The Asheville Citizen

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Pearson Writes a Letter.

There are thousands of ordinary rank and file Republicans in the Ninth Congressional district who will feel greatly honored this week by receiving a letter from their Representative, the Hon. Richmond Pearson, M. C.

The fact that this biennial epistle is printed in Mr. Pearson's organ and is the only recognition the aforesaid rank and file Republicans have received during the past 24 months should not cause them to lack in appreciation. Mr. Pearson has been too busy a man to write letters (except to the leaders upon whom he relied for re-nomination), since these rank and file people elected him to Congress. The swallow-tailed social functions of the capital city have made such demands upon him that it was with great difficulty he found the time to respond to the request from his friends in the English House of Commons to join them in a game of chess by cable.

And th[illegible] Mr. Pearson writes so candidly [illegible] the Simon-pureness of his Republicanism (of course the rank and file have forgotten that only a few moons since he was a rampant Democrat and that not until his last campaign did he succeed in getting his politics from under his hat) and swears such unalterable allegiance to the St. Louis platform (all but the civil service clause), that surely no one will be heartless enough to mortify him by calling attention to the fact that civil service has never stood in the way of any Republican getting office, provided Pritchard and Pearson thought it would be to their interest for him to have it.

And how about a man who can write about Spaniards as does Mr. Pearson in his letter being in Washington instead of Cuba? Just listen to this, which, by the way, was eleventhly and lastly among the topics treated in this letter:

"I shall favor the vigorous prosecution of this war to a triumphant conclusion, taking from Spain everything in sight, and holding all we get until all the differences are adjusted, and then making such disposition of the conquered territory as is dictated and demanded by the best interest of the people of the Islands, and the matured judgment and best patriotism of the United States. If Spain refuses to yield to our just demands after we shall have driven her army from the Western hemisphere, I should insist upon carrying the war into Spain, capturing every seaport of hers on the Atlantic ocean, on the Bay of Biscay, and on the Mediterranean sea; and if she still refuses our demands, I should insist on tearing down her accursed flag from the ramparts of the Escorial at Madrid, and seizing every foot of her territory from the Rock of Gibraltar to the Pyrennees, and thus wiping off the face of the earth the 'thing called Spain.'"

A man who can write like that should be by the side of James Montraville Moody, not in the pent up capitol at Washington.

The rank and file should rally under the bugle call of this letter and renominate and, if possible, re-elect Mr. Pearson.

We can promise them one thing if they do this, and that is that they will receive no more letters from Mr. Pearson for another two years.

A Home Market.

It was not for the purpose of filling a little space that The Citizen suggested a day or two ago that it is possible the Republicans may drop both the financial and tariff questions in their fight for Congress this fall, and make their campaign upon the one issue of territorial extension.

Few doubt but that the Republicans would gladly drop the financial question if they could, but it will possibly cause some surprise when it is stated that there are symptoms that indicate that some of the staunchest leaders of that party, those who have heretofore been the most sturdy in their advocacy of high tariff as a panacea for all the ills of the body politic, are weakening in their advocacy of that heresy, if they have not altogether abandoned it.

For instance: On the floor of the United States Senate a short time ago Mr. Frye of Maine used this language: "Within five years we have found that we must either have foreign markets for our manufactured goods or we must cut the wages of our working people."

At the beginning of the period at which Mr. Frye admits he thought very differently from the way he now does upon this question, he could not have been induced to utter the above sentiment on the floor of the Senate or anywhere else.

But Senator Frye is not the only Republican whose eyes are being opened, as witnesseth another instance:

"The export trade of the United States is undergoing a transformation which promises to profoundly influence the whole economic future of the country. As is well known, the United States has reached the foremost rank among the industrial nations. For a number of years its position as the greatest producer of manufactures as well as of raw products has been undisputed, but, absorbed with its own internal development, and satisfied, for the time being, with the enormous home market of 70,000,000 people, it has until recently devoted but little concerted effort to the sale of its manufactures outside of its own borders. Recently, however, the fact has become more and more apparent that the output of the United States manufacturers has developed by the remarkable inventive genius and industrial skill of our people with a rapidity which has excited attention throughout the great centres of manufacturing activity in Europe, and has reached the point of large excess above the demands of home consumption."

Much less than five years ago this would have been considered rank treason, yet the above was written by the present Secretary of State, the personal friend and closest political adviser of President McKinley. In fact, Secretary Day was writing to the House of Representatives, asking them for an appropriation of $70,000 to defray the expenses of a commercial commission to China, when he penned these words, and the object of this commission was to extend our trade and enlarge our market.

These instances are sufficient to show that Republicans who have grown gray trying to convince the people that what we wanted was the home market, on a basis much above the pauper market of Europe, have at last seen a great light, and are fast revising their theories of political economy.

Democracy has always taught that the United States are able, and that their destiny can be fully realized only in having the world for our market. A narrow home market, built up by the wall of high protection means over production, stagnation, death. "Tear down the bars and go out upon the seas" is the only way to bring prosperity that will stay by us from January to December.

THAT $288,000.

What the Investigation in the Matter Shows.

From the Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

The investigation of the claim presented by the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, for $288,000, and ordered paid, by an act of Congress, seems to have cleared the atmosphere and left nothing to be misunderstood. There is no denial that the agents, Barbee & Smith, agreed to pay and did pay to Major E. B. Stahlman, 35 per cent. of the claim or $100,800, for his services in securing the payment of the claim through the favorable action of Congress. The agents admit that much and Major Stahlman says so. Major Stahlman did not expend $40,000 as charged, but he did pay out a large amount, and he submitted an itemized statement to the investigating committee of the amount paid out, which shows that none of it was paid to Representatives in Congress.

Barbee & Smith, who telegraphed to Senators Bate and Pasco that no contract existed for the payment of 40 per cent. to a paid agent or lobbyist, admit that they had contracted with Major Stahlman to pay him 35 per cent. of the claim if he succeeded in collecting it, and nothing if the claim should not be paid. That seems to be the whole thing in a nutshell. The question is why did Barbee & Smith did wrong in suppressing the facts and sending a misleading dispatch to the Senators mentioned above. If they did wrong in making the contract, or in sending the dispatch they are amenable to their church and the church authorities will see to that.

Now, as to the church. No one has called in question the justice of the claim. As to the means resorted to for its collection very few of the church members knew anything about that, and whether right or wrong they are not responsible. Then why should the money be returned to the government as some assert? It belongs to the church, was an honest claim, then why return it? Nobody for a moment can charge that the church has done wrong and if its agents have, why that is only what often happens in the case of good men. In the most extreme view of the case, no reasonable person can think or say that the Methodist Episcopal church, South, has been guilty of any wrong doing and those acting for it have no more right or authority to return that money to the government than they have to pay over to the government any other funds they may have in their custody. They are not bound by law or morality to do so.

The Word Wife.

John Ruskin.

What do you think the beautiful word wife comes from? It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquer the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of their "femme." But what do you think it comes from? The great value of the Saxon word is that it means something. Wife means weaver. You must be either housewives or house moths, remember that. In the deep sense you must either Weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon them and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be overhead, the glow worm in the night's cold grass may be the fire at her feet, but home is where she is, and a noble woman it stretches far around her better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet light for those who are homeless. This I believe is the woman's true place and power.

PEOPLE.

Ex-Mayor Latrobe, who was mayor of Baltimore for 14 years, has attended over 600 banquets.

Young Phil Sheridan will enter West Point on the 50th anniversary to a day of the entrance of his father. He has already passed an excellent examination.

Lord Alfred Rothschild sent a brace of pheasants to every one of the 3000 drivers and conductors of the omnibus company in which he is interested as a Christmas present.

William Kearns was plowing corn in his father's field near Bluffton, O., when the idea of going to the war struck him. Tying his team to the fence he thereupon started for Lima, where he enlisted in the Second Ohio volunteers.

Mr. Gladstone's ardent desire as a young man was to be allowed to take holy orders. There exists, according to Rev. Harry Drew, a letter, written to his father when he was just leaving the university, in which he set forth a most urgent appeal to be allowed to become a clergyman.

Professor Alexander Agassiz of Harvard, as curator of the museum of comparative zoology, has without parade—indeed, almost without notice—added to the plant of the university more that $700,000 in buildings, collections, books and materials, besides $100,000 for current needs.

Captain Charles V. Gridley, commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila, speaking on his deathbed of the expedition which the government is sending to the Philippines, said: "I feel sorry for those boys they are sending out to Manila. They are in more danger from scourges of the country than from Spanish bullets. The heat is simply damnable and they are sure to sicken. The fleet has been singularly free from it, but I fear it will come. I have no desire to criticise any plan of the government or to stand against the wishes of the people, but I see in those islands for us but a coaling station. Not one in ten of our best men could survive there."

SEVERAL NEEDED REFORMS

BOARD OF ALDERMEN HOPES TO WORK THEM OUT.

Hackville to be Moved, and Monument Square to be Made Attractive Instead of an Eyesore—Stocks on the Sidewalk.

The members of the Board of Aldermen have lately become fearful that unless a change is made in the matter of addresses before the body its deliberations are liable to keep them in their places until the wee sma' hours every Friday night. Accordingly, when the minutes had been read last evening Alderman West made a motion that speeches before the Board be limited to five minutes. The motion struck a popular chord among his fellow members and it was put through in a hurry. Mayor Miller kept time, and the new rule was made to do service from the start.

There was a presentation of the Liberty street telephone pole case by J. W. Summers, esq., who submitted a petition signed by H. Batterham, Miss N. J. Alexander, J. M. Johnson and Dr. J. E. David, property owners on the west side of the street. The Bell Telephone company moved its poles and wires from the east to the west side of the street, to the damage and annoyance of the petitioners, it was stated. The Board was asked to require the company to move the poles back to the east side. Speaking to the question, Mr. Summers said he understood the only reason for moving the poles was that one subscriber on the east side complained that he could not hear well over the line, and the cause was alleged to be the proximity of the electric light wires. "The question to be faced," said Mr. Summers, "is whether the corporate monopolies or the Board, representing the people of Asheville, shall control." The case was sent to the street committee.

W. B. Williamson presented a statement of the Board of Trade's work to date, to secure lower 'phone rates, which was outlined in The Citizen a few days ago. Four hundred signatures, Mr. Williamson told the Board, had been secured to a contract from those who want a cheaper service than the present one. He asked the Board to authorize someone to sign the contract on behalf of the city. Mayor Miller said he did not know how other members of the Board felt about the matter, but he thought that any telephone company operating in the city should furnish the offices with free 'phone service as a compensation for the valuable franchise given. Mr. Williamson thought this matter could be satisfactorily arranged. The Board authorized Mayor Miller to sign the contract.

Dr. A. Toomer Porter asked the Board for a plank sidewalk on Chunn street, and the street committee took the case.

Dr. Porter and H. F. Grant complained of trouble on the subject of water supply to the former's property, which comes from the gravity line. Plumbing inspector Guisehard, being asked for a statement, said the gravity line delivers six gallons a minute, and that it required a good deal of work to keep it up. Dr. Porter has a proposition to buy this line, and it was referred to the water and sewer committee.

Noah Murrough, colored, claimed the removal of bricks from the front of his place on the extension of Grove street damaged his property. Referred to the street committee.

IMPROVE THE SQUARE.

Alderman Rankin had a pocketful of suggestions as to improvements in existing conditions. The first dealt with Monument square, which has lately become more an eyesore than anything else. It was suggested that curbing be placed about the square and that this be topped by a low fence. The intention is to have no walks through the square, and that instead there shall be one solid grass plat from curb to curb. County Chairman Brown has signified his willingness to co-operate with the city in making the square a decent spot.

The second improvement is the removal of Hackville, the title given the stables on the square. Mr. Rankin suggested that the hacks be moved to the east side of Market street.

These improvements will be thought over by the members, and ere long will be brought up for decisive action.

Another suggestion concerned the "sidewalk stores," those shops where a goodly portion of the stock is kept on the sidewalk. It was related how a peanut roaster handle had almost torn the dress off a lady the other day, and how the lard buckets and such are constant menace to the clothing of pedestrians who must pass these stores. Chief Lyerly was told to look after the matter, and he said he would proceed to do so at once.

The election of a building inspector came up, and Alderman West nominated O. R. Jarrett for the office. The vote for Mr. Jarrett was unanimous. The question of compensation was left for a later meeting.

A recommendation came from the special tax committee that a tax of $25 be imposed on wholesale dealers in fruits and produce, commission or otherwise. This was adopted. The maximum penalty for engaging in this business without a license is $50.

Alderman West told the Board that the track of the Asheville and Biltmore railway is by no means kept to the proper grade. The members discussed the situation awhile and then sent the question to City Attorney Luther, to see what rights the city has in such cases.

LINDLEY HOME.

Mrs. T. H. Cobb, Mrs. H. T. Collins, Mrs. T. W. Patton and Mrs. M E. Hilliard were present representing the management of the Lindley Training school. Speaking for them, Haywood Parker, esq., asked the Board to continue its $25 monthly donation to the institution. The school, he said, has taken care of 120 girls in three years. In its first year it cared for 30 girls, and of this number the records show that 13 have since then lived correct lives. This is believed to be an unparalleled record. Police Justice Erwin was quoted as saying that two-thirds of the cases in his court were to be traced to the social evil. The Board decided, on Alderman Hill's motion, to give the school $25 a month for the next 12 months.

T. R. Yeatman appeared in the interest of Cumberland avenue's improvement. The street committee through Chairman West recommended the execution of the order of the preceding Board, which called for widening the street and the payment of $50 to Mr. Carey. The recommendation was adopted.

Alexander Wise, an old time darkey, who lives on the Murdoch property, in the northern part of the city, recited to the Board that he wanted "pay for damage," as the "sooy pipe" on the Charlotte street line is about to be laid through his field of growing corn. Fine corn it is, too, Wise assuring the Board that it was almost as high as his shoulder. Alderman Rankin asked him if one acre would be damaged. "Seven acres, yit," was the reply. He was told he should see Mr. Rich of the contractors about it. He said he had. "What did he say?" was asked. "He told me I'd have to come before the Board," Wise replied. On motion of Alderman West, it was ordered that Boyce & Rich be notified that the Board would not be responsible for damage to private property.

LOWER RENTS WANTED.

The meat dealers in Central market petitioned for lower rents, claiming that their rents are not on a par with other businesses of the city. The petition was spoken for by A. W. McFee, and the question was referred to a committee composed of Aldermen Connelly, West and Rankin.

For the special tax committee Alderman Kennedy recommended a repeal of the soda fountain tax, now paid by the Candy Kitchen and the Kiss Me Candy company. The committee did this that there might be no discrimination as between the houses named and the drug stores. The recommendation was adopted.

The market house committee was given time on the question of James Wolfe's meat pans in Central market.

W. W. Wootten asked restaurant license free for the Cripple Creek precinct, on account of physical disability. Granted, on condition that he moves to some point where the place will not give the police so much trouble to regulate.

City Engineer Lee reported the result of the test of the new Deane steam pump. It had a guaranteed capacity of 1,500,000 gallons a day, while the test showed 1,713,000. Everything was reported as running satisfactorily, and Mr. Lee recommended the acceptance of the pump. Adopted.

Building permits granted: To C. N. Webster, seven-room house on the Weldon property, South Main; to Rhinehart & Francis, four-room frame building on Dakota street, Nellie park.

For the committee Alderman Rankin recommended that property owners on the west side of Grove street who have not put down sidewalks be notified that unless they do so the curbing in front of their properties will be removed to points where most needed. Adopted.

FINANCES.

The weekly cash statement by City Clerk Robertson showed:

Cash on hand June 24	$5,765.27
Collected by J. A. Campbell	7,975.54
Collected by E. D. McCollum	48.71
Collected by J. A. Lyerly	70.50
Collected by W. H. Bird	27.75
Collected by B. F. Rives	9.21
Total	$13,896.98
Less disbursements	4,825.59
Balance	$9,071.39

Bills paid: Water department payroll, $13.82; sanitary plumbing payroll, $43.90; street department payroll, $91.73; sanitary department payroll, $115.85; Asheville Electric Co., $1030.01; Nichols Chemical Co., $68.45; J. R. Oates, $1.50; Edwards & Broughton, $1.25; The Citizen Co., $13; G. A. Greer, 90c.; I. X. L. Grocery store, $11.70; E. D. McCollum, $2; McPherson & Clark, $32.70; Haines, Jones & Cadbury Co., $19.20; Monsarrat & Co., $85.65; M. V. Moore, $45.50; Dr. E. B. Glenn, $1.50; M. W. Robertson, $4.50; W. A. Ward, $2; J. M. Alexander, $28.50; Swannanoa Ice & Coal Co., $1.05; H. C. Johnson, $10.96; George F. Scott & Co., $67.18; Asheville Street Railroad Co., $57.83; John H. Law, $3; B. M. Lee, $40.50; Chas. Goodman, 50c.; regular payroll, $853.66; Cowan & Stradley, $1; Penniman & Kelly, $103.27.

HOW CIVIL SERVICE WORKS

COLLECTOR DUNCAN WIELDS THE AXE VERY LIVELY.

The Second Regiment Expected to Move Soon—Minstrel Show in the Pen—Good Crops Throughout the East.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 2.—As has been stated, it is expected that the Second regiment will be paid off by July 7. There is a current belief that it will leave here somewhere about July 10. Col. Burgwyn is certainly desirous that it should quickly leave, so it can get the benefit of drill with its brigade and division.

The railway commission, in its capacity as the State board of equalization, is sending out circular letters for the purpose of securing information on which to base the equalization of taxes. These returns will be of all property and of the valuations placed upon it by the various counties.

Dr. Reid Parker says the crops in piedmont North Carolina are the best he ever saw. The news which comes here as to the tobacco crop is of the best kind. East of here the curing of tobacco will begin in a fortnight.

A droll thing happened yesterday at the field officers court of the Second regiment. An enlisted man "ran the guard" last night and when the provost guard picked him up in the city said with great coolness that Maj. Dixon had sent him to see if the provost guard was doing his duty. He then complimented the guard and when the alert corporal told him he was under arrest said Maj. Dixon would be thoroughly angry when he found that he was thus interfered with. The too smart private was given a couple of days extra duty.

A private of the Wilmington company, who it is said has been in the guard house 20 times, yesterday sent his knapsack there, so he could find his belongings ready to hand.

The general courtmartial has begun its work. The first case taken up was that of private Houston of Capt. Edmund Jones' company. Houston is from Burke and was the first deserter captured. He has been in close confinement in the guard tent. It is said that he is not of entirely sound mind.

The State treasurer has received the quarterly report on the national banks in North aCrolina. There are now 27 banks in operation. The report shows loans and discounts, $6,744,843; U. S. bonds, $908,000; specie, $578,000; aggregate resources, $11,088,000; capital stock paid in $2,571,000; surplus, $807,000; undivided profits, $395,000; national bank notes outstanding, $594,000; individual deposits subject to check, $5,712,000.

It is learned that the convicts in the penitentiary here are rehearsing for a minstrel performance July 4.

There was a big shake-up in the revenue collector's office here yesterday. To the clerks it no doubt came "as a bolt from the blue." It had been for some time expected by the collector, no doubt. It is a sharp Republican scheme for flanking the civil service law. Had Democrats taken such a step the Republicans would have raised the roof with the howl they would have put up.

Collector Duncan yesterday, under a ruling by the commissioner of internal revenue, removed all the field deputies and appointed their successors. The same ruling declared the clerks in the office, save three, not to be clerks but to be deputy collectors, and hence removable. Thus field deputies and five clerks were taken from civil service. The ruling gives the collector a right to appoint. He is also given authority to appoint two more field deputies. There have been 12 of these; now there will be 14. The old ones were Democrats; the new ones will be Republicans, of course. Five additional clerks, to serve four months, are appointed.

The Republicans had been posted as to the bombshell and a lot of them were on hand to get pie. By noon some of them were getting it.

THE BATTLE IS DISCUSSED

WHAT OFFICIALS THINK OF YESTERDAY'S FIGHT.

Miles and Stone Talk—State of Affairs at Manila—A Close Watch is Kept on the Cadiz Fleet in the Mediterranean.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Just two months after the battle of Manila and on the first day of the month, like that glorious engagement, began the first set battle of the war in this hemisphere. What the result will be was not known when the department closed.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the signal office received the welcome news that the enemy was retreating.

General Miles was of the opinion that the action of today was in the nature of a heavy skirmish all along the American line, particularly on the front and that its main purpose was to develop the strength of the enemy and if possible to learn the vulnerable points along the Spanish front. This, however, was based only on the lack of definite information, and General Miles felt that any hour might bring word of a general engagement. Brigadier General Stone was inclined to believe that after maintaining their stand today the Spaniards would retire during the night, leaving the city evacuated.

The military authorities are fully considering the chances of such a retreat of the Spanish army from Santiago and are endeavoring so to shape events that General Shafter's force will not only take Santiago, but will capture the 12,000 Spaniards before they get away northward to effect a juncture with General Blanco.

Full information as to the possible lines of retreat has been placed at the disposal of the War Department.

One of the most interesting statements is that of General Manager Cox of the Spanish-American Mining company at Daiquiri, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the country surrounding Santiago. He shows that the two possible lines of retreat are: First—By the road to El Cobre; or, second, by following the line of the Sabanillo and Marato railroad. The first line will be easy for about the first 10 miles or as far as El Cobre, but after that the country is mountainous and barren and would not afford subsistence and the pass to reach the central plateau of the island would be difficult.

The more likely line of retreat will be along the line of the above mentioned railroad, crossing the Sierra Maestra at El Cristo, a pass 600 feet above the sea, 10 miles north of Santiago, which is the lowest pass through the Sierra Maestra for many miles. The country back of this is a rolling plateau of rich agricultural land. At Manacas, on the railroad, two miles north of the pass, is an iron bridge, consisting of a series of thirty-foot spans on iron trestle bents. This point is about two miles beyond the Cristo summit, and just beyond this bridge the railroad divides into two branches. The destruction of this bridge would be the most feasible method of preventing the approach of General Blanco's Spanish troops to relieve Santiago. It is probable that if the Spaniards retreat by this road they will make a stand on the plateau at El Cristo and hold the pass of El Cristo. The only other pass through the mountains near this point is at Escandel summit, about six miles in a straight line east of that of Cristo pass. Escandel summit is 1200 feet above the sea and is reached from Santiago via Caney. The road from Santiago to Caney is fairly good, being wide enough for vehicles. Between Caney and Escandel the road, which is no more than a trail, ascends the mountains and is very winding and broken. Beyond Escandel across the range the country is heavily timbered and broken and the roads are not good. It is an ideal country for ambushing. This is probably the only pass through which the Spanish position could be turned should the Spanish troops occupy the Crito plateau and pass.

AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

While not prolix in his utterances, Admiral Dewey loses no opportunity to keep the Navy Department informed of the state of affairs at Manila. A dispatch came from him today dated Cavite, June 27, reporting that conditions remain practically unchanged, but not recording the arrival of his reinforcements. He had some other matters of interest to communicate but they were not of a character that could be properly made public at this stage. For one thing it can be stated that Admiral Dewey has been particular to avoid committing his government to any particular line of action respecting the future of the Philippines or to do anything that would embarrass General Merritt in framing a policy to meet the needs of the case when he arrives. He has made no official pledges to the insurgent leader, although he has not hesitated to openly praise his good politics and his accomplishments.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

So faras the Navy Department knows the Cadiz fleet is still at Port Said, unable to coal, but it is taking no chances on their course and is steadily pressing the arrangement for the dispatch to the Mediterranean of the eastern squadron under Commodore Watson. An evidence of this purpose was made visible today in the packing and forwarding of boxes of charts of all the waters likely to be traversed by Watson's quadron directly to the ships off Santiago.

Wants Hill for Sheriff.

After consulting all the leading Republicans of Buncombe I find that a majority of them are for W. M. Hill for sheriff of Buncombe county, and also the rank and file of the party are for Hill. Yours truly,

T. J. LOFTAIN.

Asheville, N. C., July 1, 1898.

IRREGULARITIES.

The Ever-Present Enemy of the American Women.

Regular functions bring health. Irregular functions are sure to end in disease. This is especially true of women. The organic functions peculiar to women must occur regularly, or disease and disaster is the result. Irregular menses is the bane of the American women. Mrs. C. C. Neave, of 386 Morrison street, Portland, Oregon, says: "I have never found an equal to Pe-ru-na for regulating the menses, and before I began to take it I was never regular and always had more or less pain. I had tried many different medicines, before I saw Pe-ru-na, without success." Nearly every such case is due to pelvic catarrh. Pe-ru-na cures pelvic catarrh. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located.

Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's book on female diseases, entitled "Health and Beauty." Sent free to women only. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago (or St. Jago) de Cuba was at one time the capital of the whole island of Cuba and is now the chief town of the eastern department. It is situated on a fine bay on the south coast. The spacious and well defended harbor is accessible to the largest ships, but silt near the wharf allows only those drawing less than 14 feet to come alongside. The city which climbs a hillside 150 feet above the bay, has considerably improved since 1870, though the streets are still badly paved. It contains the largest cathedral in the island, a theatre, a custom house, barracks and hospitals. Foundries, soap works, tan yards, and cigar factories are the only industrial establishments. The exports were valued in 1867 at $8,000,000; in 1882 at $5,000,000, and in 1883 at $3,500,000. Besides sugar, which forms about two-thirds of the whole the principal articles are cocoa, rum, tobacco, cigars, coffee, honey, wax, mahogany and copper ore—this last at one time to the extent of 25,000 tons per annum, but now in greatly diminished quantity. The copper mines Lomas del Cobre lie on the other side of the bay inland from Punta de Sal. Population is about 27,000. It was founded by Diego Velazquez in 1514 and incorporated as a city in 1522. Santiago is memorable mainly for the French occupation and ransom in 1853 and the affair of the ship "Virginius" in 1873, which resulted in the Spanish government paying an indemnity to the United States for the murder of Captain Fry and his companions. But the greatest murderers of prices of hay, grain and feed are F. D. Thompson & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers on South Lexington avenue, Asheville, Buncombe county, North Carolina. They sell only for spot cash, and for this reason they can sell you 20 cars or 20 pounds of their commodities cheaper than you can possibly buy them elsewhere. It is to your interest to call on them, get their prices and examine their stock before you buy elsewhere. They sell these commodities by the car load all over North Carolina and South Carolina. They are one of Asheville's new enterprises and their success already is a demonstration of the fact that Asheville is a magnificent location for large business enterprises and is the logical distributing point for Western North Carolina.

CAMP CUBA LIBRE.

From the Raleigh News and Observer's Jacksonville correspondence.

The Asheville company has a banjo and mandolin club, and almost any night the tinkle of these instruments may be heard as the men sit about their company streets in the moonlight. In the Waynesville company there is a banjo and a violin.

The courtmartial is still investigating the case of Oscar and Willie Wiggs, charged with desertion from the Goldsboro company. Depositions of witnesses at Savannah, Ga., are to be taken before their case is decided.

The seventeen-year cicada, commonly called the 17 year locust, due to make its appearance in the United States this summer, is already in Florida. Their shrill whirr may be heard in the trees and shrubbery about the camp. It is not yet quite time for this subterranean brood of grass-hoppers to appear in full force, though. They remain in the earth as grubs for seventeen years, then the entire generation attains maturity at about the same moment. The cicada will appear very thickly in Western North Carolina. They inflict great damage by depositing their eggs in twigs and branches of orchards, causing the inflicted part to wither and die.

Wanted the Whole Edition.

From the Lewiston, Maine, Journal.

Some lawyers were talking the other day in a Piscataquis town about the quick wit of Chief Justice Peters. To illustrate, one of them told a story of what occurred once upon a time between Peters and "old Cornelius," the porter of a big hotel in Bangor.

The Chief was then plain Mr. Peters. He had boarded at the hotel for several years, and as a matter of course had had a good many frolics and good times there, all of which were fully within Cornelius' knowledge. One day Cornelius came to him in great seriousness. "Mr. Peters," he began, "I am going to publish a book telling my experiences and recollections since I have been porter in the house. How many copies will you take?"

"Thunderation, Cornelius!" replied Mr. Peters, instantly, "If you are going to tell what you know, I'll take the whole edition."

Russell in Rhyme.

From King's Weekly.

Russell's a dandy, Russell's a daisy, but we can't hardly believe him crazy. Of all the things he has done the latest is to pull his gun and give out a little plain chat that people may not mistake where he is at. But because he's a dandy and a daisy, he'd better not act too awful crazy. Some other fellow may have his gun and be applauded by the verdict of "well done."

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Racket Store News

30 South Main Street.

Since we have got our Concord stock of shoes we feel like every person that wears shoes ought to know it, and if they do not come and fit themselves they have actually lost money. There is about $3400 worth in this purchase. Such well known makes as Drew, Selby & Co.'s, Lewis A. Cressets and others equally as good.

Ladies' Oxfords, black and tan; children's oxfords, black and tan.

We got such a large discount on this stock we can make the price for good goods as low as trashy goods can be bought. We expect to clean this stock out in July, and feel we will be doing our customers a great favor to urge them to come in and look through this stock of shoes.

J. M. Stoner.