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NO HOPE OF ACQUITTAL

Peaceful Solution of Dreyfus Affair Appears Impossible.

New Witness Yesterday Seems to Have Changed the Situation.

"If Prisoner Did Not Write Bordereau He is Still a Traitor."

Seems to be Theory Judges Must Now Work On—The Result of Carefully Planned Scheme.

Rennes, Sept. 4.—The surprise of the day in the Dreyfus court martial was the deposition of Eugene Cernuschi, the new volunteer witness, who describes himself as a political refugee and a descendant of the Serbian royal family. His deposition amounts to this: That in June, 1894, he became acquainted with Colonel Schneider, the Austrian military attaché in Paris, who, at the first meeting, volunteered the information that Dreyfus and three other officers of the French army, whom the witness has not yet named, were a band of traitors who systematically supplied the embassies with all the military secrets of France. A month later, according to the witness, Colonel Schneider opened envelopes in his presence and took therefrom plans for the mobilization of the French army, at the same time explaining that they came from Dreyfus. The witness added that he told the story to a French agent with Dreyfus had been arrested, and signed a statement, which was reduced to writing. He further said this statement should now be on government file.

When the court recovered its breath after this astounding declaration, Labori passionately demanded that the government should request Austria and the other powers to furnish evidence confirming or denying these terrific allegations, and in the name of eternal justice to at once for all time let full light on this affair. There was no response to this appeal.

A little later came another surprise. This was the announcement by one of the headquarters underlings that there was still another secret dossier at the war office, of which nobody had heard before.

Labori promptly demanded that this be produced, and later in the day the court acquiesced, ordering a secret session for the purpose tomorrow.

Such was the situation after a day full of dramatic events when an adjournment was reached, and such is the situation which aroused Rennes to a pitch of emotion which seems to threaten the sanity of some persons. It should be said at the outset, examining this sensational development, that had it occurred in the normal trial, it would be a matter of trifling importance.

The first expectation which came from Paris this afternoon might probably have been true, namely, that the volunteer witness is a lunatic. There is no corroboration of this explanation, however. On the contrary there are indications that this desperate move of Dreyfus' enemies was carefully planned.

It is learned that the first outline story was sent to Colonel Jouaust, president of the court martial, in August; also that all members of the court were acquainted with the story. Cernuschi will specify the three alleged accomplices at the secret session tomorrow. It is easy to guess that Esterhazy and Weill will be named as Dreyfus' companions in guilt.

The proposition now definitely before the court is that even if Dreyfus did not write the bordereau, he is still a traitor, and the judges must deal with the theory instead of taking refuge in an acquittal on the bordereau alone. Calm judgment and a peaceful solution of the problem now appears to be simply impossible. It might almost be said that the verdict of the court martial is no longer of much consequence, so far as public opinion is concerned. It will settle nothing beyond the custody of the prisoner's body, and it will

be surprising if life is allowed to burn in that frail tenement long after the verdict is rendered, whatever the verdict be.

Despatches from Vienna say searches of the Austrian army records show no trace of Cernuschi, nor can anything be learned about him from other sources.

Despatches from Paris this afternoon quoted Gallifet, minister of war, as saying the so-called espionage dossier contained nothing requiring secrecy, and the court might examine it in open session. This was officially denied later.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

Rennes, Sept. 4.—The court martial of Dreyfus began today with the largest attendance yet seen at the Lycee. Interest grows as the denouement approaches. Six to ten days are given as the outside limit for the duration of the trial.

The first witness was M. Cernuschi. His letter to Colonel Jouaust, offering testimony, stated that having been mixed up in the political troubles in Austria-Hungary, he sought refuge in France, where he had a friend. The friend told him that certain foreign agents in France might denounce him. Another foreign officer similarly warned him. One day, the witness said, when visiting the latter, he saw him take from his pocket a voluminous packet containing military documents. The officer said: "France one could buy anything, adding 'what is good of Jews if you don't use them?'"

Major Carriere asked the court to hold further examination of the witness behind closed doors in view of the diplomatic side of the testimony.

The second witness called was M. Andre, clerk to M. Bertillus, judge of the court of cassation, who received the confession of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry. Andre deposed that he overheard Henry exclaim: "Don't insist, I beg you. The honor of the army must be saved before everything."

The next witness was Mathematician M. Painleve, who began by eering Bertillus's system of argument to pieces. Painleve referred to the evidence before the court of cassation and protested against the version given by General Gonse of the conversation with M. Hadamarde. "Never," explained Painleve, "did Hadamarde doubt the innocence of his cousin." General Gonse mounted the stage. He insinuated that the faith of Hadamarde and Painleve in the innocence of Dreyfus had been strengthened recently. Painleve replied warmly. The two men then went at it hammer and tongs, Painleve facing General Gonse with his arms folded, and thrust home with questions and retorts until General Gonse became red in the face. General Rogot joined in the discussion.

Labori began the cross examination of Gonse regarding a certain document in the dossier to which Gonse referred, but which had not been submitted to the court. Labori not receiving satisfactory answers and finding Colonel Jouaust declined to allow him to press the matter became extremely indignant and protested with considerable warmth against Jouaust's veto of the questions. This caused a scene between Jouaust and Labori. Finally the latter asked why certain despatches from the French ambassador at Rome relative to the payment of money to Esterhazy by an Italian agent had not been included in the secret dossier presented to the court. General Gonse replied that he had not considered the despatch of sufficient importance to be included in the secret dossier. Jouaust again refused to allow some of Labori's questions.

Labori fuming with indignation was obliged to submit. He asked General Gonse who compiled the secret dossier. "I did," shouted Commandant Cuignet from the body of the hall. Commandant Cuignet came to the bar and declared he had omitted all the documents from abroad "because foreigners were interested in driving us." Commandant Cuignet added another despatch existed, relating to a conversation between a foreign sovereign and a French military attaché in the course of which the sovereign said: "What is now occurring in France is proof of the power of the Jews." This despatch was also omitted from the secret dossier. The question of the report drawn up by Cuignet and the witness dealing exhaustively with the secret dossier was introduced and General Blot arose to explain. "I gave this report," he said, "to Cavagnac, former minister of war." "When?" said Labori. "Let us have Cavagnac's explanation of what became of the report." Jouaust called for Cavagnac, but the former minister of war was not in the court room.

The court adjourned after the testimony of a couple of minor witnesses was heard.

Your choice of our entire stock of Oxford Ties at \$1.75, for this week. G. A. Means.

Washington, Sept. 4.—President McKinley is much impressed with President Schurman's description and observations regarding the Philippines. There has been no report from the Philippines commission, and it is certain that none will be submitted until every member of the commission arrives in Washington. It is intended that a full report of the commission and an individual report from each member shall be in the possession of the president when congress meets. With these in his possession, together with the data the members of the commission collected, President McKinley will submit to congress a message transmitting the whole subject for action, looking to the establishment of a government for the Philippines.

The meeting of the cabinet today was attended by all the members except Secretary Long. It was almost wholly devoted to the discussion of President Schurman's observations. It was agreed that President Schurman should be asked to prepare a special statement regarding his work, which will be made public in a few days. Its object is to remove from the public mind as much apprehension as possible regarding affairs in the Philippines.

SCHURMAN'S OBSERVATIONS

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PROVED HER RIGHT TO DEFEND THE CUP

Columbia Ran Away From Old Defender Yesterday.

Newport, Sept. 4.—Columbia won the right to defend the cup against Shamrock in brilliant fashion today, by defeating Defender over a triangular course of thirty miles by ten minutes and seven seconds. Columbia ran away from Defender. It was Defender's weather, but it made no difference to Columbia, for she gave the old boat the worst beating yet.

From all appearances Columbia would have won by twelve or thirteen minutes, for on the last leg an unnecessary tack was made in order to lessen the lead. The wind held between eleven and twelve knots throughout.

The two will race tomorrow for a cup offered by William Goodard, of Providence.

MURDER NEAR HOT SPRINGS.

Mrs. Frances Arrwood Shot through a Crack in the Door.

Special to The Gazette. Marshall, N. C., Sept. 4.—Word has just been received from Hot Springs of a most brutal murder which took place in that town Saturday at midnight. Mrs. Frances Arrwood, living near Deep Water bridge, was shot. She died Sunday about noon. The woman made a statement before a justice of the peace to the effect that Tom Good, Jr., about 21 years of age, did the shooting. She could tell it was he only by his voice, as she did not see him. He did the shooting from the outside, firing through a crack in the house.

The deceased woman leaves four small children. Good escaped and has not been apprehended. His father, who is a most respectable citizen of Hot Springs, is nearly prostrated over the terrible affair.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the woman came to her death from a pistol shot fired by the hands of Tom Good.

204 ARRESTS.

Record Made by Asheville Police Force Last Month.

The police department of Asheville made 204 arrests during the month just closed. One hundred and thirty-nine of these were tried before Police Justice Brown. Most of the offenses were against city ordinances, as but nine of them were bound over to the October term of the criminal court. Four cases

were appealed to the superior court and judgment was continued in ten cases. Four defendants were discharged and eleven declared not guilty. Judgment was suspended in eleven cases. Over \$700 was imposed during the month in fines, a little more than \$300 of which was collected in cash and the rest worked out, or is being worked out, at 50 cents a day on the city streets.

The Asheville police force is composed of Police Justice Brown, Chief Lyerly, Captain Jordan and nine patrolmen: Ballard, Collins, Taylor, Page, Allison, Chappell, Bradley, Jarvis and Garrison. Four patrolmen go on duty at 1 p. m. and are relieved at 1 a. m. by four more, who remain on twelve hours from 8 a. m. and the captain 12 hours, from 8 p. m. One policeman is on duty at the passenger station 12 hours, from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. The beats of the other four men lie between Patton avenue and South Main street, South Main street and College street, College street and North Main street, and North Main street and Patton avenue.

The policemen have recently been ordered by the board of aldermen to be sworn in as deputy sheriffs. The state laws require that a state warrant must only be served by a sheriff, and so the policemen are sworn in, as it is not always convenient to get a sheriff.

Police Justice Brown was elected last June and gets \$500 a year. Chief Lyerly is serving his third term as chief and draws \$75 a month. He was a patrolman three years and as special policeman three or four years before being elected chief. Captain Jordan is serving his second term as captain, drawing \$60 a month. He was on the force two years before his appointment as captain. The patrolmen draw \$50 a month.

The sanitary inspector, plumbing inspector, janitor of the city hall and street superintendents are clothed with the power of policemen. There are also a number of watchmen in the city who have the power of policemen to give them power to arrest on their premises. They draw no pay from the city.

BASEBALL GAMES YESTERDAY

At Brooklyn— R. H. E.
 Brooklyn 3 6 1
 New York 2 7 1
 Batteries: Kennedy and McGuire; Gettig and Wilson.

Second— R. H. E.
 New York 4 9 3
 Brooklyn 5 6 5
 Batteries: Seymour and Wilson; Hughes and Farrell.

At Cincinnati— R. H. E.
 Cincinnati 6 10 2
 Cleveland 3 12 2
 Batteries: Hawley and Peitz; Hughes and McAllister.

Second game— R. H. E.
 Cincinnati 8 9 2
 Cleveland 1 6 4
 Batteries: Taylor and Wood; Schmidt and Duncan.

At Philadelphia— R. H. E.
 Philadelphia 3 8 3
 Washington 2 8 2
 Ten innings. Batteries: Platt and McFarland; McFarland and Roach.

Second— R. H. E.
 Philadelphia 17 18 2
 Washington 0 4 4
 Batteries: Frazer and McFarland; Weysing and Roach.

At Boston— R. H. E.
 Boston 4 7 0
 Baltimore 1 10 4
 Batteries: Willis and Bergen; Howell and Smith.

At St. Louis— R. H. E.
 St. Louis 2 7 5
 Louisville 14 18 3
 Batteries: Young and Schreckengost; Phillippi and Zimmer.

Second— R. H. E.
 St. Louis 2 6 3
 Louisville 1 3 2
 Called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Batteries: Powell and Schreckengost; Woods and Zimmer.

At Chicago— R. H. E.
 Chicago 2 9 1
 Pittsburg 7 13 3
 Batteries: Griffith and Chance; Tannehill and Schriver.

Second game— R. H. E.
 Chicago 4 12 6
 Pittsburg 4 9 2
 Batteries: Taylor and Chance; Chesbro and Bowerman.

THE UNIFORM HIGH

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ALTGELD SPEAKS

Lays Down an Advanced Platform for His Party.

Including Government Ownership of Railroads and Farms.

The Referendum, Free Silver and the "Jefferson of Nebraska"

Denounces the War in the Philippines and Invites those Opposed to Chicago Platform to Leave the Party.

New York, Sept. 4.—Ex-Governor Altgeld got a rousing reception from the Chicago platform democrats when he was introduced at their meeting at Cooper Union today. He spoke at length. He said in part:

"Today the world is making its fight for financial and industrial freedom, and again we see the government, the commercial interests and the powerful influence of society in opposition, and striving to defeat the new movement."

"Nearly every government in the world, excepting ours, owns the telegraph lines and the telephone lines, and most of the governments of the civilized countries of the earth own and operate the railroads, and, as in the case of municipal ownership, govern-



JOHN P. ALTGELD.

mental ownership of roads gives the people the carrying service for but little more than half what private ownership charges. The great trusts and monopolies levy tribute upon every man, woman and child in the land to satisfy greed, while the great mass of the people must sell their products in the world's competitive markets.

"You ask, 'Can these monopolies be destroyed?' I answer 'No.' Most of them cannot be destroyed. Concentration and monopoly can greatly cheapen production, and if the people at large got the benefit of it then concentration and monopoly would shorten the hours of labor and advance civilization. They would improve the condition of all men and of all women. The trouble now is that the benefits of cheapened production do not go to the people, but go into the pockets of a few greedy men.

"It has also become apparent that the principle of permitting private individuals to have absolute title to land must result in giving those who acquire that title the right to order every one off, or to prescribe the conditions upon which any other person can remain. Carried to its logical consequence this

(Continued on fifth page.)

Money Saved

is Money Made

If there is anything you can use in the lot of Novelties we are

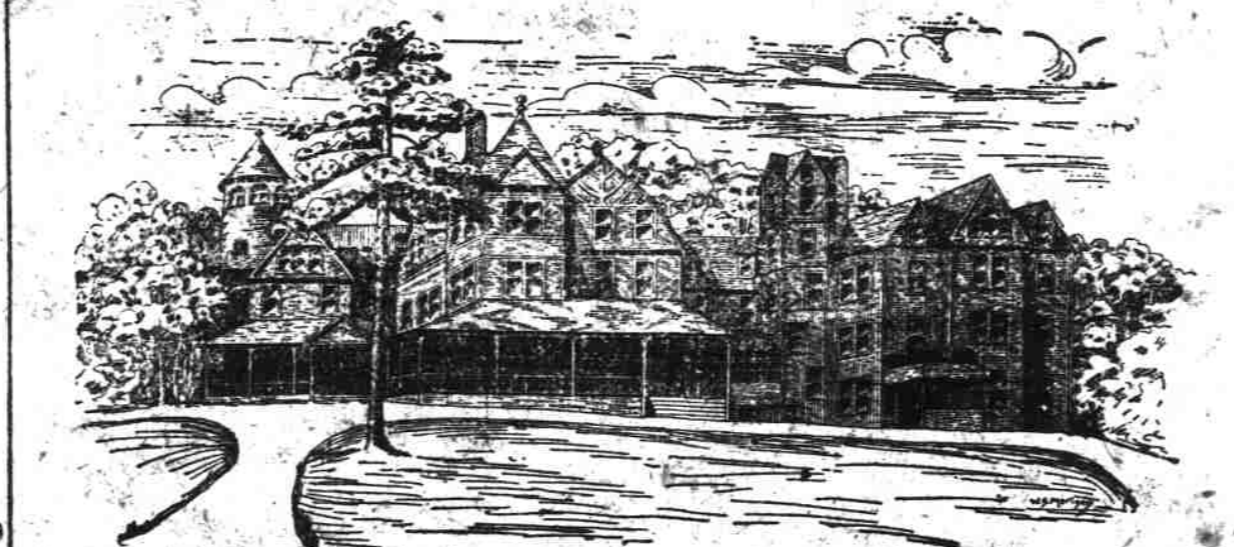
Closing Out

It will certainly save you money to buy them.

Arthur M. Field.

Corner Church Street and Patton Ave.

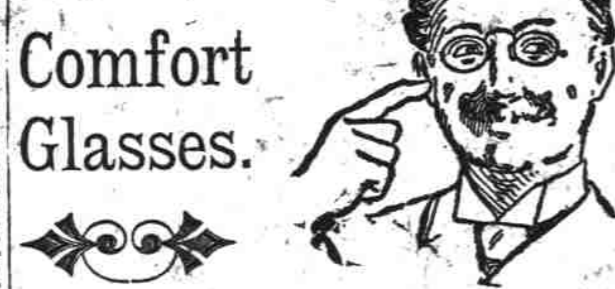
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