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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

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ESTERHAZY TRAITOR

Important Testimony From French Foreign Office

Created a Sensation in Dreyfus' Trial Yesterday.

Labori's Attempt to Refute the Generals Again Blocked.

Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi Have Not Yet Appeared But Dreyfus' Friends Still Hope.

Rennes, Sept. 6.—It will be sufficient merely to name the events crowded into today's session of the Dreyfus case to indicate the strain put upon the nerves and emotions of the actors and spectators of the great tragedy enacted here. The day began with a weak attempt by the generals to retrieve the blunder of Monday in introducing the witness Cernuschi. Major Carriere, the government prosecutor, sought to withdraw Cernuschi. He announced in the secret session that Cernuschi's character proved to be so bad on investigation that the prosecution did not desire to offer his evidence. President Jouaust refused to permit the withdrawal of the witness and Cernuschi told his story. What it was has not transpired. It is known, however, that the witness at length pleaded illness and was put to bed in his hotel.

Then followed the examination of fresh documents from Paris, after which ex-Minister Trarieux returned to the stand and delivered an address, full of interruptions and dramatic incidents, in which he dealt with the Esterhazy-Picquart branch of the case.

Never in the course of this terrific affair have the exalted conspirators against justice submitted to such a scourging as the eloquent ex-minister of justice put upon them.

Paleologue, who represents the foreign office at the trial, was called during one of the interruptions of Trarieux's speech. He frankly declared there existed at the foreign office a statement made by Count von Munster, the German ambassador, on behalf of his government, to Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, that the embassy had constant dealings with Esterhazy of the nature of those charged against Dreyfus.

Then the generals tried to defend themselves against this assault. They had been allowed to resent and resist Trarieux's attacks point by point as suited them, but when Labori attempted to refute the generals in turn, he was arbitrarily deprived of his privilege again and again, until finally, quite exhausted, the lawyer gave up the vain effort and sank into his chair. Du Paty de Clam's long expected deposition came and was a disappointment.

The examination of witnesses is now practically completed, unless Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi appear. Dreyfus' friends tonight are still confident that a vindication of the prisoner will come from Berlin and Rome.

THE COURT MARTIAL

Rennes, Sept. 6.—Two hours of the court-martial of Dreyfus was spent behind closed doors this morning when the open session of the court-martial began. Senator Trarieux resumed his deposition, which had been interrupted by the adjournment of the court yesterday. Trarieux declared Savignaud a perjurer, and that two officers visited Savignaud before the court-martial opened, Trarieux hinting that the officers drilled Savignaud on the testimony he should give.

Picquart arose and denied Savignaud's story. A striking incident occurred when Commandant Lauth asserted that Picquart always showed the greatest contempt for officers of his bureau, asserting that once Picquart brought to the general staff in the presence of Mesdames Henry and Lauth a woman, Madam D—, who was the wife of

a magistrate and Lauth intimated, was Picquart's mistress. Picquart arose and cried: "I protest, absolutely." At the same time there arose from the spectators a chorus of indignant cries of "canaille," "cochon" and "miserable." The gendarmes were ordered to suppress the outbursts of indignation which had been evoked by Lauth in publicly naming a woman in a scandalous connection.

General Zurlinden, formerly minister of war, followed Commandant Lauth at the witness bar. General Zurlinden said the minister of justice persuaded him to send Picquart before the military court. Trarieux replied to Zurlinden, reproaching him with Picquart's ten months in prison. Labori asked a question of Zurlinden regarding the Petit Bleu. Jouaust refused to put the question on the ground that the court was engaged in the trial of Dreyfus and not of the Picquart affair. Labori insisted, taking the ground that the Petit Bleu demonstrated the guilt of Esterhazy and consequently was very important for Dreyfus.

Labori asked that Paleologue, the expert of the foreign office, be consulted with reference to the reading before the court of diplomatic documents, which established irrefutably the authenticity of the Petit Bleu. Paleologue said he did not know to what documents Labori alluded. "The document," replied Labori, "in which is recounted a conversation between Del Casse, former prime minister, and Count von Munster-Ledenburg, German minister to Paris, in the course of which Munster-Ledenburg said Colonel Schwarzkoppen admitted he sent Esterhazy a number of telegraphic cards. Paleologue responded that what Labori said was quite true, and that the documents belonged to the diplomatic dossier. The declaration created a marked sensation in court. At the conclusion of Paleologue's testimony the court adjourned.

JEWS APPEAL TO GERMANY

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Representative Jews of Memphis today sent the following cablegram to Emperor William of Germany: "Relying upon your imperial majesty's well known sense of right, we Israelites of the city of Memphis, Tenn., respectfully petition you to permit any evidence within your knowledge and which may subserve the interests of justice and truth in the Dreyfus case to be submitted to the court-martial sittings at Rennes. We are emboldened to make this request from the fact that the whole civilized world is interested in the case on trial."

THE FRENCH PLOTTERS

Paris, Sept. 6.—The police are continuing their searches of houses in the provinces and numerous arrests have been made in connection with the royalist plot. The charge against the persons arrested will be that they were plotting against the government and were attempting disturbances of the public peace.

The convocation of the high court for the trial of the plotters against the government has been set for September 18.

GUERIN'S QUIET DAY

Paris, Sept. 6.—There were no disturbances today in Rue de Chabrol, where Jules Guerin continues to defy the government to arrest him. Guerin set loose a small balloon containing letters, which landed where friends got them.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST STEADILY INCREASING

Sixty two Cases There Now—Six Deaths to Date.

Jacksonville, Sept. 6.—The yellow fever at Key West is steadily increasing. A house to house canvass today revealed sixty-two cases. One death occurred today, making six up to date. The city is generally infected and a steady increase in the epidemic is looked for. Dr. Porter, in charge of the situation at Key West, says that while the situation is not discouraging a long period of quarantine is probable.

The two batteries of artillery stationed at Key West, left there for New York today on the steamer San Marco, of the Mallory steamship line.

The batteries had been ordered to Fort McPherson, but could not come on account of the refusal of the steamship companies to accept them as passengers for the state of Florida by order of the state authorities. The troops go direct to New York, where they will land. Probably they will be ordered to one of the New York forts.

ONE CASE AT MIAMI

Miami, Fla., Sept. 6.—There is a case of yellow fever here. It became known late last night, causing a slight panic, many people leaving for the north. The victim arrived here on the first of the month from Key West.

KRUGER'S REPLY UNSATISFACTORY

Cabinet to Fix Limit to Transvaal Negotiations.

London, Sept. 6.—It is understood the cabinet will meet on Friday and fix a time limit in which the Transvaal must accept or reject Chamberlain's terms. It is known that Kruger's latest reply is unsatisfactory.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It is feared that during the past twenty-four hours the probability of war has become appreciably greater." This paper prints no news except that received yesterday to justify the assertion.

Advices from various sources indicate that the acute tension in parts of South Africa continues. But unless the Boers take the initiative, which at present is improbable, it is pretty certain the issue of peace or war lies solely in the result of Friday's cabinet council, hence public attention is centered more upon signs of the times as exhibited at the army station and dock yards than in South Africa itself, though news from there is eagerly awaited, chiefly owing to the uneasy feeling that the Boers might end the diplomatic tangle by raiding the Natal.

The situation is similar to that preceding the Spanish-American war last year, when a long period of tension only resulted in war when the Maine incident set things ablaze.

A few papers yesterday saw in the Pakeman arrest another Maine explosion which is, of course, ridiculous, and the affair is taken far too seriously.

Kruger certainly made a tactical error in the arrest at this juncture, which he has already discovered as is shown by the foolish attempt to treat the matter as a mistake on the part of Dr. Smuts, the state attorney, who makes the excuse that the arrest was simply ordered by a subordinate official at Johannesburg without instructions from Pretoria.

Special correspondents are drawing harrowing pictures of Johannesburg misery which are not substantiated by private information.

The fact, only admitted yesterday for the first time in print by the Globe, is that if Britain is compelled to fight the Boers she will undoubtedly take away their independence as a punishment.

Every one, from Chamberlain down, is loud in the assertion that there is no intention to undermine the South African republic, but every one knows that war means the end of the Transvaal, just as last year it was tacitly understood that war with Spain meant the incorporation of Cuba eventually in the United States.

HOSPITAL CORPS MEN FOR PHILIPPINES

Their Enlistment Giving Gen. Sternberg Some Concern.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The work of providing hospital corpsmen and trained nurses for the Philippines continues to give the medical department some concern. Surgeon General Sternberg is awaiting a cablegram from Major Woodhull, chief surgeon at Manila, as to how many nurses will be needed and the number of hospital corps men required for the additional regiments. There are now in Manila, or on the way, 957 hospital corps men, stewards, etc. Each of the ten regiments now under orders for the Philippines will have sixteen hospital corps men, making an additional hundred.

According to calculations of the medical officers at the war department it will be necessary to have two thousand and hospital corps men ready when the fall campaign opens. A thousand remain to be enlisted, but the recruiting is progressing slowly.

For the additional ten regiments 3,204 men have been enlisted to date.

JIMINEZ ARRIVES.

Received With Open Arms at Puerto Plata—Peaceful Outlook.

Puerto Plata, Sept. 6.—General Juan Isidro Jimenez has landed here, having come from Cuba, touching at Cape

Haytien on the way. He was received at the waterside by an immense throng. His reception, arranged by General Ramon Imbert, was enthusiastic. The news of Jimenez's arrival has been sent into the interior, and it is believed that settled order and peace will soon be restored.

General Jimenez was accompanied by fifty armed revolutionists, who were taken on board the Georges Croise at Cape Haytien. The populace hailed him as the country's deliverer. A delegation of a hundred officials and prominent merchants, headed by the governor of the city, went on board the steamer to greet him, returning after an absence of nine years. The entire population was at the wharf, and escorted his carriage to headquarters, where a reception was held this afternoon, thousands waiting for hours in the intense heat to assure him of their support. Last night there was a popular demonstration with a procession of soldiers and citizens and speeches of welcome. Puerto Plata and Santiago are Jimenez's strongholds. There is some uncertainty regarding political conditions in the southern districts, and there are rumors of other aspirants planning to beat General Jimenez in that quarter.

The local press says: "The coming of General Jimenez completes the evolution. There has been no revolution. It is safe to expect an immediate revival of business." Sentiments like these are uttered on all sides, and there is no discordant note.

TEXAS LYNCHERS INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Eleven White Men Held for the Killing of the Humphreys.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 6.—The Henderson county grand jury at Athens yesterday indicted eleven white men for murder. They were charged with the lynching of the three Humphreys.

A JUSTICE SENT TO JAIL

Chattanooga, Sept. 6.—Esquire William J. Pearson, of the county court of this county, was yesterday committed to the county workhouse by Circuit Court Judge Estell to serve out a cost bill of \$175. Pearson was tried several months ago on a charge of drunkenness in office. The costs of the trial were taxed to him. Failing to pay Judge Estell had Esquire Pearson committed into court and summarily committed him to the county workhouse to work out the amount of the costs.

BASEBALL GAMES YESTERDAY.

At New York— R. H. E.
New York 4 4 1
Brooklyn 6 11 4
Batteries: Doherty and O'Neil, McJames and Farrell.

At Chicago— R. H. E.
Chicago 4 11 3
Pittsburg 5 10 1
Batteries: Garvin and Donhus; Leever and Bowman.

At Boston— R. H. E.
Boston 3 8 1
Baltimore 5 12 1
Ten innings. Batteries: Lewis and Bergen; Nepe and Robinson.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Boston at Brooklyn.
Baltimore at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Pittsburg at Louisville.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pc.
Brooklyn	22	35	.695
Philadelphia	25	46	.623
Boston	23	46	.613
Baltimore	28	48	.568
St. Louis	29	54	.561
Cincinnati	26	52	.559
Chicago	20	59	.505
Louisville	20	59	.505
Pittsburg	23	65	.449
New York	20	68	.423
Washington	41	77	.347
Cleveland	19	107	.151

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FOR \$1.

Best Saltina Wafers

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All Fine Groceries.

REASONABLE PRICES

—AT—

SNYDER'S

AGAINST GEN. OTIS

Pressure Brought to Bear to Have Him Recalled.

Undercurrent in Military Circles Against His Continuance.

Miles Says He Would Like to Go to the Philippines.

Has Had Several Conferences With Root But Hasn't Asked to be Sent.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A great deal of pressure is being brought to bear on the president and Secretary Root to recall General Otis or at least to entrust him only with purely civil duties. Nothing has developed to show that the administration is dissatisfied with him. There is an undercurrent of feeling in military circles against the continuance of Otis as commander. The president and Secretary Root have not been unmindful of this. The main argument advanced by those wishing to have Otis relieved is that the rebellion must be crushed before the end of the coming dry season. It is held that the government must not risk the chance of another long wait through the second rainy season with the insurrection un-suppressed, and they declare much risk will be taken if Otis is retained. The most conservative of these advocates of the administration contend that Otis must be sacrificed because he failed to put down the insurrection in a few months of the dry season that remained after the outbreak.

The friends of Miles are urging his appointment to the command. They contend that this would not be a reflection on Otis, inasmuch as it is entirely proper for the highest commander in the army to assume charge.

Miles had several conferences with Root recently. It is believed they related to the situation in the Philippines. He had two conferences with Root the other day. Root refused to talk and all Miles will say is that if it is agreeable to the president he would like to go to the Philippines. He declares he has not asked to be sent.

WASHINGTON'S WELCOME.

How Dewey is to be Received at the National Capital.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The welcome to the hero of Manila at the National Capital will probably occur on Monday, Oct. 2, although the date will depend upon the length of the celebration in New York, which is still unsettled. The principal features of the reception in Washington, as planned by the citizens, with the cooperation of the President and Cabinet, will be two in number—the presentation of the sword voted by Congress and a night parade. A public reception at the White House will be followed by dinner to the Admiral by President McKinley. The sword will be presented by Secretary Long, at the east front of the Capitol, in the presence of Mr. McKinley and all the members of the Cabinet, late in the afternoon, while the parade, consisting of organizations of all kinds, will be accompanied by an illumination of the city on a scale of beauty never before witnessed in Washington.

FORTY PERSONS INJURED

Richmond, Sept. 6.—The first section of Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 4 was wrecked today near New river. The first section of coaches rolled down an embankment. Forty persons were injured, some seriously.

Buy a good stove from Mrs. L. A. Johnson and save half the fuel. Yes, she sells on the installment plan.

Money Saved

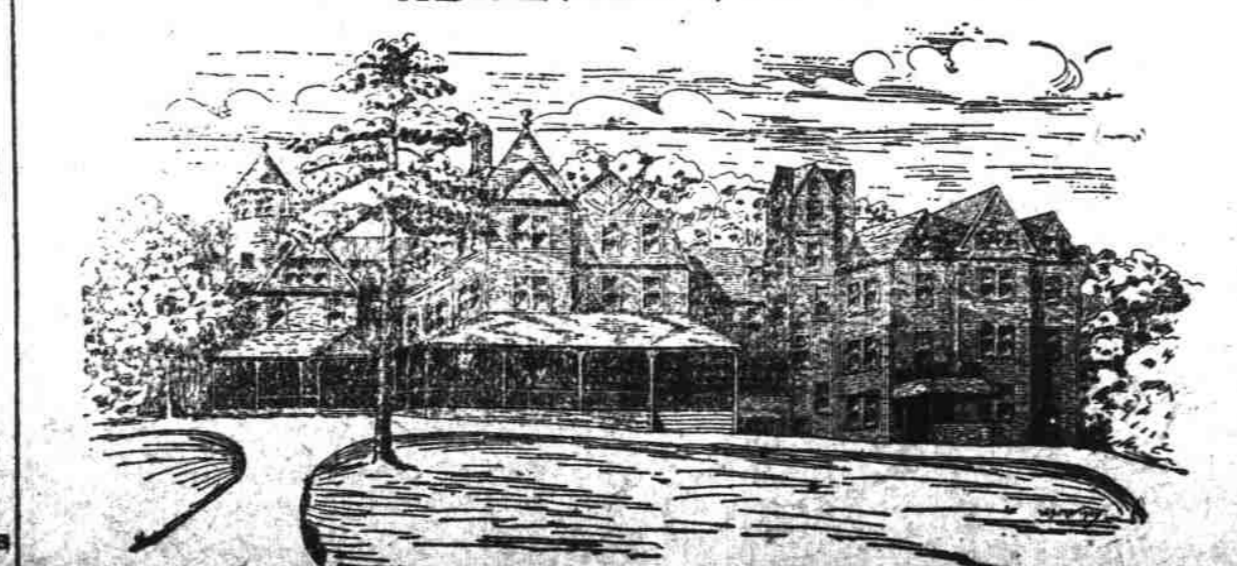
is Money Made

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

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It will certainly save you money to buy them.

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