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DREYFUS CONDEMNED

Sentenced to 10 Years Imprisonment in a Fortress.

Cowardly and Shameful Act Of the French Military Tribunal.

Prisoner Received His Unjust Sentence Stolidly.

The Awful Tragedy on Justice Applauded in Rennes—No Disturbance in Paris.

Rennes, Sept. 9.—While groups of soldiers threw dice in the court yard of the Lycee this afternoon, seven French officers did a deed which history will place side by side with the judgment of Pilate. The Roman governor crucified an innocent man to please the mob. This tribunal condemned an innocent man to satisfy the vanity of a few generals. The parallel runs further. The martyr of two thousand years ago incarnated virtue and the regeneration of his race. The victim of today typifies truth and righteousness in modern civilization. Calvary involved more than the fate of the Jewish people, and the Dreyfus case signifies more than the political future of France, which it directly concerns. The consequences of today's event will be so far-reaching and so important to the vital interests of humanity at large that the fate of the individual directly affected can hardly enter into the account in estimating what the future portends. It is not even worth while to denounce the five men whose voices brought France face to face with the most terrible crisis of her bloody history. They stand for a new element in civilization which makes Europe an armed camp in time of peace. They represent that new thing in ethics, "military justice." They typify the curse which descends upon France about once in a generation through arrogance, intolerance and blind discontent with the existing order of things.

It will, perhaps, be better to wait a calmer hour before entering into a full consideration of what today portends for France. The shouts of the misguided people acclaim today's crime against justice. M. Hild, Labor's assistant, went into the ante-room of the court where Dreyfus was awaiting his fate a few minutes before the notification of the ceremony. Dreyfus looked up expectantly. The lawyer hesitated for words with which to break the news.

"Well, what is it?" the prisoner asked calmly.

"Ten years in a fortress," blurted out the counsel, himself more overcome apparently than the man before him.

"I expected it," was Dreyfus' only reply, and then he leaned his face in his hands. The sergeant came to conduct him to the court room. He touched Dreyfus on the shoulder. The condemned man without moving.

"Wait a moment," said the sergeant. The sergeant with his hands the same mask-like face which he wore during the first days of the trial, and without a word followed the custodian to the place of condemnation.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Rennes, Sept. 9.—The appearance of streets when Rennes awoke this morning left no doubts in the mind of anyone that the final crisis of the great trial had been reached. Instead of scattered gendarmes guarding the vicinity of the prison and Lycee the whole town bristled with soldiers. All the streets near the court were guarded at intervals by double lines of infantry. Two companies of infantry sat on the church steps adjoining the Lycee with arms stacked, while at the court end of the prison the cavalry was in readiness. Every one entering the court was sub-

jected to the closest scrutiny. Even women were deprived of their small sunshades before being permitted to pass. A larger crowd than usual witnessed the passage of Dreyfus from the prison to the Lycee, but the crowds were nowhere large, and aside from the presence of the military the town was as tranquil as ever.

The day broke dull and cheerless. The faces of the judges reflected the solemnity of the occasion. The court martial opened at 7:30 a. m. Madame Labori was among the audience and the press seats contained about fifty reporters. The prisoner looked flushed and ill in health, apparently suffering from the great strain.

Demange resumed his speech for the defense which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of court. In the second row of privileged public seats sat Mathieu Dreyfus. Dreyfus sat beside a captain of gendarmes. He did not display intense emotion. Gendarmes were plentifully distributed among the audience and posted in the gangways around the courtroom. They watched what was going on in court and their hands rested on the black leather in which nestled big army revolvers. The silence was only broken by the occasional rustling of a report-



MARCHING DREYFUS TO THE PARADE DE EXECUTION, JAN 5th 1895

er's note book or the neigh of an artillery horse, picketed in the street beside the Lycee. Now and then there was the sound of the rattling of a rifle or the clanking of a sword of some officer hastily crossing the court yard to where his troops were stationed.

Demange continued his plea until court suspended its session at 10 o'clock, and concluded his speech at 11:35. A loud clapping of hands greeted the conclusion of Demange's final remarks. Dreyfus, however, appeared impassible. But as he left he stage he exclaimed, "I am not guilty." The prisoner's hearers replied with cries of "courage! courage!"

The ringing of a bell announced the entry of the judges and an officer ordered "carry arms" and "present arms," the rattle of arms followed and then Colonel Jouaust marched in, saluted and laid his kepi on the table. The other judges did likewise, the gendarmes shouted "silence" and the stillness of death fell on the audience, with its heart in its mouth, for the announcement of Dreyfus' fate.

Colonel Jouaust then began reading the judgment, which began with the question referred to the judges by the court of assisation, "Was Dreyfus guilty of entering into machinations to send documents to a foreign power?" He then gave the answer that the court by a majority of five to two found Dreyfus guilty.

The judges stood five to two in favor of conviction, but there were extenuating circumstances which brought the sentence to five years. The judges reentered the court at 5 p. m. They were all extremely serious. There was a hush in the court room when Major Carriere arose and in a deeply calm and dignified tone made a short speech, concluding with asking for the imposition of the verdict and punishment of 1894. Demange replied with a few words and then Dreyfus, flushed and said: "I affirm I am innocent." The prisoner added he lived for his own honor and the honor of his wife and children, and after five years of frightful torture he was convinced he would at last receive justice.

The silence was immediately broken by a rush of reporters to drop their previously prepared telegram into a letter box, opening into the street. The noise called forth a stern cry of "silence!" and again all sound was hushed until Jouaust finished speaking. He concluded by saying the court would remain sitting until the room was

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CAPT. PATTON OPPOSES THE AMENDMENT

Asheville's Former Mayor Tells Why the Measure Should be Defeated.

Its Violation of the Constitution—Anglo-Saxon Preeminence and What It Implies—Incentive to White Illiteracy.

We publish today a communication from Captain T. W. Patton on the proposed constitutional amendment restricting the suffrage in this state. Captain Patton is opposed to the measure and states briefly some of the strong reasons why it should be defeated at the polls. Captain Patton was twice elected mayor of Asheville, and by the largest majority ever given to a mayoralty candidate in this city. In the careful and intelligent administration of the city's affairs, and on account of many public improvements wisely inaugurated and executed during his term of office, the excellence of his public services was recognized by all citizens of Asheville. The same conscientious devotion to duty that he brought to bear on the city's affairs has been characteristic of Captain Patton's attitude on all public questions. Though a democrat he was elected mayor by the citizens of Asheville regardless of party, and no party lines have ever limited his action or judgments on matters that involve the welfare of the city, the state or the nation. Captain Patton's letter is as follows:

The time seems to have arrived when it is right for one who for high three score years has been a resident of Asheville, of Buncombe, of North Carolina and of the United States, and who has never cast a vote until he has considered its effect upon each of these governments, holding their respective importance in the order above given, to decide how he will vote upon the proposed amendment to this state's constitution, and to give his reason for such decision.

In doing this your correspondent remembers with deep gratitude the many acts and words of loving friendship, which have been extended him by his fellow citizens, and feels that he would be unworthy of all blessings in the past or of its continuance in the future, if he either hesitates to express his honest conviction or entertains the slightest thought or wish that his words will be accorded any more weight than their logic, as argument, entitles them to receive. His past experience assures him that they will receive this much, and he hopes they will receive no more.

When your correspondent says that he opposes this amendment, he has no fear that his unselfish sincerity will be impugned. He can read the constitution of his nation, and proposes to show this by giving a clause from it which advocates of the amendment seem to have forgotten.

Here, my friends, is something we have one and all voluntarily, and without compulsion, sworn to obey and uphold: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged or denied by the United States or by any state on account of RACE, COLOR or previous condition of servitude." Is it possible that any one of us took this oath with mental reservation, not intending to keep it? If so that man is guilty of the meanest kind of perjury. It cannot have been so taken by any honest man and to the consideration of honest men these thoughts are offered. But behold we, as a state, are expected to adopt a measure, of which the openly declared object is said by its advocates to be to abridge the right to vote of people, citizens of the United States, on account of their race and color and previous condition of servitude. It cannot be that the honest yeomanry of North Carolina are going to forget their oath. They are not going to wait for the supreme court to pass upon the letter of the amendment. In their honest heart they know that it is an effort to beguile them into doing exactly what they have sworn they

would not do, and they will scorn the suggestion as unworthy their consideration.

If space permitted, and in future it may be asked for this purpose, very much could be said against that clause of the proposal making the payment of poll tax a prerequisite of voting. But no one should impose on the good nature of yourself or your readers by too long an article, so leaving this very important objection for future consideration let us now confine ourselves to the one which is by far the most important.

No sane man can doubt that the Anglo-Saxon race is pre-eminently the SUPREME race of the world's history, whether past, present, or, as far as can be predicted, future. The cause of this pre-eminence we need not stop to discuss; the fact is evident and with it alone we have to deal. So far as we can with reverence anticipate the purposes of God, they seem to be that our race shall rule the world, and be His instrument for the improvement and uplifting of all other races of people. So sure should every member of this favored race be of his superiority, inherent, by God implanted, that he should scorn all effort to establish it by human enactment, struggling as it will ever do, to place us in supreme control at the expense of the less fortunate members of the great human brotherhood. We know that we are superior. We know that by reason of this su-

(Continued on fifth page.)

NINE MORE CASES OF FEVER AT KEY WEST.

Disease Still Spreading but Proportion of Deaths Small.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 9.—A despatch from Key West states that there are nine new cases of yellow fever there today. Up to date there have been one hundred and thirty-five cases and ten deaths.

SUSPECTS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 9.—The steamship Lampasses which arrived from Galveston and Key West Thursday, brought ninety-five passengers. Sixty-six embarked at Key West and twenty-nine harked at Key West and yellow fever. Four of them were quarantined as suspects. One developed fever today. The other three have every symptom of the disease. The Lampasses was detained at quarantine and thoroughly disinfected.

GOLD MINING IN HENDERSON COUNTY.

Belle-Hanscome Company Equipping Itself for Extensive Work.

Hendersonville, N. C., Sept. 9.—Superintendent Wright and Engineer Puffen, of the Belle-Hanscome Mines company, returned from Chicago today, while in Chicago they purchased a complete mining plant for the Belle-Hanscome, consisting of boiler, engine, air-compressor, air drills, track, ore cans, etc. They say that work will be pushed forward on the tunnel as fast as skilled labor and modern appliances can accomplish it.

TRAIN GOES THROUGH BRIDGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Four Persons Killed and Others May Be Under the Wreck.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 9.—A train loaded with granite went through a bridge over the Broad river on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens railroad this afternoon. Four persons were killed. It is believed there are several others under the wreck.

EX-AMBASSADOR EUSTIS DIES AT NEWPORT.

Newport, Sept. 9.—Hon. James B. Eustis, ambassador to France under Cleveland's last administration, died this evening of pneumonia. His children were at his bedside when he passed away.

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THE NEXT WAR FIELD

Seems Little Doubt of a Contest in the Transvaal.

There is Still, However, Some Talk of a Joint Commission.

Johannesburg in a State of Terrified Expectancy.

Rumors of a Conflict Between Boers and British Troops on the Borders of the Transvaal.

London, Sept. 9.—Little credence is placed here in the report cabled from Capetown that Boers and British troops have come into collision on the frontier between the Transvaal and British Bechuanaland, west of Pretoria. The first act expected is an advance by the Boers on Lang's Neck. It is rumored there is a plot to blow up the British agency at the same time.

Pretoria, Sept. 9.—The News today prints an official statement from R. W. Reitz, secretary of state of the South African Republic, in which he says: "The government considers that three courses are disclosed by the communication of Chamberlain. First is a joint commission of inquiry, second is a commission of delegates from both governments to discuss technicalities, and a third is a conference at Capetown." Secretary Reitz adds that the Transvaal government now agrees to the second proposition and invites Great Britain to define the constitution of the commission suggested and a place of meeting.

A CITY OF TERROR.

The Pall Gazette today prints mail advices from Johannesburg saying: "Johannesburg is rapidly becoming a city of terror. As the sun rises the people wake and ask, 'Has it come? Is there war?' As the day drags through all the time one is listening to the anxious question, 'Will the fort really fire on us? Is it possible the Boers will slaughter us in cold blood if war breaks out? Will they stop our food supplies? How long will it take the British to fight their way up?' etc. As darkness falls the men go to places of resort and discuss the grim topic of shells and death and the women go to their beds to dream of bloodshed and ruin."

GOEBEL IN TROUBLE.

Louisville, Sept. 9.—Information from a reliable source tonight states that the first serious rupture between Goebel and Blackburn and Goebel and Bryan has occurred. It is said both suspect Goebel of being connected with a conspiracy to prevent the insertion of a free silver plank in the national platform. Goebel is charged with having conspired with Carlisle to prevent an endorsement of free silver by the state committee and also to defeat Blackburn. These charges have been telegraphed to both Bryan and Blackburn, and it is said tonight they have wired Goebel for an explanation. It is believed that Goebel will deny the charges, in which event Congressman Berry, who was called into the conference held by Carlisle and Goebel, will make an affidavit that the charge is true. A written statement from Carlisle is also said to be on the way to Kentucky from New York.

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