozen firm, well-flavored apples. Fall pippins make an excellent jelly, but almost any well-flavored, slightly tart apple will do for this purpose. Do not peel the apples, but cut them into quarters, leaving the core in, but removing any wormy specks. Partially decayed apples are unfit for the purpose. Pour a pint of cold water over them and slice in half a lemon. Put them in a porcelain-lined kettle to boil. Let them cook for twenty minutes, and then drain them through a fine sieve or a coarse cloth. Add sugar in the proportion of a pound to every pint of juice. Let the sugar and apple juice boil together for twenty minutes. Then test the mixture. and as soon as it forms a jelly pour it into cups. A layer of this jelly spread over an apple meringue pie before the meringue is put on is a great improve-ment, and most French cooks use such a layer in all their fruit pies, both next to the crust and over the fruit, so that the fruit is increased in the apple jelly. The reason for this is that the apple is an the month of December last used ten inexpensive, convenient article to use and possesses the ability to take to itself the flavor of other fruits, like peaches, pineapples and greengages. A most delicious apples merigue pie is made o by the firms of those cities cannot be much less than twenty thousand. apple-jelly strongly tinetured with nuch less than twenty thousand. -N. Y. Times.

FOOTBALL IN SUMATRA.

Same Old Game There as Here, Biting

Hairpulling and Kicking. Among the Malays football has been it interesting for the cutters. The best quality of mill board was all imits ever touching the ground or the hand of anyone. Great dexterity is

We had our own game of football lar. There was the same manner of and the Dutchmen, assisted by two cutting out material, the same caress- members of our team, scored two goals to our four. During the game the naing out the box coverings as the ple tives collected in still greater numbers crust and the same way of trimming and at its termination they begged us off surplus material. Now everything to allow them to have a game among is done by machinery in paper box themselves. To this we assented, and making, and the girls have nothing to two of us acted as captains of the sides, do but feed the material to the ma- numbering about thirty players apiece, most of them stripped to the "sarong, and wrapped it around their loins, leaving the rest of their bodies bare.

The ball was started, and then followed one of the most extraordinary games at football that has ever been seen. The game soon ceased to be a game at all, and became a veritable battle.

As when a sort of lasty shepherds try That their encounter seemed too rough for jest

Hands, arms, and even teeth were used on all sides, blood flowed freely, and scattered about the field were soon to be seen the wounded, I might say the slain. As some fell exhausted to the ground they were removed and their places in the fray were taken by others, who rushed forth eagerly from the crowd of spectators.

Shouts of victory and groans of defeat rent the air, and at length things became so serious that the two captains were obliged to seize upon the ball and bolt with it to the pavilion. The "game" thus came to an end and the players withdrew to their homes with the excited crowd following at their heels. This must have been regarded as a red-letter day by the native com-munity at Medan, and the visit of the "Orang Puteh" (Englishmen) will be remembered among them for some time to come. We received a hint next morning from the authorities that the natives must not be allowed to take part in our games.-Fortnightly Review.

Few persons suspect that the common moth may be utilized as a decorative artist, but he may be if only one be watchful, patient and acquainted with the creature's habits. The larva the machines are running on stock, of of the moth has a habit of spinning about itself a sort of sac from the material upon which it feeds. As the worm grows it enlarges this sac by the process of splitting it and inserting new material. Now, if a moth worm that has inclosed itself in red flannel be afterward transferred, sac and all, to white flannel, the growing insect will slit its red flannel covering and enlarge it with a portion of the white flannel. If, then, the worm and the sac be transferred to blue flannel, the creature will in course of time enlarge the sac with blue flannel, and thus clothe itself patriotically in red, white and blue. Entomologist Southwick, of the park department, says that it is no great trouble to put a moth worm

through this performance. -Hosier and Chaucer were synonymous. There are now few Chaucers, high and dry for sixteen hours, so that but Hosers, Hoziers, Hocers are com-

ITALIAN HEALTH RULES. Perspiration Is Either Sought or Care

full Avoided. The health code of the average Italian may be summed up in two maxims: "Seek perspiration when ill," and "Avoid perspiration when well." No matter whether the ailment be grave or slight, prompt measures are taken to induce profuse perspiration, the usual recourse being to hot teas made from various healing herbs. In ordimary health an Italian takes every precantion against getting into a perspira-

tion. Perhaps this feeling, more than the lethargy resulting from a warm climate, may be held responsible for the lack of active outdoor sports in Italy. Roller-skating and bicycling are growing in favor, shooting galleries and quiet boating have always been popular, but cricket, baseball, tennis and similar games are hardly known, even in their mildest form. Although resisting their long, hot

Italians prespire freely when taking

tion of this treacherous fact, both

most moderate exercise. In recogni

gentleman and laborer move through life very quietly, never hurrying except in a case of dire necessity. As illustrative of their horror of perspiring, old monkey placed his hands on his a writer in Kate Field's Washington wounds and then held out the palm, gives an incident that occurred a few stained with blood, for the lady's inweeks ago in Florence. An English spection, accompanying the action with lady was walking down the Lung a most melancholy little mean. The 'Arno, when she missed her padre's wife was terribly upset with purse. The suspicious movements of sympathy for the monkey and fear that a man in front made her hasten her they might revenge themselves on her. footsteps and boldly demand the stolen She had food brought and laid on property. Too amazed to refuse, the the floor, but none of the three would thief actually handed over the purse, before starting off at a good, round pace. Indignant at such broad-day robbery, the lady stopped an elegantly dressed gentleman and, in excited tones, began to pour out her grievance. path. All day the food lay there for Merely waiting to hear "that man the benefit of the crows and sparrows, stole my purse," the gallant Italian but no other monkey was seen, and for rushed after the thief, who promptly many days not one came near the took to his heels. As cross streets are scarce on the Lung 'Arno, they had a good run ere the thief could dodge his arrived headed by the old patriarch pursuer. The afternoon sun of a late

profuse apologies:
"Madam, I am very, very sorry. did my best, but your purse is gone."
"Oh, no!" she replied sweetly, "I have my purse. I got it back from the

spring day did not help the polite

man.' "Got your purse back! Per Bacco! What did you want, then?"

"Want! Why, I want justice." It was too much, even for proverbial Italian urbanity, and, almost choking with sudden wrath, he gasped out: "Justice! To think I should have run myself into a perspiration for justice!"

RUNS ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND. The Famous Bank Has Suspended Many

Times and Has Been Accorded Favors. The Bank of England has never failed, though, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it has more than once suspended payment and several times has come very near to failing. In 1693, two years after it began business, the bank was compelled to suspend payment, its notes being at a discount of twenty per cent. In 1745, on account of the invasion of Prince Charles Stewart, the Young Pretender, there was a run on the bank, which was another run on the bank, which Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas feared that it In those early days the young wom- shown in this performance, and the day, February 26, an order in council part with un aisy." ber, 1825, in the middle of another panic a run on the bank began. The bank would probably have gone under had not a number of one-pound notes been discovered in a box. These were paid out and the panie and run subsided. Peel's act of 1844 allowed the bank to issue notes to the amount of fifteen million pounds, based on government securities, but for every note issued in excess of that amount required actual gold to be kept in reserve. In 1847 the bank was in trouble again, and Lord John Russell, the premier, "relaxed" the bank act so as to permit the bank to issue notes unsecured by gold, but the relaxation was not availed of. In 1857, during the panic, the act was relaxed a second time, and two million pounds of notes were issued unsecured by gold; and a third time, in 1806, the act was sus-

MUMBLING LECTURERS.

How English Audiences Are Entertained by Men of Science.

notes was found unnecessary.

Nothing can surpass the patience of the British audience at certain of these lectures. We have been present, says a writer in the London Globe, on one such occasion when a distinguished, but perfectly unintelligible, member of the Royal society engrossed the at-tention of about nine hundred ladies and gentlemen from eight o'clock until ten. What he was saying no one knew. He numbled on unremittingly and the company loudly applauded him in the intervals, when he drew breath for a fresh lease of incoherence. But he held a long rod in his hand and periodically he raised it and pointed at an enigmatic agglomeration of lines, which were believed to be an illustra-tion. This of itself alone would have satisfied his audience, coupled, of course, with the spectacle of his own respectable person. And when the lecture was over the secretary complimented the old gentleman on his most instructive discourse, there was a rush of eager seconders of the resolution. and the general public streamed out, yawning and happy. This gentleman received twenty-five guineas for his effort, and it is not known to this day what he was talking about. There is no civilization in the world to equal that of the average provincial audience at a lecture. It tolerates all things uncomplainingly. We have known these kindly people endure a long se-ries of lantern slides upside down with-out a murmur, though their pictorial matter was believed to be of a very exciting nature.

Explaining a Sacrilege.

Memories of the enthronement of an actress as the goddess of reason upon the high altar of the cathedral of Notre Dame just one hundred years ago were revived the other day when a solemn explatory service was celebrated by the cardinal archbishop of Paris. The Salve Regina was sung before the statue of the Virgin, which had been used as a footstool by the goddess of reason on the day of the desceration a trial by jury."

ANIMAL REASONING.

The Rebuke Given by a Monkey Wounde in Person and in Feelings.

Many years ago a padre dwelt in Simta, and the padre's wife used to feed the monkeys that haunted the place every morning. One day the patriarch of the lot whiled away time waiting for his breakfast by throwing the contents of the padre's dressing table through the open window down the khud. The padre was a merciful man, so he only loaded the shotgun with the small scarlet berries which the natives use for bead work and gave the fleeing Hanuman the contents of one barrel as he was leaping from tree to tree through the jungle. During breakfast not a vistage of a monkey was to be seen, and afterward the padre went out and his wife took up her accustomed seat in the veranda. Presently she became aware of the noise less arrival of a deputation. Two full summers without detriment to health, grown monkeys were supporting their wounded patriarch up the veranda steps. Slowly the sad little group approached the lady and the two helpers placed the wounded monkey in front of her and then withdrew a little. With a look of saddest reproach the

touch it, but slowly and silently departed as they had come, the old monkey being assisted by the others with the most pathetic solicitude over the various obstacles of the house, until one morning, while breakfast was in progress, the whole band himself, recovered of his wounds, and most condescendingly oblivious of bygones.

Florentine to keep cool, so, red-faced and out of breath, he slowly turned From that day the old friendly relations remained unimpaired, and the back to meet the English lady with padre used to declare that, even if they threw the baby down the khud, he did not think his wife would let him shoot another monkey. Who, then, is going to order the wholesale slaughter of the monkey-folks of Simla, especially when the Hindoos of the place will so strongly object to the blood of Hanuman de-filing their bazars?—Chicago Post.

FOLLOWING A PRECEDENT. Old Bill Botte Had Found the Heather

Chinee Not at All Accommodating. A good, honest fellow in his way was Bill Botts, but he had never had an opportunity to study moral philosophy is taught in the colleges and universities, says the New York Herald. He came from Biddeford, in Devon, and very likely some of his ancestors had helped Drake "wallop" the Spaniards. He had followed in their footsteps by enlisting in the navy to fight for his queen and country whenever called upon to do so.

When he returned from a voyage to China he brought with him a present for a gentleman who had been very kind to his old mother during his absence. It was a curiously fashioned Chinese garment made of bits of a species of straw strung together.

"Plase, sur, you must excoos un being torn," he said, bashfully, when he presented it, "the Chinaman wouldn't

mary request to "hand that over here" he had simply yanked it off him.

be; so I'll keep the heathen's gar-

INDIAN NAMES.

ments.

London Newspapers Find Their Spelling a Matter of Difficulty.

The London newspapers occasion considerable mirth to their Indian conpended, although a further issue of words. It appears that, in reference to the native princes and noblemen who were present at the opening of the Imperial institute, we tried to strike out on an original line, but were only able to spell "Gackwar" in seven different ways, and "Bhownugger" in wholly successful. We still occasionally see "Puna" and "Poona," "Hindu" and "Hindoo," "Dacoit" and "Dakait," and so on, according to the taste and fancy of the speller.

In a supplement to the Bombay Gov ernment Gazette we now have a re-vised alphabetical list of Madras placenames, which is "to be strictly adhered to." In this list, while retaining such monstrosities as Birukkazhikkunram, Suncaraperumalkoyil, Gannamanayakkanur and Ammayanayakkanur, a large proportion of the popular versions are retained, with the thin disguise of a "K" for a "C." Three-andtwenty out of the thirty-six pages of the Notification are occupied by a list of place-names "in which the system of transliteration has been followed," and a wonderful list it is.

A Joke Tried by Jury. A North Carolina paper tells the following: At Harnett county superior

court, a few years since, Judge Shipp

presiding, the trial of a cause had been protracted till near midnight. The jury was tired and sleepy and showed flagging attention. Willie Murchison, who was addressing the jury, thought to arouse them, so he said: "Gentlenen, I will tell you an anecdote." stantly the judge, the jury and the few spectators pricked up their ears and were all attention, as Murchison was admirable in that line, had a fund of anecdotes and no one could tell them better. But he soon proceeded to tell one of the dullest, prosiest and most admirable in that line, had a fund of pointless jokes possible. Everybody looked disappointed. The judge, leaning over, said in an unmistakable tone of disappointment: "Mr. Murchison, I don't see the point to that joke." "Nor I, either," replied the witty counsel.

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A LITERARY CURIOSITY,

A Rare Opportunity !

he had simply yanked it off him.

To the suggestion that his conduct had hardly been consistent with strict honesty he replied:

"Beggin' your pardon, sur, he wuz only a haythen, an' I never heard that taking things from a haythen counted as stalin'."

"Well," replied his friend, "if many Illustrious Englishmen had not acted on that assumption I don't know where the British empire would now be; so I'll keep the heathen's gar-

marbled edges, and handsomery bound in half scal.

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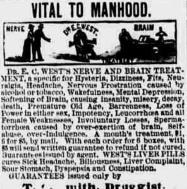
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Lv. Paint Rock.

"Hot Springs.
Ar. Asheville.
Lv. Asheville.
"Round Knob."
"Marion.
"Morganton.
"Hickory.
"Newton. Newton...
Statesville
T. Salisbury
Greensbore
Danville... r. Richmone 7 00am 12 01am 3 35am 7 30am 1 06pm 1 2 36am 2 15am 7 13am v. Danville. " Washington Baltimore.... t. adelphia New York.... WESTBOUND

8 23am 10 36am 1 23pm NO. II 4 30pm 6 55pm 9 20pm 0 43pm 3 43am 5 30am Richmond... Danville..... Greensboro... Geldsboro... 12 50am 5 35am 7 25am 1 50pm 1 00am 2 30am 5 50am Raleigh Durham Greensboro. Morganton

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