Asheville Daily Gazette.

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HANNA ELECTED.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12.—On the joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature today Marcus A. Hanna was elected to fill both the long and the unexpired term ending March 4, 1899, and the following term in the United States senate. The vote was: Hanna, 73; McKisson, 70; Lentz, 1; absent, 1.

Senator Burke of Cleveland offered a resolution in the senate demanding an investigation into the charges that $1,750 had been offered by alleged agents in the interest of Senator Hanna for the vote of Representative Otis. The motion was not acted upon, and the senate went into the joint session.

In the house of representatives Otis said it was due the house and himself to make an investigation of the bribery charge before proceeding further in the election of a United States senator, and then offered a resolution accordingly. The motion was lost.

NO INDIAN UPRISING.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Official despatches today from the Indian agents in Oklahoma say that thre is no truth in the reported Indian massacre.

New York, Jan. 12.—Despatches from Perry, Wichita and other points near the scene of the reported Indian uprising say it is absolutely unjrue. The semiloles are giving no signs of uprising.

Malaga grapes 10c, Raisins 5c and 22c. Currants 10c., Citron, 15c., Dates and Prunes 7½c., Mixed Nuts 12c., Bananas 10c and 15c. per dozen.—S. H. Chadwick, 22 Patton avenue.

STONEWALL JACKSON

Mr. Wendling's Address at the Opera House.

A Graphic Description of the Great General.

His Humble Piety and His Vaulting Ambition.

Puritan and Cavalier Combined, A True American.

The Secret of His Success and Grant's the Same—The Divine Purpose of the War as Seen in its Results.

The Hon. George R. Wendling delivered his famous lecture on Stonewall Jackson in the Y. M. C. A. star course last evening at the opera house before a large audience. Before the lecture selections of music were rendered by Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Houser on the piano and violin.

Mr. Wendling was introduced to the audience by the Rev. Thomas Lawrence, D. D.

"Great men," said Mr. Wendling, "are never accidents. What are they but swift shuttles in the web of history, weaving the destiny of nations? There is a deep lesson to us as a nation in the career of Stonewall Jackson, whose character bore memorable weight. There was a divine purpose in his life."

Mr. Wendling then spoke of the career of Jackson at the beginning of the war, and traced his military movements and achievements with wonderful vividness to his fatal wounding at Chancellorsville. He described Jackson in 1861 as a modest man of thirty-seven years, mounted on his old sorrel horse, and with his heels turned outward he was the awkwardest man in either army. He was reticent, thoughtful, abstracted. He looked often and steadily into the sky and his lips moved often in prayer. Could such a man be safely trusted?. Within forty days that question was answered. His character presented the paradox of the most humble piety and the most vaulting ambition, but in some men ambition is but a craving for opportunity.

The battle of Mannassas, the onslaught of the federals, the retreat of the confederates and the rally behind the troops of Jackson and the subsequent rout of the federals were described with great dramatic effect.

"There is Jackson, standing like a stonewall."

Here the lecturer left his theme to philosophize. Internal conflict in a nation as well as an individual is necessary to a higher life. He was a necessary link in American history. Slavery was a mere episode. Its existence was a blight and its extinction a blessing, but God had a higher purpose than the destruction of slavery by the war, far beyond the ken of American statesmen. Two distinct types of civilization had contested for supremacy on this continent. Only one nationality among the several which had borne sway had impressed itself upon the country and that was the English. But the impulse was a double one, that of the Puritan and that of the cavalier. These two have never lived in peace and never will. They are different in social life and civil polity. The outcome is resulting in one nineteenth century American, out of two eighteenth century Englishmen. The mixing and fusion of the north and south as producing the true American with the best in the Puritan and cavalier retained and their faults eliminated."

Jackson was a thorough cavalier and yet he was, in certain respects of his character, a Puritan of the Puritans. So he was a typical American.

The secret of the success of Jackson and that of Grant were the same. The lecturer then entered upon the confederate campaign in the valley of Virginia in 1862. Jackson was now major general, and he thanks God now, who withholds no good thing. The authorities at Richmond interfere in his military plans and he resigns his commission. He will tolerate no interference. The authorities yield and he withdraws his resignation. Then begins that remarkable campaign. In its prosecution he gave evidence that he valued nothing so much as victory. In this he was like Grant.

He had risen to a full comprehension of what war meant.

General Woolsey has but recently been lecturing to the military cadets of England upon the tactics of Stonewall Jackson. No exploit of modern generalship approaches it, except a portion of Napolean's campaigns. Turn to your books, young ladies and gentlemen. You will find no general who in three months wrought such havoc, fraught with such far reaching results."

There were three qualities of character which were possessed both by Grant and Jackson—secrecy, tenacity and recklessness of cost. They both practiced the hurling of masses of men in quick succession upon the enemy at whatever cost.

The brilliant career of Jackson was now graphically portrayed by the lecturer at the battle of Chancellorsville. In that battle the fate of a whole army depended upon the life of a single man, Stonewall Jackson. That battle marked the climax of the success of the confederate arms. Within sixty days the cause of the confederacy went down into the valley of defeat at Gettysburg.

Then came Grant.

In closing Mr. Wendling said that he believed that in some mysterious way Jackson sustained a peculiar relation with God. He had been compared with Cromwell, but never was there a falser estimate. Jackson was absolutely sincere. His spirit was catholic. "We must not hate these enemies of ours." The muse of history will write the name of Jackson as an American soldier. He trusted fully in God. His last national words were, "It is all right." Lincoln, Lee, Grant and millions of those who wore the blue and the grey and have passed to a higher life, the lecturer believed, have seen with Jackson the purpose of the war in a great nation composed of one people instead of two, and now realize that "It is all right."

PENSION LIST PUBLICATION.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A general newspaper crusade for the publication of the pension list as a preventative of fraud has been brought to the attention of congress in the shape of a bill, introduced today by Representative Beach of Ohio. It provides that the commissioner of pensions shall annually issue a true statement, compiled from records of the pension office, for every county of every state, setting forth the name in full and place of residence of all persons receiving pensions, the date of pension, cause of allowance, original allowance in each case and increase if any with cause alleged.

TO FREE CUBA.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 12.—The legislature unanimously adopted a rousing Cuban resolution today. It demands that the United States immediately intervene "peaceably, if it can, forcibly, if it must." A certified copy was ordered sent to the Mississippi senators and representatives with a request to lay it before congress.

THE SEIZURE OF HAINAN.

Singapore, Jan. 12.—The British gunboat Swift has been hurriedly placed in comission at Hong Kong and despatched to the Island of Hainan, which recently, it was reported, had been seized by the French.

A CITY WRECKED

THE TERRIBLE RUIN WROUGHT BY A STORM.

Many Lives Lost at Fort Smith and a Large Part of the Town Destroyed

Van Buren, Ark., Jan. 12.—The tornado that struck the little city of Fort Smith near midnight last night destroyed nearly a hundred buildings. Twenty-four dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and the list of the seriously injured mounts into the hundreds.

The strom swept completely through the resident part of the town, leaving ruin and death behind it. Several of the fallen buildings took fire, and it is known that some persons imprisoned in the wreck were burned to death.

The high school building, recently finished at a cost of $100,000, was levelled to the ground.

The work of searching for bodies among the ruins progresses slowly and it will be many hours before the list of the fatalities is complete.

TO DIVIDE NEW YORK STATE.

So As to Save its Big City From "Rural Legislation."

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Trainer of New York city, tonight introduced a bill for the creation of the state of Manhattan. This bill provides that the new state shall include the Hudson river counties and the present New York city. The long discontent over the alleged detrimental effect of rural legislation on the city inspired the bill.

YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 12.—In the debate on the urgent deficiency bill there was an injection of slight financial tinge today over the proposition to require owners of gold bullion to pay for its transportation from assay offices to the mint. Since 1879 the government has borne this expense. It was opposed by silverites, who expressed a fear that if it enter free it will be a wedge of a movement looking to the contraction of the money of the country by discouraging the production of gold. The provision remained in the bill, and it was passed.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois presented the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. It was ordered printed. At 4:40 the house adjourned.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world, for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by T. C. Smith and Pelham's Pharmacy.

HAWAIIAN DISCUSSION

Question of Annexation Before the Senate.

The Result is More Than Ever in Doubt.

Some Friends of the Treaty Have Become Weak-Kneed.

Turpie's Proposed Amendment to the Proposition.

It is That Hawaii Shall if Annexed be Governed by a Commission, Like the District of Columbia.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, today concluded in executive session his speech commencing yesterday, in favor of the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. He was followed by Senator Allen, who spoke an hour in opposition to the ratification. Then, because no other senator desired to speak, the senate at three o'clock adjourned, after having given but a little over two hours to the consideration of the treaty.

Senator Allen undertook to answer each reason given by Senator Davis why the treaty should be ratified. He claimed the whole argument of the chairman of the committee on foreign relations was based on supposition rather than fact.

At the rate of progress now being made, the debate on the treaty is apt to continue two weeks or more, and the result is now more than ever in doubt. Three or four republicans heretofore counted as sure to vote for ratification, have become weak-kneed since the debate began, but on the other hand accessions are being made daily from the democratic side. Senator Gorman is the most prominent champion of the treaty on that side, and has already made several converts. The opponents of the treaty are still loud and persistent in stating that they are in a large majority, but a careful poll shows that the advocates of ratification are not far from right when they claim they have assurances from almost sixty senators, the necessary two-thirds.

Senator Turpie of Indiana, is one democrat who favors ratification, but his support is contingent upon the treaty's amendment. The senator has in his mind a proposition, which he will probably offer before the vote is taken, providing for the admission of Hawaii into the union as a federal district, to be governed by a commission appointed by the president and who will derive their authority from congress, just as the District of Columbia is governed.

DISORDER IN HAVANA

AUTONOMIST NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED BY MOB.

Military Police Afraid to Attack the Crowd—Situation as it Concerns Americans is Very Grave.

Havana, via Key West, Jan. 12.—Havana, at this moment—1:30 p. m.—when the Key West steamer leaves, is in a terrible state of excitement. A large number of army officers and Spaniards belonging to the conservative party, have attacked the offices of the autonomist newspapers. A large crowd went to the office of El Reconcentrado, and with drawn swords slashed to pieces every object they found, shouting, "Long Live Spain," and "Death to Autonomy," after destroying the office and dispersing its inmates, the mob went to the office of La Discusion, another autonomist daily newspaper and carried out the same work of destruction. It then destroyed the office of Diario De La Marin, the old reionist morning newspaper, which has advocated autonomy lately with great enthusiasm.

At this time the military police turned out in great force, but were afraid to charge the crowd, as it was composed largely of army officers.

The attack of the mob upon the autonomist press was caused by Blanco's refusal to suppress a liberal newspaper. Everybody is waiting to see what Blanco will do. If he calls out the volunteers they probably will not obey him. They are most rabid against autonomy, and many of them were among the turbulent crowd today. He will either have to call upon the regular battalion operating around Havana or ask help from the forts.

At this moment the crowd is increasing. Gen. Garrich, of Blanco's staff, has attempted to ride through the crowd.

The situation, as it concerns Americans, is very grave. Only this morning the Spanish press strongly attacked the Americans, inciting against them the wrath of the volunteers. La Union Constitutional said the scheme for relieving the reconcentrados was a hypocritical trick designed to insult Spain. The American residents feel in grave danger. They have strongly urged General Lee to demand a warship for their protection. The American consular office is strongly guarded by troops.

BOARD OF TRADE

TONIGHT'S MEETING AT THE ASHEVILLE CLUB.

To Complete the World of Permanent Organization—An Important Meeting.

There will be a meeting at the Asheville club rooms this evening at 8 o'clock to complete the organization of a board of trade in this city, and all who are interested in the movement or in the material usefulness of Asheville are urged to be present. The committee appointed at the former meeting to suggest a plan of organization are ready with their report.

The former meeting afforded most gratifying evidences of the spontaneity of this movement, and it is earnestly hoped that there may be no falling off of interest at the meeting to be held tonight. There seems to be an instinctive feeling among our people that something must be done to counteract the hurtful influences that have recently developed hereabouts. And that that something cannot be done by individual effort, but if done at all must be done by the united action of all who feel enough interest in the city of Asheville to lend a helping hand. The committee and the Gazette urge a full attendance at tonight's meeting. "In union there is strength."

COURT MARTIAL TRIAL

The Serious Charges Against Captain Carter.

Savannah, Jan. 12.—The court martial in the case of Captain O. Carter began this morning. The court consists of Brigadier General Otis, president, and twelve members. It is the most important court martial ever held in Savannah, if not in the south. The accused, before the charges under which he is now resting were preferred against him, was one of the most prominent officers in the engineering corps. He left Savannah to join the British embassy as an attachee, and was also on the Nicaraguan canal commission. These honors hve been taken away from him, pending the court martial.

Four charges were read against Captain Carter this morning as follows:

1. Conspiring to defraud the United States government.
2. Causing false and fraudulent claims to be made against the United States.
3. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.
4. Embezzlement, as defined in section 5488 of the revised statutes.

There are ten to twenty specifications in each charge.

(After Judge Advocate General J. F. Barr had read the charges, which cover about two hundred pages of type written matter, Frank H. Blair of St. Louis, associate counsel for Carter, put in a formal plea of the statute of limitations upon all charges dating back as far as two years. He supplemented his plea with a statement from Carter to the effect that it was necessary so to plead because he was unable to submit needed evidence of innocence on old charges, because the witnesses either ware dead or their memory unreliable. The court sustained the plea.

To the other charges Carter plead not guilty. After this a recess was taken until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

NEILSON—FOTTERAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12.—Miss Louise Fotteral was married today to Thomas D. Neilson at St. Stephens church. Miss Sarah Potter of Wilmington, N. C., was maid of honor.

SPAIN OFFERS NO PROTEST

To Our War Ships Manoeuvring in the South

So Long as They Keep Away From Havana.

The West Indian Cruise Therefore Abandoned.

Great Gathering of the Naval Fleet Soon to Be in.

A Long Series of Manoeuvres Planned That are to End in a Sham Battle Near Some Southern City.

Washington, Jan. 12.—After many annoying delays, due to necessary repairs, the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron and Admiral Sicard are about to begin their much discussed cruise to Florida waters. They will compose the strongest aggregation of war vessels so near Havana since the present war begun, and in some circles it is anticipated that their close proximity to Cuba may arouse a spirit of resentment in Spain, whose government and people for three years have viewed with concern the intimation that this government proposed despatching a large number of naval vessels south of Charleston. Secretary Long has assurances from the Spanish authorities, transmitted through the state department, that the presence of the big fleet in the Gulf of Mexico this winter will not be considered significant, and so long as the ships do not operate in their manoeuvres near Havana Spain will offer no protest.

For this reason the cruise outlined for the West Indies has been abandoned and the work of the squadron will be confined to the neighborhood of Key West and the southern Florida coast.

Admiral Sicard's command will comprise all the ships now attached to the station that are in commission.

The squadron starts from Hampton Roads January 15 for Key West. The armored cruiser Brooklyn and the battle ship Massachusetts are yet at New York receiving finishing touches and will join the admiral later. All vessels on the station will be at Key West within ten days or two weeks, and with that station as the objective point for supplies, the fleet will begin a long series of manoeuvres extending probably over a period of two months, and ending by a sham battle off some of the southern cities.

INVITED TO VISIT SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Jan. 12.—The city council tonight adopted a resolution inviting the river and harbor committee of congress to visit his city on their trip south this month.

NORTH CAROLINA GEMS.

The rare beauties of nature, so well represented in Western North Carolina, are becoming better known every day, as people who are better educated in the formation and utility of minerals have from time to time shown their appreciation of these Gems by using them in all kinds of adornment.

We have decided to close out some of these gems and offer them at prices that should make them all sell in a very few days.

WE OFFER:

One lot of 41 gems at 50 cents each.
One lot of 40 gems at 60 cents each.
One lot of 109 gems at 75 cents each.
One lot of 40 gems at $1.00 each.
One lot of 32 gems at $1.25 each.
One lot of 5 gems at $1.50 each.
One lot of 3 gems at $2.00 each.
One lot of 5 gems at $2.50 each.
One lot of 3 gems at $4.00 each.
One gem for $6.00.

ARTHUR M. FIELD,
LEADING JEWELER,
Church Street and Patton avenue, Asheville, N. C.