ASHEVILLE CITIZEN.

R. M. FURMAN, JORDAN STONE, J. D. CAMERON, } EDITORS.

FRIDAY EVE'NG, MAY 22, '85.

—50 CTS PER ANNUM—

RAILWAY AGITATION.

In connection with an editorial in the CITIZEN of the 21st., on the effect of the railroad commission policy, our attention has since been called to an article in the *Railway Age* on the subject of Anti-Railway Agitation. The writer, after demonstrating how dependent certain large manufacturing industries are upon the prosperity of railroads, goes on to demonstrate how that prosperity has been cramped by the assaults persistently made, not only upon railway management, but upon railway existence. He says:

"But there seems to be a determination on the part of certain people in this country to prevent the railroads from doing a profitable business. They are inspired with an antagonism to railways—they single out this single industry, in which private capital is invested, for persistent opposition. They assume at the outset, as truth, the enormous falsehood that railways are dangerous to the public weal, and must be constantly confronted and held in check by adverse criticism and repressive legislation. Just what mischief they will do, these anti-railway newspapers and politicians do not attempt to define. Their policy is based upon the saying: *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. To talk of the influence of railways as a mysterious and fearful Something (with a capital S) which threatens to devour the public, is much more effective with the masses than any attempt at clear definition and explanation could possibly be. And the influence of these railway-phobists has been effective in no slight degree. It has checked the buildings of railways in and the consequent settlement and industrial development of our territories by awakening a popular opposition to land grants in aid of new roads. That the land is worthless to the government unless there is a demand for it it from settlers; that no one will purchase and settle upon it unless it has railway facilities, and that giving half the land to secure the building of a road quadruples the actual and doubles the nominal value of the remaining acres, seems to be unconsidered. To give land to a railway corporation seems to be regarded as a wrong *per se*."

What he says respecting the influence of land grants by the government upon the building of roads and the building up of the country may be applied with the same force to the roads which have been built among us, not by land grants, but by aid from the State, thereby hastening the completion of these roads, and the development of the country along their lines. Certain classes of agricultural business absolutely owe their existence either to railroads, near by, or in close proximity. The branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia terminating at Wolf Creek in Tennessee was near enough to Madison county to stimulate the culture of tobacco, because the transportation by wagons was so much reduced as to make culture profitable. As the Western North Carolina Railroad was pushed farther on so as ultimately to make connection with the above named lines, so did culture increase until tobacco became the noted staple of the county. Lands before then accounted dear at fifty cents an acre advanced to five, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars an acre. So with Buncombe; so again with Haywood, Jackson and Swain. The railroad has given life to what was before dead; value to what was before worthless. The industrial awakening of Western North Carolina is solely the work of the railroad; its interest to strangers is solely the work of the railroad; the practical knowledge of its many sources of values solely the work of the railroad. Yet we dare say that there are some among us who might say that the railroad is an innovator, that it is a tyrant, that it must be resisted, that it must be throttled; and then they can lie down in their dreams of indolence and wait the happy day when the sky shall fall and then all can catch larks.

THE GREAT CONVENTION AT ATLANTA.

The gathering of representative business men from twenty-nine States, from Maine to California and Texas, at Atlanta, Ga., this week was a notable event, and its deliberations must have much weight in the country. Measures of great moment, of vital importance to the business interests of the whole country, were calmly and very ably discussed; and conclusions reached were the results of unsectional, we may say unselfish, considerations. Over three hundred delegates were in attendance, who were representative business men and men who think upon business matter in a business way, with reference only to their only relations to business, and hence, their opinions and conclusions will command respect. Our State was represented by delegates at large, and by delegates from Charlotte, Durham, Graham, Concord, Raleigh and Asheville.

Of Atlanta: her enterprise and attractions, and her generous hospitality, will receive our attention in our next, with other observations suggested by what we saw and heard.

The convention was a grand one, grand in purpose, and we believe will prove grand in its results. Its effects will be far reaching, and we believe continuous, beneficial to the South. It was good to have it, and good to be there.

We notice a few days since the slaughter of a large body of Yaquis by Mexican troops. We cannot call these people Indians. They are possibly among the relics of a race that preceded the Indians. The following gives some account of them, taken from a Guyamas correspondent of San Francisco *Bulletin*:

The Yaquis hold the title to their lands from the King of Spain and do not recognize the republic of Mexico. No taxes or imposts are levied on them, or if levied they have not been collected. They are a hardy, agricultural race, living on small patches of fertile soil on the Yaqui River. They steal stock when an opportunity offers, but have rarely in the last few years committed any murders. Cajeme, their Chief, is a man of fair education for Mexico, and a stern ruler. He has absolute control over them. The two nations combined number over 15,000, of which at least 5,000 are adult males. Their principal arms are bows, arrows, spears, and a three cornered bludgeon made of ironwood. Some of their arrows are poisonous. They also carry a powdered stone in small sacks, used by them to throw in the eyes of their adversaries, which is said to swell them up and produce blindness. Cajeme has a royal guard, the major portion of whom is mounted as cavalry and are picked men of the nation. There are said to be some four or five hundred of them. The extent of the country occupied by them reaches along the river some ninety miles, by an averaeg width of twenty miles. Here are located their towns are pueblos, each having its governor, judges, etc., who report to the chief. They produce corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, etc., and raise quite a large number of chickens, goats, pigs, etc., all of which find a market in Guaymas. In fact the supply of wood, cane, mats, oysters and many other articles of sale, in demand here at all times of the year, come from the Yaqui River. The trade of the Yaqui Indians with the port of Guaymas will average over $3,000 monthly. Most of this produce is exchanged for goods and forms quite an item to the small stores of the town.

There was a powerful fascination in one of the works of Victor Hugo for one body of men at least that was never exercised before by literary creation. Les Miserables, republished in a Southern city, was defused widely through the Army of Virginia at a period of very low depression in the fortunes of the Contederacy. Nearly all the men of that Army could read, there was little else to read, and the work was greedily devoured, and the well thumbed volumes were passed from hand to hand, almost the sole literature of the camp. The rude soldiery, ignorant of the French Language, found in the very title something that came directly home to their condition, and the ludicrous pronunciation, Lese Miserables, seemed to picture with mournful fidelity the wretched fortune of the Confederate soldier and the Confederate cause. The name of Victor Hugo became a familiar sound; and he alone of all the French authors has impressed itself on those to whom French literature, even in translation, is an unknown element. The death of that great writer will therefore be more widely an incident of interest than that of any other literary man of the age. In him Les Miserables found a solace in the miseries of the camp and the gloom of the cause, and Victor Hugo will long be remembered by men, who, under present conditions, would never have known his existence. But they will not learn with indifference that the writer of that work is dead.

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A FEW THINGS.

Gov. (Proctor) Knott, of Kentucky, is a Knight Templar Mason.

Burton and Cunningham, the dynamiters, have been removed to Newgate prison.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kentucky has been in session this week.

The New Orleans Expositon will close the 31st inst., and be opened again on the first of November.

Twice as many people attend the bass ball games in St. Louis on Sunday as attend church services.

The seventeen year locusts are making their appearance in some parts of the country in great numbers.

John Kelly is at Clifton Springs, N. Y., slowly improving. His physicians say he must have absolute rest.

Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, who it had been claimed had rather cut loose from Mahone, will, it is stated, support the Republican ticket this fall.

It is claimed that Sam Randall has already named President Cleveland as his own successor in 1888.

The Illinois legislature has passed a law taxing telegraph companies doing business in the State three per cent. on their gross earnings.

Rev. M. J. Cramer, late United States minister to Berne, Switzerland, has been called to the chair of systematic theology in Boston University. He is General Grant's brother-in-law.

HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Fifteen Young Girls Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, O., May 21.—A fire in Sullivan's printing establishment at No. 19 Sixth street this afternoon caused the death of 17 persons. It was at first thought that only five women, who jumped from the fifth story window were killed, but when the fire was subdued so that the fireman could enter the building it was found that ten bodies lay in a heap on the fifth floor, and one lay on the fourth. Six jumped from the window and were killed, and one man after saving the lives of two women by letting down a rope from the roof, was himself killed by the burning in two of the same rope before he reached the ground; this was John Sullivan, brother of the proprietor of the printing works.

The fire originated by the explosion of a gasoline stove on the second floor. The flames entered the elevator chute which is next to the stairway and all chances of escape was then cut off. The killed are mostly the employes of the dye works, which occupied a portion of the building. The fifth story was completely burned out, but the walls still stand, and the other floors are not much damaged.

The building was occupied by Sullivan and Co's. printing works, Orth, Wassell & Co's. dye house, Ledger Postal News Co., Parisian Dyeing and Scouring Co., J. R. Kingsly, gold, silver and nickle plating works. The fire was soon under control. The mass of telegraph and telephone wires prevented the fireman from putting up ladders promptly for the relief of the inmates.

A Texas Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—A dispatch from Paris, Texas, says a horrible double murder was committed there on Monday night, and an attempt made to commit a third. It appears that S. P. Holmes went to his home about 10 o'clock at night and found Mrs. Holmes, his wife, Mrs. Tighe, his wife's sister, and Prof. Youmans, a music teacher from Canada, sitting in the parlor. Holmes immediately assaulted his wife with a knife. Prof. Youmans interfered, and Holmes turned on him and stabbed him to death. He then stabbed Mrs. Tighe five times, and she has since died. He then renewed his assault on his wife, but her screams brought assistance from the outside, and Holmes fled. Mrs. Holmes will recover. Holmes was arrested last night in an adjoining county, and returned to Paris. He confesses the crime, and says he was compelled to commit the deed hrough jealousy.

PERIQUE TOBACCO—A subscriber wishes to know where and by whom Perique tobacco is grown and how it is maged.

Perique tobacco is exclusively a product of Louisiana. It is grown no-where else in the world. It is not the special variety that makes the distinctive characteristics of this tobacco, but the method of handling and curing. It is grown mainly in St. James parish, Louisiana, by the Acadians, the descendants of the French colony which was expelled from Acadia, now Nova Scotia, in 1755. The cruelty practiced by the English soldiery in driving the whole population on shipboard, in many cases separating children from parents, wives from husbands and breaking the tender ties of lovers, forms the foundation of Longfellow's "Evangeline," one of the most pathetic poems in our language. The exiles were put off the ships all along the Atlantic coast, and while many perished through destitution and want, others found their way to the Mississippi River and ultimately joined their countrymen in Louisiana.

☞ Land deeds, land mortgages and chattel mortgages for sale at the CITIZEN office.

Asheville Tobacco Market.

[REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE CITIZEN.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 18, 1885.

Fillers—Common Lugs	$4	a$5 50
Common Leaf	6	a 9
Common Bright Leaf	9	a15
Good " "	15	a18
Fine " "	18	a25
Smokers—Common Reddish	9	a10½
Common Bright	10	a13
Good Bright	13	a16
Fine to Extra	16	a25
Cutters—Common to Good	14	a17
Good to Fine	18	a22
Fine to Fancy	22	a30
Wrappers—Common	15	a18
Common to Medium	18	a22
Medium to Good	22	a35
Good to Fine	35	a45 55
Fancy		none

Prices remain the same, and the market is firmer.

The weather has continued dry, but warmer. More tobacco has been offered for sale showing, most of it, an improvement in quality, both as to color and character.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected Daily by

POWELL & SNIDER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 19, 1885.

APPLES—Green, per bushel, $1 00 to $1 50.
" dried, 2 to 5 cents.
BULK BACON—7 to 9; Smoked 12½ cents; shoulders 8 to 10 cents; hams 12½ to 15 cents.
BEEF—6 to 10 cents, as to quality.
BUTTER—Prime 25 to 35 cents; common 20 cents.
Beeswax—20 to 22 cents.
Beans—White $1 25 to $1 75
Coffee—Rio 11 to 14 cents; Laguayra 18 cents; Java 25 to 30 cents
Cheese—15 to 20 cents, as to quality.
Cotton Yarn—80 85 to $1 00.
Corn—80 to 90.
Corn Meal—80 to 90
Candles—Per ⅗ box, $2 50 to $2 75.
Eggs—10 to 15 cents per dozen.
Flour—$3 00 to $4 00 per sack.
Lard—10 to 12½ cents.
Molasses—Common dark 25 to 50 cents.
" Fine Syrup 50 to 75 cents.
" New Orleans 80 75 to $1 00.
Oats—65 cents.
Hay—$1 45 per cwt.
Shipstuff—$80 per ton.
Dried Peaches—8 to 12½ cts; unpeeled 4 to 6 cts.
Peas—$1 50.
Potatoes—Sweet, per bushel, $1 50.
" Irish, " " $1 to $1 50.
Sugars—Brown, 5 cents; powdered 10 cents; crushed and grantulated, 9 to 10 cents
Vinegar—30 to 50 cents per gallon.

New and Attractive

BILL OF FARE

AT THE

SPOT CASH STORE!

10 pieces 10-4 Sheeting, Bleached, at 25 cts.

5 pieces 5-4 Pillow Casing, 12½.

A big line of White Dress Goods, from 8 cts. to 37½ cts. Some very fine.

The nicest lot of Calicos ever brought to this market, 5 cts. to 7½ cts.

Summer Silks, nice quality, 40 to 50 cts.

Splendid line Dress Goods, single and double width, from 12½ to 90 cts—goods worth more money.

Table Linen, Napkins, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Towels, Lawns, Percales, Cheviots, Counterpanes, Silk and Cotton Velvets for Trimmings, Black Silks, Straw Hats, Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Children. Hand-turned Low-Cut Shoes of all kinds.

I am Agent for

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS

Fashion Sheets for May on hand, free to all.

Full Line Trout and Bass Fishing Tackle.

☞Come and see me at the SPOT CASH STORE.

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Metallic and Walnut Coffins constantly on hand. Every requisite of the business furnished. All calls day or night promptly answered. Hearse furnished when desired mk-wly

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The Arlington House,

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Mt St. Joseph Academy

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LOCATED AT HICKORY, CATAWBA County, N. C.

This institution, conducted by the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy, is situated in the healthy and picturesque town of Hickory, on the W. N. C. R. R., near the Depot. It is a Catholic institution, yet members of every denomination are received, and the greatest care will be paid to scholars.

For particulars apply to Mother Superior at Hickory, N. C.

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WHITLOCK

Still to the Front!

AND THERE TO REMAIN!

With the cheapest and most elegant assortment of Goods ever brought to Asheville. It is a well established fact that

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is and has been the attraction of Asheville.

I claim to carry the most complete assortment of my class of goods in Asheville, and to convince you of this fact, an assurance of this fact will be effected by calling at my Store and examining the beautiful display of goods that can be seen.

Just received a new line of those beautiful Lawns, at 5 cts. per yard.

A beautiful assortment of Ginghams in Plaids and Stripes.

A fresh supply of Embroideries, ranging in price from 5 cts. to $1.00 per yard.

Laces in Oriental, Cluny, Torchon, Afghan, Spanish, Point de Alicon, Russian and others, that will have to be seen to be appreciated.

In Dress Fabrics, I show some grand styles, and ask an inspection of this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Just received my second supply of new shapes, and can say with confidence that I can please the most fastidious in taste.

It would require the entire space of the CITIZEN to enumerate each article separately, but all I ask is a call and I feel confident that you will be suited.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

I have a complete Stock of everything in this line, comprising Hats, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, &c.

I am sole Agent for the celebrated DUNLAP HATS and EARL & WILSON COLLARS.

In consequence of the death of Mr. S. Whitlock, who was my Manager, the business will be continued by

H. WHITLOCK,

Under Eagle Hotel, Main St.

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Gen. C. H. Howard, Mrs. T. B. Carse, - - Chicago.
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TO SHOW YOU.

I intend to sell goods cheap and for cash in hand. My stock consists of

Bedsteads, all qualities; Burears, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, Springs, Wardrobes, Desks, Towel Racks, Parlor Suits, Carpets, Window Shades and Oil Cloths.

I will also have in a short time a nice line of

WALL PAPER.

Hoping you will call and examine my stock before buying,

I am respectfully,

mh18-sw&w P. S. McMULLEN.

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Bright Yellow Tobaccco

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SPECIAL COMPOUND FOR TOBACCO

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The almost unparalleled success that has attended the use of our Fertilizer in the past, shows that our

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is just the food required for growing GOOD, FINE, and FANCY BRIGHT YELLOW TOBACCO. We claim that our

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is especially adapted to the production of a Tobacco of ***Large Size, Smooth Leaf, Fine Texture, and Bright Lemon Color;*** and, further, that Tobacco grown by it ***Retains Color, after Curing, Unusually well.*** Superior, not only in the production of Tobacco of **Better Size Leaf, Smoother Texture and Brighter Color,** but that it can be applied to land **Much Easier, with Less Expense,** and with more uniformity; thereby insuring a much more uniform crop, which **Greatly Lessens the Cost and Labor** in cutting and housing a crop of Tobacco.

OXFORD, N. C., January 16, 1885.

Messrs. G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.:
Gents.—I have been using Ober's Special Compound for Tobacco for quite a number of years, and find it one of the best fertilizers ever used. I cheerfully recommend it to those wanting a good fertilizer for tobacco. Respectfully, FIELDING KNOTT.

TALLY HO, N. C., January 9, 1885.

G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.:
I have used Ober's Special Compound for twelve years, and prefer it to any other fertilizer. Yours truly, W. B. THOMPSON.

BEREA, N. C., January 15, 1885.

Messrs. G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.:
Gents—I have been using your Special Compound for Tobacco for several years, and it does well for me. I consider it one of the best fertilizers that is made. Yours, &c., R. T. SMITH.

☞Send for circular. A full supply of LAND PLASTER also always on hand.

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