

Asheville Daily Gazette.

VOL V: NO. 176

ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1900.

PRICE 5 CENTS

DESTREICHER & CO

We Have JUST RECEIVED

Several Pieces of the BEST SKIRTINGS

This Season's Buying Affords.

Best Skirtings

In Blacks, Double-faced and Solid Colors.

Also a new shipment of the Celebrated Eagle Brand

Muslin Underwear.

DESTREICHER & CO

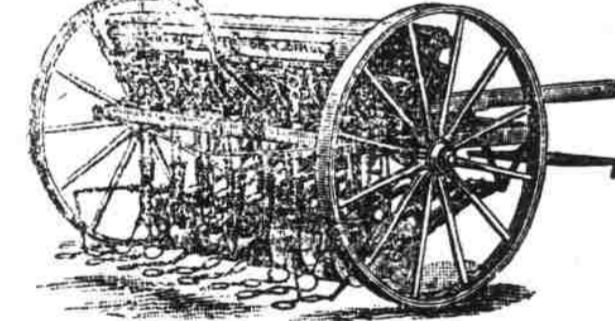
51 Patton Avenue.

If we have it, it is the best.

DESTREICHER & CO

51 Patton Avenue.

If we have it, it is the best.



NO changing of cog wheels necessary to increase or diminish either grain or fertilizer feed. This is done by levers which are in easy reach of the operator.

Steel frame, lifting arrangement, automatic gear arrangement—and, in fact, everything needed in a first-class drill will be found in the HOOSIER.

ASHEVILLE HARDWARE CO., Agents

ASHEVILLE, N. C. SOUTHEAST COR. COURT SQUARE. PHONE 87.

MASSAGE AND PACKS.

Treatment for: Nervous, Rheumatic and other diseases. Special: Thur Brandt Massage for the Diseases; also Face Massage.

PROF. EDWIN GRUNER, 65 S. MAIN ST. TELEPHONE 206.

(Graduate Chemnitz College, Germany. Formerly with Oak and Heights Sanatorium.)

Home or Office Treatment. Office hours, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

TO HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES. The Southern Railway is preparing to issue their Winter Homes Folder, giving information concerning hotel and boarding house accommodations along its lines.

Those desiring to have their homes mentioned in this folder will kindly call at the City Ticket Office, No. 60 Patton Avenue, where such information will be gladly received. This advertisement is free to all. F. R. DABY, C. T. & A.

AN ADDRESS

BY SENATOR

PRITCHARD

Delivered Before the Afro-American Council in Indianapolis.

Why 15th Amendment Should Not be Repealed.

Position the Democratic Party Occupies Toward the Subject.

The "Consent of the Governed," a Home and Abroad.

LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO—POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN RESPECT TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—Senator J. C. Pritchard addressed the Afro-American council in the senate chamber today. A tremendous crowd, made up of the best brains of the colored race from all parts of the country and a large number of whites, heard him and applauded him heartily. The subject matter of his address was strong and logical, bold and conservative. He gave the negro race the best sort of advice and they showed their appreciation of it by heartily applauding the strong points. He paid a high tribute to the negro race for its devotion to the white master in time of war and loyalty to the American flag in time of peace. He made a strong appeal in defense of the McKinley administration. At the close of his speech he was tendered an ovation and warmly congratulated. His speech was as follows:

It affords me great pleasure to be with you on this occasion and talk to you on a subject which concerns the welfare of the nation. We live in an age when new questions, which demand serious consideration, are forging to the front, and it is our duty as American citizens to deal with them in that spirit which will insure a proper solution of the issues involved. I have been requested on this occasion to discuss the subject, "Why the Fifteenth Amendment Should Not Be Repealed." At first blush this inquiry impresses one with the idea that it is absurd to waste our time in discussing a question which in reality does not exist; that no one who lives in a country which has a republican form of government would be willing to amend its constitution so as to abridge in the slightest degree the political rights of its citizens; but when we come to consider recent events, and the position which the democratic party now occupies with respect to the subject we are forced to the conclusion that it is not only a grave question, but one that demands the immediate consideration of the American people.

In order that we may intelligently discuss the question at issue, it is necessary that we should understand the purport and meaning of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The fifteenth amendment does not confer upon the negro the right to vote, but it prohibits the United States, or any state, from discriminating against him on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, when he undertakes to exercise the rights of an American citizen on election day. Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress," in discussing this phase of the question, among other things says:

"In short, suffrage by the fifteenth amendment was made impartial but not necessarily universal, to male citizens above the age of 21 years."

The fourteenth amendment establishes American citizenship upon a firm foundation, which affords the humblest citizen in this country protection against any attempts to abridge his rights by state law, and which forever secures to him and his descendants the fair and impartial

protection of the law with respect to all that pertains to his welfare as a human being. It has been well said that the first section, which includes these provisions, "is in fact a new charter of liberty to the citizens of the United States." The section reads as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the states wherein they reside."

Since the adoption of the foregoing the negro has been a citizen of the United States and the state wherein he resides, thereby vesting him with all the privileges, rights and immunities to which an American citizen is entitled, and the sole object of the fifteenth amendment is to prevent the United States, or any state, from denying him the right to vote on account of his race or previous condition while at the same time other citizens who are similarly situated are permitted to vote. There is nothing in the fifteenth amendment which prohibits the states from regulating or qualifying the right of suffrage, provided there is no discrimination against any race or class of people. In other words, the restrictions must apply alike to all races and classes.

The fourteenth amendment, when first adopted was understood to relate to the rights of the colored race alone, but it has been given a broader meaning by the courts, especially since the decision of the famous Slaughterhouse cases. It has now become one of the most important provisions in our national constitution. Mr. Guthrie, in his lecture on the fourteenth amendment, among other things says:

"From the foregoing it is clearly shown that the fourteenth amendment is relied upon as a protection not only to the colored race, but it affords equal protection to every American citizen to whom an injustice is sought to be done."

Thus it will be seen that the earlier decisions deprived the fourteenth amendment of much of the scope and power which it was intended that it should possess. In view of the recent decisions of our courts I take it that no one will seriously contend that the fourteenth amendment should be repealed. In dealing with this subject we should not ignore its provisions. The question naturally arises, what would be the result if we were to repeal the fourteenth amendment and not disturb the fourteenth amendment would leave us with a class of citizens in the United States who would be eligible to hold any office, state or national, but the states would have it in their power to deny them the right to vote on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude." This is one of the many absurdities involved in the proposition to repeal the fifteenth amendment.

In the discussion of this subject, we are called upon, in the first instance, to decide as to whether there is any necessity for the proposed change, and if so, is the democratic party in a position to maintain the affirmative of the proposition. At the close of the late civil war, the southern states were in a chaotic condition, and our citizens were clamoring for readmission into the union. The republican party of the nation prompted by a spirit of magnanimity which has always characterized its conduct in dealing with great national questions, submitted to the legislatures of the various southern states, for their ratification what is known as the Howard amendment. It gave the negro the right of citizenship as provided in the fourteenth amendment, but left the states free to deal with the question of granting him the right of suffrage, thus affording the southern people an opportunity to resume their former relations with the national government upon terms that were liberal and at the same time giving them an opportunity to deal with the suffrage question as they might deem proper. At that time the democrats were in control of the several legislatures, and for some inexcusable reason the southern states, except Tennessee, voted against its ratification, and for the time being were denied readmission into the union. Tennessee was promptly readmitted to representation by resolution of congress.

It is generally admitted that the southern democrats made a fatal mistake when they rejected the Howard amendment. After it became apparent that all overtures were to be ignored, and at a time when codes of law were being enacted in some of the southern states that were calculated to make the condition of the colored man more intolerable than his condition had been before he was emancipated, the republican party of the nation submitted the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the several legislatures for ratification, and after a fierce struggle they were ratified by the legislatures of the southern states, and thereby became a part of the organic law of the nation.

The democratic party of the south insists that the negro ought not to be permitted to vote. This position implies one of two propositions. First, that there is nothing in the fifteenth amendment which guarantees him against discrimination in this particular, or that the fifteenth amendment is of no binding force.

(Continued on third page.)

There has been a lively demand for lemon and vanilla lately; the preference, of course, is for Blue Ribbon, as the ladies have found out it is the best and goes farthest.

As good as any malt extract made and much cheaper. The Long Island Malt, \$1.50 per doz. Grant's Pharmacy.

Valuable Mineral Property. One hundred acre tract on Turkey creek, containing large deposits of magnetic iron ore. Worth the investigation of any one having necessary capital for development, as it possesses great possibilities. Owner anxious to make a quick sale.

WILKIE & LABARBE, Real Estate Brokers, Phone 661, 21 Patton Avenue.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Taft Commission About to Enter Upon Its Duties—MacArthur to be Executive.

Washington, Aug. 30.—All arrangements have been practically perfected for the Taft commission for commencing its duties in connection with the establishment of civil government in the Philippines. The commission will assume on September 1 all the functions which properly belong to the legislative branch of the government. It is not proposed that it shall be in supreme control. Major General MacArthur will be the executive of the islands and the commission will be coordinate just as the executive and legislative branches of the United States are on the same plane.

OVER 75 MILLIONS

What the Census Shows—Will Membership of House of Representatives be Increased?

Washington, Aug. 30.—The census bureau announced that the count has progressed sufficiently to show a population of over seventy-five millions in the United States. The counts in thirty of the largest cities show a total of 13,243,315, an increase of almost 30 per cent. If the increase is maintained throughout the country it would mean a population in the neighborhood of eighty millions.

Congress will have to increase the ratio of representatives, or add fifty-six new members to the present membership of the house.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Boston—RHE Boston 3 7 1 New York 5 14 2 Ten innings. Batteries: Willis and Clarke; Mercer and Grady.

At Brooklyn—RHE Brooklyn 14 18 2 Philadelphia 3 7 2 Batteries: Weyhing and Farrell; Dunn and McParland.

At Pittsburg—RHE Pittsburg 11 14 1 St. Louis 3 8 3 Batteries: Leever and Zimmer; Jones and Criger.

At Chicago—RHE Chicago 3 9 1 Cincinnati 3 9 3 Thirteen innings. Called on account of darkness. Batteries: Callahan and Dexter; Newton and Kehoe.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Chicago, 3. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 3; Kansas City, 4. At Detroit—Detroit, 11; Minneapolis, 3. At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 7.

MINISTER WU AT CAPE MAY. Washington Aug. 30.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to this country, left at 10 o'clock this morning for Cape May, where his wife and son have been for some weeks. It is not known how long he will be absent from Washington.

REST-CURE PLACE. One of the most beautiful houses in Asheville, charmingly situated, surrounded by 42 acres of land, on street car line; 10 minutes' walk to postoffice. Elegant general table for rest-cure boarders. Hygienic diet for those under treatment.

QUISISANA SANITARIUM. 167 French Broad Avenue.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

Lipton's Tea. Grant's Pharmacy.

At 10c. per box, three for 25c., Grant's Talcum Powder is a bargain. The quality and quantity is exactly the same as that usually sold at 25c. Grant's Pharmacy.

Delicious Vanilla, Flavoring of superior quality and strength, 25c. a bottle or in quantities to suit. Grant's Pharmacy.

CALL AND SEE That we are always prepared to supply you with the best Wines and Whiskies... both imported and domestic at the **Boston Saloon** CARR & WARD, Props. 23 South Main. Phone 282.

CLARENCE SAWYER GROCER, 4 NORTH COURT SQUARE.

Canvassed Meats Ferris' Smoked... Tongue... 24c Ferris' Hams... 17c Ferris' Breakfast... Strips... 17c Dove Hams... 15c Gold Band Hams... 15c Gold Band Strips... 15c

Washington, Aug. 30.—The war department this morning received the following casualty list signed by General Chaffee:

Tien Tsin, Aug. 27.—Adjutant General, Washington. Following casualties occurred August 24: Private Tilet M. Anderson, Company M, Fourteenth infantry, died from effects of shrapnel wound; William H. Waldron, second Lieutenant

(Continued on fifth page.)

REQUEST FROM CUBAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Want Convention Order Amended as to Our Relations.

Havana, Aug. 30.—Seventeen delegates representing nine political parties of the provincial branches of parties, met last night and drew up a telegram to President McKinley asking him to clarify the order summoning the constitutional convention by ordering that the convention will not be bound to discuss and approve the relations between Cuba and the United States, such relations being regarded as forming no part of a constitution. The telegram was not sent owing to the fact that the delegates of the national party were not empowered to sign it, they only being authorized to ask that the order convoking the convention be explained. It was finally decided to hold another meeting on Friday, the national delegates meanwhile consulting their party as to signing the telegram. The national party has expressed its intention to take part in the elections, and does not want them delayed. It says that the conservative party is trying to induce the Cubans to refrain from taking part in the elections in order to prolong the intervention.

THOMAS J. POWERS KILLED.

Pennsylvanian Fell From Train to Instant Death.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—Thomas J. Powers, commissioner of banking for Pennsylvania, and a leading republican state politician, was found dead in the outskirts of the city this morning. Mr. Powers, who is commissioner of banking for Pennsylvania, was killed by falling from a train in the outskirts of this city last night. His badly mangled body was found under the Pennsylvania railroad bridge spanning the Delaware river this morning by three men gunning in the marshes. Mr. Powers had been spending the summer at Atlantic City with his family and it is presumed that he fell from the train from that resort which reaches this city via the bridge route at 10:30 p. m. Mr. Powers was a man of heroic build, measuring considerably over six feet in height and weighing about 275 pounds. Mr. Powers was 65 years old. He was a conspicuous figure at the republican national conventions and was one of the 308 delegates who held out for a third term for President Grant. One of his sons, Lieutenant Thomas J. Powers, Jr., is in the regular army at Manila.

JEFFRIES READY TO TRY AGAIN.

New York, Aug. 30.—Jeffries reconsidered his determination not to fight again for a year and today he declared he is ready to fight any one, especially Fitzsimmons in a month's time. He said he would agree to fight Fitz in four weeks' either in Carson City or San Francisco for any amount from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a side. He declared he was anxious to demonstrate to Fitz that he could whip him again.

We have a specific for Catarrh and the evidence to prove it. Grant's Pharmacy.

Just received Graham and Oatmeal Wafers, Water Thins, Butter Thins, Animals, Milk Lunch Biscuit, Reception Flakes, etc., at Kroger's.

The success of Blue Ribbon flavoring extracts is that the ladies are so enthusiastic once they try them they tell all their friends how delicious and what a saving.

Wood's Turnip Seeds. Grant's Pharmacy.

Remember me for coes and oot mattresses.—Mrs. L. A. Johnson, 43 Patton Avenue, phone 166.

Blue Ribbon lemon and vanilla is the most satisfactory kind to buy.

"ROCKBROOK FARM" CREAMERY BUTTER.

Canvassed Meats Ferris' Smoked... Tongue... 24c Ferris' Hams... 17c Ferris' Breakfast... Strips... 17c Dove Hams... 15c Gold Band Hams... 15c Gold Band Strips... 15c

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(Continued on fifth page.)

DIPLOMACY AND NOT WAR

Is Our Government's Plan of Solution for the Chinese Troubles.

Note to the Powers Not Yet Made Public.

Russia Believes P. kin Should be Evacuated.

As a Preliminary to Final Peace Negotiations

MILITARY PROMENADE OF ALL NATIONS THROUGH THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT PEKIN—THE BUILDING THEN CLOSED AND GUARDED.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Official secrecy is still maintained with regard to the contents of the diplomatic note sent to the United States representatives abroad in answer to the peace proposals of Russia. It was thought this note or memorandum was to be made public today, but diplomatic courtesy demands, it is said, that it shall remain confidential until proclaimed from St. Petersburg. That may be done tomorrow. There has been no session of the cabinet today, but the president remained close to his desk and discussed over and over with Root, Adee, Postmaster General Smith and others every point in the most important diplomatic controversy since the advent of the McKinley administration. He is profoundly impressed with the opinion that diplomacy and not war will settle the Chinese troubles. The United States does not go beyond its policy, declared from the beginning of the Chinese trouble, in its answer to Russia's proposition. Russia has made a proposition which the United States cannot unconditionally agree to and this government has so stated in its reply.

ENTERED IMPERIAL PALACE.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The state department makes public the following cablegram from Minister Conger, received this morning through the United States consul at Chefoo: "From Chefoo, received Aug. 30, 6:44 a. m.—Secretary of State, Washington: Thirtieth, following despatch dated yesterday: 'More Russian, German, French and Italian troops arriving. Imperial palace was entered August 28. Military promenade of all nations made through it—afterward closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days. (Signed) CONGER.'"

The department officials say that Mr. Conger's despatch it dated "yesterday" (August 29) probably refers to the Taku date line (it being necessary to send it through that place) on the message as received by him at Chefoo. They don't think it means that it was dated Peking, August 29.

LI HUNG CHANG'S CREDENTIALS. London, Aug. 30.—Diplomatic circles in London appear to be satisfied that Russia has either directly or indirectly sent circular notes to the powers proposing the opening of peace negotiations or has reached an agreement with the United States in regard to the basis on which the government at Washington will take initiative action. Russia may prefer the latter arrangement on the ground that the United States has no entanglements like Manchuria, calculated to arouse the suspicions of the powers. Nothing definite, however, seems to be known at the legations in London except that Russia's great anxiety to end the prevailing conditions as speedily as possible, though the opinion is expressed that Russia believes, as a preliminary to the negotiations, that the allied forces should evacuate Peking and retire with their resident ministers, Europeans and native Christians to Tien Tsin, where they can better treat with the most responsible Chinaman available. It is pointed out that though some governments are inclined to recognize Li Hung Chang's powers there is a feeling in some quarters that it would be more satisfactory could some representative prince belonging to the reigning dynasty be found with whom to arrange terms. If, however, Li Hung Chang can secure any kind of credentials from the dowager empress it seems to be the opinion that his authority will not be too closely scrutinized, except possibly by Germany, especially if Li Hung Chang can demonstrate that he has the support of the powerful southern viceroys.

CHAFFEE'S CASUALTY REPORT. Washington, Aug. 30.—The war department this morning received the following casualty list signed by General Chaffee:

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