

EUROPEAN LETTERS.

FAMILIAR FACES IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.

A Rough Road is That to Dieppe, and a Bad Trip Across the Channel—European Customs Compared with Those of America.

LONDON, September 3, 1889. Editor Citizen:—I have been in the metropolis to find it as muddy and dingy and crowded and disagreeable as it was a month ago. Yet there is hope for it, because the horrid Strand is blockaded by workmen laying mains for electric lighting, which, it is to be hoped, will banish the multitude who "peddle" news rather than fight.

On yesterday we jolted along a rapid rate over the roughest road we ever traversed from Paris to Dieppe, and there to look a very inferior steamer for England. To give you an idea of the notions that these people have of accommodating travelers, one of our ladies being fatigued we asked for a stateroom, that she might lie down for the three hours we were on the Channel. "Oh, yes; you can have it. The charge will be five shillings."

Great heavens! Seven dollars and a half for a stateroom for three hours!

Although provided with first-class tickets we scarcely found chairs or benches to sit comfortably, and were glad when the chaf. bluffs appeared and we could part company with the scabby strangers with whom we had been pent up.

A most happy coincidence occurred as we were leaving Paris. The long train was almost filled, and as we were late we anxiously sought a compartment, when we heard our name called, and behold, five splendid North Carolina gentlemen were ready to accompany us and take us into their carriage. This party consisted of three gentlemen and two ladies, the Messrs. Wood and sisters, of Edenton.

We had last met as members of the happy company sailing across the sound from Edenton to Avoca, and you may be sure this meeting was appreciated by us. How earnestly each inquired for the latest news from the dear old State, which happily was all good, and compared notes of experiences in Europe. We concluded that they had not had as fine a time as we, but they will stay longer and be able to visit the Highlan' 's of Scotland, which we wish to do if we only had the time.

One of the great pieces of rendezvous for Americans in London is the office of Brown, Shipley & Co. Their letters of credit are universally used, and they have proven exceedingly polite and accommodating. This morning, among scores of States folk there, we met Mr. Frank S. Cox, who is here you again for a fortnight, we lay later than we, but by a faster steamer, so that he will be again at Battery Park by the date of our arrival in New York.

No doubt you are glad to think that this will probably be the last of our European letters, and as we may not have a chance to here you again for a fortnight, we will inflict a little mornalizing, which the discomforts of London always have a tendency to develop.

We have endeavored to compare the United States with the European countries that we have been so fortunate as to visit, and the result is to make us more and more satisfied with our own, and thankful that our destiny is to live and die a citizen of America. In many respects we are even now ahead, not only in the comforts but the decencies of life. To have gained this pre-eminence in the short space of one century, to compare with these nations of olden wealth and the experiences of many hundreds of years, can be accounted for in no other way than by the superiority of our form of government, and it surely behooves every man true to his nation to guard this safely from every threatened contamination. No unprincipled man can deny the great advantages we enjoy over any other government, while the two republics of Europe, Switzerland and France; the first is oppressed by the necessity of protecting itself from encroachment of its more powerful neighbors and the latter is so imbued with the spirit of royalty that we must think its existence limited.

Take time to read Dr. Strong's book, descriptive of our land, and you must be convinced, as we are, that it is destined to stand at the head of the list of nations and that, too, ere the lapse of many more years. What can prevent this? Only two things can do so; the excessive introduction of foreign peoples and the muzzling of the press.

The first of these dangers may be checked by an educational qualification to the right of suffrage. Let no man white or black, foreign or native, who hereafter becomes of age, or who is America be permitted to vote until he can read, write, and speak the English language. If this were done, the present might be to educate the voters in the science of self-government, provided, it can itself be kept free from restriction and dictation of demagogues and party bosses. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but probably never to be perfectly attained. The necessity for two parties is manifest and while an evil, is an unavoidable one; but if our newspapers will only speak out boldly, and keep the voters informed in sincerity and truth of the good or evil of the party, the people will be trusted to properly elect themselves by sooner or later "turning the rascals out."

Let THE CITIZEN set the example of independent fairness, and boldness in discussing every public matter, and every public man, and then if it dies as its enemies predict, it will have done its duty, and the people of having lived an honest advocate of the people's interests.

The difference between English and American newspapers, we saw exemplified this morning. Seeing a crowd collected at a window, we squeezed in to hear a speech, and lo! it is a blasted funny, "we know," and anxious to see any fun, we gazed anxiously at the last issue of Allensline an illustrated comic (?) paper. Well, we concluded, if one of these jokes or cartoons should appear in Puck or Judge they would go into mourning for the rest of their lives. Absolutely devoid of all point, and, in a word, the opposite party. Long may they both live and continue their good work; and may their example be followed, and the destiny of America assured, and grander than ever the most confident of her children at this day can imagine.

T. W. P.

CHARITY MONEY STOLEN.

A Conspiracy Amongst City Officials to Steal.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., September 18.—An unpleasant scandal has come to the light in the city government. City councilman Sidney D. Waters and Peter Duerber and policeman William Gillespie are under bond to answer the charge of appropriating to their own use the money and supplies contributed for the relief of those who suffered by the recent great fire. Another man by the name of Robt. Lutz is also arrested and gave bail, but he has jumped his bond and search is being made for him. It was his revelation that led to the arrest of the others named. After this he disappeared and the supposition is that he was paid to abscond. Bitter feeling prevails over the exposure. At a meeting held here it was resolved to protect the city's good name by prosecuting to the full extent of the law all who are suspected of complicity in the disgraceful proceedings. Warrants were sworn out by A. M. Cannon, chairman of the relief committee, for the arrest of Waters, Duerber and Gillespie on the charge of grand larceny and they were arrested. It is understood that other warrants will be sworn out tomorrow, and those long suspected of complicity in the conspiracy existed in the council for the purpose of looting, and a prominent citizens' committee has been organized to protect the people against a recurrence of official misconduct of this character. They have been the disgrace that has fallen upon the city and are determined to let no guilty persons escape.

THE BAILEY COTTON.

A New Grade of Cotton Which is Being Cultivated.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 18.—Cotton planters in this State are watching with particular interest the practical tests, on a large scale, of the merits of what is known as the "Bailey" cotton, which takes its name from Hector Bailey, a colored man, who was its discoverer in Harnett county in 1885. The stalk resembles that of ordinary cotton, but is stouter. The leaves differ widely from those usually seen. They are very long and shaped like a hand. The flowers are of large size, and so are the bolls, which are large, and very black, while the staple is nearly as long as that of sea island cotton, and is silky in texture. It was at first thought that this cotton was the result of a crossing of the okra plant with ordinary cotton, but it is now known that this idea was erroneous, and that the cotton was the result of a new variety of upland cotton. Capt. Octavius Coke, a well known planter near Raleigh, has several acres of the "Bailey" cotton in growth, which is now maturing. There is an offer of sixteen cents per pound for the cotton, which is all specially ginned. The seed will be sold by the Bailey Cotton Company of this city, which sells county rights. The plantation of Capt. Coke is upland, but a few miles west of here this cotton is being tested on bottom land. An inspection of the plants shows that they are heavily fruited and have stood remarkably well the trying ordeal of a cold and wet summer.

GRAVENEED RACES.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The rain came down at intervals at the Gravesend race course to-day, and the track in consequence was very heavy. Notwithstanding this, the attendance was good, and the races excellent. The favorites had a hard time of it, and outsiders won the bulk of events. The winner of the opening event, Philander, was so little thought of that but one ticket was sold on mutuals, which paid \$68 and \$51 for the place.

Second race—sweepstakes for three year olds, mile; Philander won, Cartoon second, Sluggard third. Time 1:54.

Third race—handicap all ages, mile and one-sixteenth; Castaway won, Diablo second, Little Minch third. Time 1:54.

Fourth race—sweepstakes for two year olds, six furlongs; Gregory won, Tulla Blackburn second, June Day third. Time 1:18 1/2.

Fifth race—selling for two year olds, five furlongs; King William second, Mamie B. third. Time 1:03 1/2.

Sixth race—heavy weight handicap all ages, six furlongs; Eolo won, Young Duke second, Jennie McFarland third. Time 1:17 1/2.

PROTEST OF THE DOCK COMPANY.

LONDON, September 18.—The directors of the dock companies have sent a protest to Cardinal Manning and the Lord Mayor, pointing out cases of violence on the part of the strikers since the agreement for the settlement of the strike was arrived at, and stating that a number of the strikers are refusing to submit to the terms of the agreement. They ask the Cardinal and the Lord Mayor to use their influence in the interest of peace. A conference was held to-day between Cardinal Manning, Lord Mayor and the directors of the dock companies relative to the attitude of the strikers. Cardinal Manning promised that he would exhort the strikers to observe their agreement not to molest the blacks. The Lord Mayor said he would issue a proclamation against the riotous demonstrations by the strikers.

WRECK OF A YACHT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 18.—The steam yacht Leo, seventeen tons burden, started from Lorain Sunday afternoon for Cleveland having on board John B. Tunte, J. D. Lawley, T. P. Ritter, Benjamin Kline, S. D. Knight, D. A. Lawler, Capt. Sam. Root, Fred Pelow and an engineer from Detroit, name unknown. The weather became tempestuous later in the day, and as the coast is rough, with no harbor that they could reach, the yacht was wrecked, and the bodies of Ritter and D. A. Lawler were found to-day floating in the lake. The water is very rough.

TO BE TREATED AS PIRATES.

ROME, September 18.—The English and Italian governments have signed a more stringent anti-slavery agreement than has hitherto existed. The new agreement declares the slave trade traffic to be an act of piracy and enables cruisers to deal more promptly with captured slavers. The Mediterranean is excluded from the operations of the treaty.

FROST IN THE WEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18.—Frost last night is reported throughout northern Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan, but no damage was done of any consequence. The thermometer did not at any point get below 39°. The corn crop is reported safe from frost—even a worse one than that of last night.

CHICAGO REVIEW.

Business in the Grain Center During Yesterday's Session.

CHICAGO, September 18.—The wheat market was more active and stronger, with an undertone decidedly bullish, and the feeling nervous. Fluctuations were again narrow and trading to a large extent local, though there was more buying for foreign account reported both here and in New York. The opening figure here for the leading futures was 46c. above yesterday's closings, and by noon the market gradually climbed up another 1/2c. to 79 1/2c. for December and 83 1/2c. for May. No excitement attended the advance, for the news that came over the wires was so favorable to holders that a higher range of prices was inevitable and the local scalping crowd were not long in shifting to the outside. Offers were at no time large. Outside markets were all stronger. New York and St. Louis averaging nearly 1c. higher, with cash wheat in St. Louis doing better. This was one of the strongest features of the market here to-day. At no time during the day did prices get below outside quotations of yesterday, and the final closing range was at the top, being 5/16c. higher for the day.

A fair trade was reported in corn and the feeling prevailing was somewhat firmer. The market opened a shade better than yesterday's closing, was steady for a time, then advanced 1/4c., eased off 1/2c., ruled firm and closed 1/2c. higher than yesterday. There was little more bullish sentiment on near futures, still there was considerable selling of October around 33 1/2c. and also May at 34 1/2c. The better tone was influenced some by the advance in wheat and also moderate stimulated receipts and cold weather. Transactions were mainly local and fluctuations narrow.

A feature of the oat market was its strength and an advance of 1/2c. in near futures, due to an increased demand from shorts and light offerings. More deferred futures were quiet and a shade firmer.

Trading was only moderate in mess pork and the feeling was not very bullish, but a little change. Trading was chiefly in November and January.

A light trade was reported in lard. There was only a moderate trade in short ribs. Prices exhibited very little change.

A NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

Advocated by Mr. Chamberlain at Huddersfield.

LONDON, September 18.—Speaking at a political meeting at Huddersfield last evening, Joseph Chamberlain predicted that an alliance between the liberal unionists and conservatives would continue until the agitation in favor of a separation of England and Ireland was killed. He then returned to the time the alliance was formed that it meant his sacrificing for a long time many cherished political objects, but he had found that he had not been called upon to make any sacrifice. The government was carrying liberal legislation through parliament, and the leaders of the opposition were working together and to trust each other. He agreed with the suggestion of Lord Hartington that a new national party ought to be formed, pledged to effect internal reforms in Great Britain and Ireland, and whose policy should be the maintenance of unity and the strengthening of the empire. "The Gladstonians," he said, "are breaking up. Their centre of gravity is now in their tail. Their head has lost all its directing energy. Sections of the Gladstonian party are adopting political heresies, and favor resistance to law and socialism. If a new party was organized, its program would be to get removed from the new doctrines of the ultra-radicals as from the fossil torus of the past." He was confident that many Gladstonians would be glad to adhere to such new party which would constitute strong parliamentary power.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Asked to Shoulder Pierpont's War Time Debt.

RICHMOND, Va., September 18.—Gov. Lee has received an official communication from H. H. Hart, third auditor of the treasury department, Washington, D. C., informing him of a recent decision of the accounting officers of the treasury "respecting certain moneys advanced of the United States government to Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia in 1865."

From this it appears that Daniel Lamb, disorganizing agent of the United States government deposited to the credit of Francis H. Pierpont as governor of Virginia and so recognized at that time by the United States, and by the State of Virginia, the following moneys: In Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, November 19, 1861, \$7,500; in the Northwest Bank of Virginia, Wheeling, November 18, 1861, \$7,500; and May 1 1863 \$1,923, total \$16,923. This money was given to Pierpont, it seems, under an appropriation for supplying arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in revolted States. It is presumed that the present officers of the treasury department wish the State of Virginia to shoulder this debt of Pierpont's, and to pay back into the treasury of the United States the money advanced to him to arm loyal citizens. Virginia then being what was called a "revolted State."

INSPECT THE WONDERFUL CREATION OF EIFFEL'S GENIUS.

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Herr Kartzoff, a Russian engineer responded. Upon rising to speak he received an ovation, cries of "vive la Russie," "vive la France," drowning his men and saying that "Russia's science, which was still young, had obtained its inspiration from France."

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ROYAL FOLKS IN MOTION.

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OUR INFANT NAVY.

MR. TRACY FOLLOWING IN WHITNEY'S FOOTSTEPS.

He decides to build two more big cruisers, and orders for their construction will be immediately given, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18.—Secretary Tracy to-day finally decided to build two three thousand ton cruisers in the government navy yards. Before taking this action he made inquiry of the ship builders as to whether there was any possibility of modifying the designs for vessels retaining near the full strength and speed so as to secure bids within the limit of the cost fixed by Congress. The ship builders were of the opinion that this could not be done. One firm replied that under such circumstances they could reduce their bid by \$40,000, but this would still leave the bid far in excess of the appropriation. Secretary Tracy regarded the law as mandatory upon him to construct ships, and that he had the discretionary power to build them in the navy yards if the bids were too high in his judgment, even if they fell within the limit fixed by Congress. So to-day, as already stated, he decided to undertake the work, and orders will immediately issue to carry out his intention.

One vessel complete will be built at the New York navy yard, as well as the machinery for the other, while the hull and boilers of the second vessel will be constructed at the Norfolk navy yard. By this arrangement one set of patterns can be made to serve for both ships, being first used at New York and then sent to Norfolk. It was believed that under ordinary circumstances both vessels could be constructed at New York, but that yard is now pretty well occupied with work and it was also the secretary's wish to distribute as far as could be done, having due regard to economical construction.

It might be mentioned that the wishes of California residents to have the vessels built at the Mare Island navy yard were carefully considered; but the fact that the cost of the ship would probably be increased by at least \$150,000 by building it there was sufficient to turn the scale against it in the present instance, where the money is so tight.

It is true a mob cannot be convicted of murder; but such as are participants in it, if detected as many of them can and may be, can be punished on conviction by fine and imprisonment as accessories. The punishment suggested by the Chronicle is un-Republican and un-American, and carries us back to the old days of attainer.

The Chronicle yields the very point at issue by saying that a mob cannot be punished with proper severity because of its numbers. That idea carried out to the full recognizes the rights of anarchy and the impotence of law; and we are sure the laws are not impotent of the good people who will stand up to them.

LOUISIANA BONDS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—There are no new developments regarding the Seminary and Agricultural and Mechanical College bonds other than the fact that the bonds are on the market. P. F. Herwig holding \$25,000 of them. There now seems to be no doubt but that the State has been robbed of bonds amounting to \$278,400 and interest paid on them amounting to \$50,000 more, making in all \$348,400. Marshal Stoddard who was treasurer Burke's cashier up to July 1888, states that in 1888 some of the coupons of the bonds were presented for payment of the coupons, saying that about \$70,000 had been fraudulently obtained from the interest fund of the State. Major Burke replied by cable: "If any loss, every dollar shall be protected. Will sail on the first possible steamer from London."

INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK.

Comptroller of the currency Lacey has authorized the National Bank of Asheville to do a general banking business in this city with a paid-up capital stock of \$150,000. The stock of this institution has recently been increased by the addition of \$50,000 to its original capital. Notice of authorization by the Secretary of the Treasury was received by president Waddell last night.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

A board of physicians and surgeons, whose duty it is to examine the physical disabilities of ex-Union soldiers applying to the general government for pensions from Madison county, has been appointed and organized at Mars Hill. The board is composed of Dr. L. A. Harris, James K. Hardwick and K. J. Brank.

A BIG CONCERN.

The Western Dressed Beef and Provision Co., of Asheville.

Another enterprise in Asheville that is calculated to do much toward increasing the volume of business already carried on in this city, is the Western Dressed Beef and Provision Co., recently organized here with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Letters of incorporation have been issued to this concern by the clerk of the superior court, and the duration of the corporation is fixed therein at thirty years.

The general business of the company is described as the buying, selling and slaughtering of live stock, and the sale, wholesale and retail, of all kinds of meats and fish.

The incorporators of the Western Dressed Beef and Provision Co., are H. T. Collins, P. C. McIntire and Philip McIntire. One thousand shares of stock, at \$25 per share, have been issued, and outside of the number already held by the members of the corporation, the shares remaining will find ready purchasers at good figures.

H. T. Collins is president; P. C. McIntire vice-president; Philip McIntire superintendent, and J. S. West auditor of the new corporation, and the office and storage rooms of the company are for the present located at McIntire's market house on College street.

The cold storage of meats of all kinds will be a feature of the Western Dressed Beef and Provision Co's. business, and a large and well adapted warehouse is soon to be erected in some convenient section of the city.

As soon as everything gets well under way the new company expects to do a big business, not only in Asheville, but in surrounding towns, and will give employment to a large number of people. Success to the new enterprise.

A CHURCH NEEDED.

At Black Mountain Station Just East of Asheville.

THE CITIZEN has received the following appeal from a committee of ladies composed of Mesdames James A. Maney and Julia Peyton Washington, soliciting assistance in the proposed erection of a house for divine worship at Black Mountain station, on the Western North Carolina railroad, sixteen miles east of this city:

"An appeal is respectfully made to all who are charitably inclined to aid in building a church at Black Mountain station, where the need of one of any denomination, is felt. Black Mountain being the nearest point accessible to Mount Kitchie, (the highest peak east of the Rockies) is much visited, and no place in the mountains of North Carolina is more beautiful or healthful. But it is destitute of any church, and the native population being entirely unable to build one, a few visitors are making the effort to secure the needed assistance. Any contributions, however small, will be cheerfully accepted. Further information cheerfully rendered by the Rev. J. H. Postell, Asheville, N. C.

MRS. JAMES A. MANEY, Mrs. Julia P. Washington."

We hope that those who are able to do so, will liberally aid the ladies in establishing a suitable building for religious purposes at Black Mountain station.

UN-REPUBLICAN AND UN-AMERICAN.

The Chronicle, on the subject of punishment of lynchings says: "If North Carolina intends to assert her power, and to maintain her dignity, no alternative is left. Laws must be enacted to deter lynchings. It would be next to impossible to convict a mob of murder; but a wholesome statute would be that sequestrating the property of all those engaged in any lynching."

It is true a mob cannot be convicted of murder; but such as are participants in it, if detected as many of them can and may be, can be punished on conviction by fine and imprisonment as accessories. The punishment suggested by the Chronicle is un-Republican and un-American, and carries us back to the old days of attainer.

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MR. E. S. SIMMONS.

Member of the Legislature from Beaufort, at the session of 1883, and a gentleman of remarkably fine intelligence and varied information, will shortly arrive in Asheville, for the purpose of delivering a lecture, which will no doubt prove equally interesting and instructive to those who hear it. Since he served in the General Assembly Mr. Simmons has completely lost his eyesight, which accounts for his entering the lecture field. The date of his appearance in this city will be announced later.

ROBBERY OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION DISCOVERED.

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RELEASED ON BAIL.

Foster Finds a Bondsman and Doesn't Go to Jail.

Sandy Foster, colored, who went gunning for Robert Smith, also colored, Tuesday night, had a hearing before Mayor Blanton in the police court yesterday morning. Sandy looked remarkably cool and calm for a man who had fired a couple of big leaden bullets at his fellow traveler along life's torn-up road the evening previous, and the thought of going to jail seemed to be the farthest away from his razed-blazed mind.

He paid close attention, however, to the evidence given into the court by the man he had tried to puncture with the aforesaid bullets, and when that part of the testimony was reached wherein the honesty of Sandy was discussed by the plaintiff, the former's features were visibly affected. A snarl of scorn, and a look of withering contempt were conspicuous in his hitherto unconcerned countenance, and it was plain to all beholders that Sandy did not like to have his little peccadilloes and "indiscretions" laid open to the gaze of a curious public—a public that delights in attending courts for the sole purpose of witnessing the untangling of the skeins of varied and general depravity and the systematic dissection of private characters by the inquisitorial defenders of the law.

At the conclusion of the testimony it was evident that Sandy was "in for it,"