

Ashville Daily Gazette.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1899.

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Asheville North Carolina

GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

Senator Fairbanks Speaks in Defense of Republican Position.

Address Before Marquette Club Last Evening.

At Which McKinley, Root and Boyd also Spoke.

"Flag Must be Protected Wherever It is Lawfully Raised."

PRESENT WAR NOT A QUESTION OF IMPERIALISM OR EXPANSION, BUT OF NATIONAL DUTY—THOSE WHO COUNSEL THE FILIPINOS TO RESIST ARE NOT THEIR FRIENDS.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The great celebration began tonight in connection with the laying of the corner stone for the postoffice. The presence of President McKinley and members of the cabinet has made the occasion one of great magnitude. Public buildings are decorated and the streets within ten blocks of the Auditorium hotel, where McKinley is stopping, were jammed with people. Tonight a great bicycle parade was held. The Marquette club listened to speeches from McKinley, Root and others.

WELCOME TO MCKINLEY. When the train bearing the president arrived a large crowd was awaiting to greet him. He was enthusiastically cheered and escorted by the reception committee and mounted police and troops to the Auditorium. He was loudly cheered on the way.

At the Auditorium the president lunched and held a reception. He subsequently attended a banquet at the Auditorium, given by the Marquette club. Among the toasts drunk was "The American Soldier," to which Secretary Root responded. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, responded to the toast of "The Present Administration," and James E. Boyd, of North Carolina, to the toast "Republicanism in the South." President McKinley made a few remarks.

FAIRBANKS' ADDRESS. Senator Fairbanks' speech, which was regarded as the chief address of the evening, was in part as follows: "The present administration needs neither an apologist nor a eulogist. Its imperishable record is written and is before the world. It is an administration of arduous deeds done, which lifts it above the dead level of history. It has been confronted with great questions of domestic policy; it has solved them. It also has encountered grave foreign problems, and well it has met them. No emergency has been so great, or exigency so severe that it has not been met on the high plane of national duty and national honor.

"Few administrations ever succeeded to power with more weighty responsibilities or of which there were more excited expectations. There were years of distress, years of hopelessness and crippled enterprise back of us. There was a Macedonian cry from all sections of the land for relief—for deliverance.

"The administration was essentially pledged to the maintenance of the public credit, the public faith. Public credit is preserved, yes, it was never so high at home and abroad as it is in this historic hour."
"Were the present administration committed to a debased free silver currency and free trade, the splendid transformation we have witnessed would have been an utter and absolute impossibility, and the calamities from which we have successfully and happily escaped would have been but multiplied."

JUSTICE OF OUR WAR. Mr. Fairbanks reviewed the causes that led to the war with Spain and said:

"A crisis was at hand, as sharp and severe as could possibly confront the government; a crisis which comes but seldom in the life of a nation, and yet too oft. The administration with one hand delayed the oncoming storm, while with the other it pushed with all possible despatch the coast defenses, the purchase of munitions of war, and the enlargement of the navy, which was to give such splendid report of itself. The crisis was supreme, and it was superbly met. When the order for action came, the congress of the United States, interpreting the heart and conscience and the inexorable determination of the American people, declared for war. Spain's fatal hour had come. The administration was prepared to execute the decree of congress; it was ready to strike. The thunderbolt of war fell first in the obscure harbor of Manila, today the best known harbor on earth.

"The supreme demand of the American people was voiced in the order of the administration which flashed to Hong Kong: 'Find the Spanish fleet

and destroy it.' How well this order was interpreted and executed, the world knows.

PEACE VS. WAR.

"But it has been said with some unctious that the administration did not desire war. Be it so. It is a grave matter to start the enery of 75,000,000 people, brave and proud, though just they are. Finite mind can compass the beginning; but omniscience alone can set the boundaries of its ending.

"It will indeed be a fatal hour for the republic when the president of the United States shall love peace less than war.

"The administration sought no sordid ends, no territorial aggrandizement. It sought no Napoleonic extension of empire; it desired only peace, with her boundless joys, her limitless possibilities; peace, of which the country had been so long enamored. It had added Hawaii to our domain through the instrumentality of diplomacy, and from the dictates of the highest statesmanship in the national interest; but it coveted no other lands and no other people. Hawaii was indeed enough enough to signalize an administration. "The congress, with due deliberation and with exceptional unanimity, declared war, and the senate of the United States, after protracted debate, ratified the treaty of peace.

"With the treaty came new and remote lands, new peoples, new and unexpected responsibilities; but they came as the logical sequence of war, and not as the fruit of its supreme purpose.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

"The sword was drawn in the high and holy cause of humanity, it was drawn to liberate peoples from barbarous, tyrannical rule, from horrors which disgraced savagery.

"By the articles of peace Porto Rico is ours, to be administered as an exalted sense of justice shall require.

"Cuba is committed to us in trust, and is to be given stable and equitable government, according to our pledge. "The Philippines are ours, by title absolute, unassailable. They have come to us, and are ours by right universally recognized among the nations of the earth. They passed to the jurisdiction of the United States by the cession of the treaty of peace, duly ratified and exchanged by the two powers engaged in the war. With the extension of our sovereignty there came the duties which American sovereignty implies—the enforcement of law and order, the preservation of the peace. A portion of the inhabitants of the islands denied the supremacy of the United States in the archipelago. They challenged the exalted purpose of the government; they wantonly fired upon the American troops pending the ratification of the treaty of peace. Without the pretense of provocation or the shadow of justification, they have assailed the flag whose mission is merciful.

"The administration resisted the attack and did what the people of the United States desired it should; it did its duty by asserting the supremacy of the national authority by force of arms.

RESPECT FOR THE FLAG. "We are not now concerned with questions of imperialism, or of expansion. We are occupied with the paramount

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

MASSING OF TROOPS

American Forces Concentrating South of Manila Under General Lawton.

Manila, Oct. 7.—The Americans are concentrating south of Manila. General Schwan with a brigade joined General Lawton at Bacor this morning and Lowe's scouts were brought down from San Fernando, in the northern part of the island, and sent to Bacor.

The insurgents are very numerous in the neighborhood of Imus, on the south.

MORMON CHURCH WORK.

The officials at the Mormon headquarters in Chattanooga on Friday completed the report of the work done in the southern mission during the week that ended on October 3. In the North Carolina conference it states that forty-four elders are preaching. They walk during the week nine hundred and seventy-eight miles and read ninety-nine miles. Eighty-one families were visited and the elders were refused entertainment seventeen times. Fifty-six meetings were held. In the South Carolina conference, it states that forty-two elders are preaching. They walked during the week three hundred and thirty-five miles. They visited one hundred and thirteen families, and were refused entertainment by thirty-nine of these. Ninety-nine meetings were held, and they blessed eight children and baptized three persons.

When the Olympia steamed into the port of New York she had \$55,000 on board, about a month's supply of money. Since she has been away she disbursed the vast sum of \$1,800,000 in coin. For the year at Manila she acted as pay ship for the fleet. "While we lay in Manila bay," said Paymaster's Clerk Harvey, "we spent 250,000 Mexican dollars a month, or \$125,000 in our money. It costs \$50,000 to run the Olympia each month, and we always carry that amount in gold. This includes what we expend for pay, for stores and all expenses. I tell you, it's no cheap thing to run a war ship.

After shaving close, use Camphorine Heals and softens rough skin. Delightful and fragrant. 25c.

Good night! Use Camphorine; have soft white hands in the morning. 25c. All drugists.

200 pairs boys' shoes at cost. As we want to change our line of shoes. G. A. Mearns' Shoe Store.

THIRD ATTEMPT IS A FAILURE

Breeze Died Out When the Big Yachts Were Beating Home.

Lively and Sportive Contest While Wind Lasted.

Britishers Very Clever in Gaining Advantages.

Honors Were About Even When the Time Limit Elapsed.

INDICATIONS OF A SPLENDID RACE AT THE START—THE FINISH LEFT THE YACHTS DRIFTING WITH THREE MILES YET TO GO TO THE MARK.

New York, Oct. 7.—The third attempt to sail the first of the series or races between the Columbia and the Shamrock today resulted in another fluke. It was almost a repetition of the two previous attempts. The time limit within which the race should be sailed expired when the yachts were about three miles from the finish, and at that time both were on practically even terms.

Although Iselin emphatically declared the Columbia was leading when the signal sounded from the judge's boat, declaring the race off, Lipton was equally emphatic that the Shamrock was in the lead. The course was the same as on the preceding day's run, fifteen miles before the wind and beat home.

EARLY INDICATIONS. There was every indication at the start of a splendid race, for the wind held, for it was then blowing at the rate of twelve to fifteen knots, but after the race had been on half an hour it had dwindled to six to eight knots.

The yachts presented a pretty sight as they jockeyed for the start. The Columbia was to the leeward, but ahead of the challenger when the starting gun boomed, and with the wind abeam she sped across the starting line at 11:21.02. The Shamrock came thundering along close behind, crossing at 11:21.19.

Immediately after crossing the Shamrock endeavored to luff up to windward of the Columbia, and for a time she drew up on almost even terms.

STOLE COLUMBIA'S WIND.

At 11:39 the Shamrock got her rival covered and the Columbia's sails began to bag. A minute after the Columbia broke out her spinnaker, and the Shamrock tried to initiate her out, but her tacking became entangled, and while two of the crew were endeavoring to get it clear the Columbia drew away. By noon she had a lead of fully four lengths. The sails of both yachts were drawing well, and it was a merry race at high speed for the mark.

Shortly after this the wind dropped a bit, but the yachts were making fine headway. The Shamrock's sails seemed fuller, and she was drawing up on her rival, and at 12:15 was on almost even terms.

A LIVELY RACE.

They raced along in this position for many minutes, when finally at 12:45 the Shamrock quickly hauled down her spinnaker and gyred her main boom to starboard, and with her big sail drawing full came along at a rapid rate.

The Columbia, in following the example of her rival, lost considerable of her headway, while hauling in her spinnaker, and the Shamrock not only overhauled but passed her. She soon had a clear lead of two lengths and edged over into the Yankee boat's water until the Columbia was almost in her wake.

NEARING THE TURN.

By superior handling of her sails, the Shamrock steadily increased her



Why So Many Wear Glasses?

The advance of civilization imposes increased labors upon our eyes. Peddlers and reckless methods employed by people in fitting their own eyes cause much of the trouble. Eye defects that were once thought to be incurable are now entirely relieved by the timely use of glasses. Examination free.

S. L. McKEE,
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
45 Patton Ave.

lead to a quarter of a mile. The yachts were now only two miles from the turning mark, and the Columbia, getting her sails in better trim, began to draw up.

As they ploughed their way toward the mark the Columbia showed the greater speed and cut down a large part of the Shamrock's lead. It was a pretty race to the end of the first leg. The Shamrock turned the mark at 1:36.25 and the Columbia at 1:26.34. She had gained nine seconds, which, added to the seventeen she was behind at the start, gave her a gain of twenty-six seconds.

A TACKLING CONTEST.

After rounding the mark a tackling duel followed, during which the Shamrock crossed the Columbia's bows twice. The Columbia finding she was being worsted at tackling stood to sea where she got a stronger wind and was able to point higher. She gained considerably, but about this time the wind began to die out, and it was apparent that the race could not be finished in the prescribed time.

The breeze became fluky. First one boat got a slant which sent her ahead and then the other. Then the wind would die out and both drifted along, until 4:30, when the time expired and the judge's boat signalled the race off. At that time they were practically on even terms.

THE SPANISH FLAG

Spaniards in Havana Incensed at Order Prohibiting its Display.

Havana, Oct. 7.—The order of the mayor, prohibiting the display of the Spanish flag, except on the Spanish consulate, is the absorbing topic here.

Spaniards denounce it as another of the many persecutions to which they have been subjected since the Americans took control. The Cubans declare the order just. Opinion is divided among the Americans, the majority regarding the order as ill advised. While the order bears the mayor's name, it was issued only after consultation with General Ludlow, and it, therefore, appears to bear the stamp of American approval.

SPANISH INDIGNATION.

The Spanish consul general is incensed, and declares he will not display the flag over the consulate. He says if the assertion is true that the display of the flag has caused disorders in various parts of Havana, it would create more trouble if displayed over his official residence. He says the flag should be allowed to be displayed as an evidence of friendly relations between Spain and the United States, and intends to protest to the Spanish ambassador at Washington of the recent demonstration of anti-Spanish feeling here.

THE FEVER AT JACKSON.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 7.—There was one death from yellow fever today; no new cases. One case was reported from Rankin county.

DISORDERLY MILITIAMEN TO BE DISCHARGED

Georgia Condemns Their Conduct at Hamlet

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7.—The members of the state militia who raided a store and barber shop at Hamlet, N. C., on their return from the Dewey celebration in New York, will be dismissed from the service. The guilty ones will be dishonorably discharged by the governor. The governor says: "All state and military officers condemn such conduct, and an earnest effort will be made to find and punish the culprits to the full extent of the law. Georgia soldiers are gentlemen, and no man who has been guilty of the conduct charged can remain in a Georgia military organization and thereby bring reproach upon his comrades who are gentlemen."

BIG IRON DEAL.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—Improvements costing almost \$5,000,000 have been agreed upon by the board of managers of the Carnegie Steel company. They include the erection at Rankin of two blast furnaces, each having a capacity of 700 tons of pig iron every working day, a double track steel bridge across the Monongahela river, to connect the Rankin furnaces and the Homestead works, a new open-hearth plant and a reversible blooming mill at Duquesne. The two new blast furnaces will be the largest in the world.

To the Public:

I desire to inform my patrons and public generally that I have sold to Mr. Clarence Sawyer my grocery business at No. 6 Court Square. I also want to extend my most grateful thanks to the kind and generous citizens of Asheville for their liberal patronage which for the past 18 years has made my business a success.

Mr. Sawyer was born and raised in this community, and I can safely say has the confidence of all. I am sure his greatest endeavor will be to maintain the business at its present high standard. He will have many advantages that should commend him to the thoughtful buyer, his own business experience, experienced help, buying in large quantities, buying for cash, and in many instances direct from the manufacturer. I trust my friends will favor him with their patronage. Again thanking you most cordially for all past favors, I am, gratefully,
W. F. SNIDER.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED

And an Order Promulgated For Mobilizing an Army Corps.

Great Britain's Policy of Gaining Time.

Military Preparations Continue in Transvaal.

British and Boer Forces Close Together on Frontier.

THE RESERVE BATTALIONS SUMMONED TO REPORT BEFORE OCTOBER 17 TO BE ENLISTED UP TO 1,000 MEN EACH—DUTCHMEN DESERTING THE CAPE.

London, Oct. 7.—The government today summoned parliament in special session and ordered the mobilization of an army corps without even presenting the demands on the Transvaal, which will constitute the British casus belli.

There is no longer any doubt that England hopes that circumstances will arise which will precipitate war without the necessity of delivering the threatened ultimatum.

England's convenience will be best suited by the maintenance of the present situation for a fortnight, to enable her to further prepare, and then some aggressive action on the part of the Boers on the Natal frontier, which she would be able to stigmatize as an act of war.

England hopes by maintaining a defensive policy during the first few weeks of the war and enabling the Boers to win minor successes to inflame public opinion into a unanimous demand for a crushing of the two South African republics. British forces by that time being ready to undertake an overwhelming campaign and the real war will begin.

SUMMONS TO THE RESERVES.

The Gazette announces that summonses will be issued for the number of reserves necessary to bring every battalion ordered to South Africa to its full strength of 1,000 men, and the men must be present themselves before October 17. This forward movement here is fully counterbalanced by stories of military preparations in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The British and Boers are so close together along the western frontiers of the Transvaal the patrols meet nightly. The appearance of many sufferers is said to be deplorable. The exodus of Cape Dutchmen toward the Transvaal increases. All seem to be smuggling arms across the frontier.

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Mrs. F. R. Darby says: "Camphorine is not only good for chapped hands, but for burns and inflamed surfaces also. My husband would have been badly burned the other day had I not used Camphorine quickly and freely."

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

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