

THE GAZETTE

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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W. A. BLAIR,

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BRYAN'S PHILIPPINE POLICY.

The friends of Mr. Bryan, who support him in his new crusade against "imperialism" in which, it may be said, he is not a leader, but a follower, are advancing the argument that Mr. Bryan has advanced a definite policy as to the Philippines while the republican administration which he opposes, has failed to do so. Mr. McKinley and the republican platform do not say just what they will do when they have subdued the Philippines, but Mr. Bryan has a plan for immediate and for future action, and he pledges himself as to what he will do, "without any ifs or ands." Mr. Bryan declares that if he is elected, he will "convene congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated" and use all the power that his office gives him to turn the government of the Philippine islands over to the people who are now fighting our armies there, and after they have been given "independence" to "protect the Filipinos from outside interference." This is certainly definite enough, but that does not argue that it is also wise. In today's Gazette we publish a letter from an officer who has been for some months in the Philippines and who has had excellent advantages for studying conditions and the people there. His ideas as to the proper course to pursue are widely divergent from the "cock sure" policy announced by Mr. Bryan and the Kansas City platform. The logic of Mr. Bryan's present position is that we should never have secured sovereignty in these far eastern islands, "an act for which Mr. Bryan is as responsible as any one man. Having assumed that sovereignty our duty was to sustain it. We have seen no argument advanced to explain how the president of the United States could have pursued any other course than that which he has pursued since the close of the Spanish war. The course as outlined by a contemporary was as follows:

When the Spanish war had gone to such a point that it was obvious to all that Spain was in the last throes of her power to resist, the president of the United States, as the law required him to do, appointed five of the most eminent citizens of the United States as commissioners to treat with Spain as to the terms upon which the war could be brought to an end. These commissioners met five Spanish commissioners in Paris where a treaty was agreed upon between them by which in consideration of the payment by the United States of \$20,000,000 to Spain,

Spain ceded the Philippine islands to the United States. These American commissioners were neither fools, but five of the most eminent and respected citizens of the United States, representing both political parties, democratic and republican. In the exercise of their discretion they saw fit to make this treaty. It was not a treaty, however, until reported to the senate of the United States and ratified by two-thirds of that body. When it came before the senate two-thirds agreed to ratify it, but this number was only secured through the influence of William J. Bryan, who induced a number of democratic senators to vote for its ratification, but being ratified, it became one of the binding treaties of this government, and thereafter fell under the influence of that clause of the constitution which declares that "this constitution and the treaties made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land." That treaty made the Philippine islands just as much a part of the United States as the state of Virginia is, so far as the law of the land can make a territory a part of the union, and it became the president's duty to enforce the laws of the United States in the Philippine islands just as much as it is his duty to enforce the laws of the United States in the state of Virginia. If the authority of the United States is defied in the Philippine islands it is just as much his duty to conquer that defiance as it is his duty to conquer defiance of them in the state of Virginia. These truths are so elementary that we do not understand how any one can fail to understand them, or to gainay them if he does understand them. Not only so, but the congress of the United States provided the president with a larger army for the express purpose of subduing all opposition to the United States authority in the Philippine islands.

The president, therefore, was not only right in pursuing the course he has pursued, but if he had failed to do just what he has done, he would have willfully defied the authority and the commands of the laws of the United States. To say, therefore, that the course which the president has pursued indicated an intention to overthrow our republican institutions and substitute the institutions of an empire for them, is to say that obedience to the laws of the United States is an undermining of the laws of the United States.

The Raleigh News and Observer and the Wilmington Messenger represent more perfectly than any newspapers the dominating influences in the democratic party in the last campaign in this state. If they still represent these influences the ratification of the disfranchising amendment has not accomplished the chief aim for which many citizens gave it their support. The News and Observer and the Messenger are now engaged in a determined effort to keep the negro issue alive and to make it the controlling factor for defeating the national republican administration next November. This sustains the view of very many who opposed the injection of this issue for alleged settlement in the campaign just closed, that the men who made it their only political capital would not let it drop, even if the United States constitution were violated in order to satisfy their vigorous howling for its final settlement. The News and Observer and the Wilmington Messenger have forgotten their promise that the "era of intellectual freedom" would come when the amendment was adopted. The repudiators of the pledge of 1898 now appear as the repudiators of the pledge of 1900.

Joey Daniels evidently took his Simmons counting machine to Indianapolis with him. He gives the number as 150,000 people. No other report gives the number as over 50,000, and some put it at much under that number. Joey is certainly unique. A few days ago our government demanded of the government of China that it give assurance that the foreign ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition; that the ministers be placed in free communication with their governments, firing upon the legations cease, and all dangers to their lives and liberty be removed; that the imperial authorities place themselves in communication with the relief expedition, so that the legation may be liberated, foreigners protected and order restored. This is defined a line of action that no one can misunderstand, and that the most astute Chinese diplomat cannot avoid meeting squarely. Says the New York Times: "Our government cannot possibly abate a jot or tittle of the requirements (thus formulated). They are, as the Chinese authorities know perfectly well, inspired by no selfish motive that is not openly avowed or cannot completely be

Doctors Say; Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result. Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

Justified. We seek no advantage. We ask simply for the fulfillment of obligations that the rulers of China have assumed and clearly understand. To secure the fulfillment of these obligations American troops have been sent to China, and American blood has been shed. It is impossible that we should cease our efforts to attain and maintain our rights on the naked request of the Chinese Government to open "negotiations." Because the President has been candid and just and merciful in a most trying situation, the Chinese authorities must not infer that he is a glib imbecile."

THE SILVER ISSUE.

It is proper to recall the fact that after his defeat in 1896 Mr. Bryan issued an address in which he said: "Before the year 1900 arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people, then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people, will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1."

During the four years that have elapsed the gold standard has been strengthened and riveted upon the people. If in its conditional form it was an evil in 1896 it is a still greater evil now. Mr. Bryan is at liberty to regard imperialism as a vital question now, but he cannot abandon the silver issue. Nor will he abandon it. Certainly he will not insist to the utmost of his power on "an American financial policy for the American people," and on the "immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1." Four years ago he said the people would join in this demand, and there is no reason that he himself will fail to join it. Before the campaign is over we are sure that Mr. Bryan will reiterate all that he has said in behalf of an American financial policy for the American people, and will prove to all Democrats that he regards it of even more importance than it was in 1896.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

POLITICAL OPINIONS

Tillman is making considerable advertisement of his bossship these days. He might at least allow South Carolinians the same right to establish a stable government of her own that he advocates for the Filipinos.—Charleston Post.

When Aguinaldo learns of what his democratic friends have been doing to the brown men in North Carolina he may become somewhat mixed on the question of American politics.—Washington Post.

Shall the government of South Carolina be a government of the people, by the people and for the people, or a government of Ben Tillman, by Ben Tillman and for Ben Tillman? That is the question.—Columbia State.

It is believed by many that if Mr. Bryan should be elected Mr. Teller will be his secretary of treasury. Who believes that in such a position Teller would do nothing to advance the cause of silver? It is confidently believed that Hon. Charles A. Towne, a silver republican, would be chosen as one of his cabinet officers.—Knoxville Journal.

Could Mr. Bryan express these sentiments with a straight face in the presence of Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina; Mr. Money, of Mississippi; Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, or Governor-elect Aycock, of North Carolina? Did he not read Mr. Tillman's frank con-

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session in the senate of how South Carolina was brought into the democratic column. Is he not familiar with what has just taken place in North Carolina, part of the result of which is to make that state certain for him in November? Will he take note of the fact that a United States senator is forced to travel with a bodyguard in North Carolina, as the result of an ineffectual effort on his part to prevent a nullification of the constitution of the United States?—Washington Star.

A Raleigh despatch to the Richmond Times is a sufficient commentary upon the "election" in North Carolina. The Democrats of that State elected to disfranchise most of the negroes, donned red shirts, loaded their "guns," and demonstrated to everybody who had a rational desire for longevity that it wasn't safe to oppose the North Carolina Constitutional amendment that wipes out two amendments to the Constitution of the United States.—New York Sun.

"MAN AND HIS GERMS"

Will be Discussed at Asheville College This Evening.

The title "Man and His Germs" covers perhaps better than the catalogue announcement of the Asheville Summer School and Conservatory the next lecture on hygiene. Dr. Paquiu, aided by large and complete illustrations of man's structure and the appearance of germs of health and disease, by Fred Hull, will speak at 8:30 p. m. to-night in the chapel of the Asheville college, kindly placed at the disposal of the Summer school by Professor Jones.

The speaker will aim at a concise and complete review of the relationship between man and germs, and hopes to show, in the hour at his disposal, so far as germs are concerned, the laws by which good health may be maintained, and he will explain many of the numerous secrets of healthfulness. No more interesting subject and no more useful study to the masses is possible than what is involved in the subjects tending to instruct us on the maintenance of good health. Representatives of the Gazette will listen to Dr. Paquiu's previous lectures and have stated his qualifications to instruct and entertain pleasantly. It is to be desired that Asheville will take advantage of these lectures, which are free to the public as well as to the school. Citizens and visitors are cordially invited.

WEEDS ON MERRIMON AVENUE.

Editor of the Gazette: I wish to call attention to the disgraceful and disgusting condition of Merrimon avenue. The weeds and thistles along the side of this principal avenue of the city would disgrace a country lane, and are not only unsightly, but unwholesome. They are already shoulder high in several places, decayed and going to seed. They will spread a harvest in lawns and gardens for another year. It seems to me that our aldermen and newspapers would do better to devote some attention to cleaning up the city instead of messing so much in politics.

RESIDENT OF MERRIMON AVE. Asheville, Aug. 14.

ATTENTION MERCHANTS.

Committees of the local labor unions and Central Labor union request all merchants, farmers and the public in general, who wish to have floats in Labor Day parade, September 6, 1900, to make application to S. I. Bean, 102 Patton avenue, phone 526.

G. H. JUSTICE, Sec. Asheville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1900.

The officials of the Sing Sing prison have declared against the prison walk. The lock step requires that each man march almost in the footsteps of the man in front, with the left hand on his shoulder. The men are wedged together as closely they can walk. In warm weather this step is a source of great discomfort to the prisoners. The lock step was omitted at Sing Sing Sunday for the first time. The prisoners were marched about in companies in double file.

WANTED.

Proposals for cross-ties: Ties to be hewed with square ends, 8 inch face, 6 inches thick and 8 feet long, three-fourths white, post or chestnut oak and one-fourth chestnut. Ties to be bid for to be delivered upon the following miles: First mile from and in Asheville 2,500 ties.

Second miles from Asheville 2,500 ties. Third mile from Asheville 2,500 ties. Fourth mile from Asheville 2,500 ties. Fifth mile from Asheville 2,500 ties. Sixth mile from Asheville 2,500 ties. Seventh mile from Asheville 2,500 ties. Eighth mile from Asheville 2,500 ties. First inspection, October 1st. Pay day, 15th of month following inspection. Bids should show plainly the miles party bidding wishes to supply, and will be opened Saturday, August 18th, 1900 2 P. M.

DON J. BARNES, President.

Dancing Class

The Misses Coffin's dancing class for children meets every Thursday afternoon from 6 to 7:30 at C. L. U. hall (over H. C. Johnson's store) on Patton avenue. THE LADIES' DANCES AND GERMAN FIGURES TAUGHT. Private lessons given. Children may enter the class at any time. Particulars and terms may be obtained at the hall on Thursdays or at 4 Phillip

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Only a few days remain for you to reap the benefits of the great sacrifices offered at the sale now going on at the Imperial Millinery, 22 S. Main street. The stock of the late C. H. Swartzberg was bought from the administrators, and is

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