

# Asheville Daily Gazette.

VOL. V: NO. 182

ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1900.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## OSTREICHER & CO

**PROSPERITY**  
**THE ISSUE**  
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North Carolina Disfranchisement Spoken of.  
If Democrats are Sincere They Must Denounce This.  
Would Invite Disaster to Give Bryan the Election.  
TO UNDO THE WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE TO DISHONOR THE NATIONAL REPUTATION AND THROW US INTO INDUSTRIAL CHAOS.  
Detroit, Sept. 6.—Governor Roosevelt arrived here today in the special coach Minnesota, accompanied by Hon. John Proctor Clark, of New York. A committee of about 150 Detroiters met the governor's train at Essex, Ont., and escorted him to the city. A magnificent shield was presented to Governor Roosevelt by General Duffield, chairman of the welcoming committee.  
A public reception was held in the Hotel Cadillac this afternoon and Governor Roosevelt addressed a large mass meeting tonight. His speech was as follows:  
"In this campaign the issue of overshadowing importance is whether we shall continue or abandon the government's policy which has brought this country to the highest pitch of prosperity at home, and which has kept the national honor unstained both at home and abroad. To deliberately undo the work would be to dishonor the national reputation and to throw us into dreadful industrial chaos. The Kansas City platform deliberately commits our opponents to a policy which means material disaster and moral disgrace; which means a violent panic in the business world, and therefore widespread and prolonged misery among all our people; which further means upsetting the courts, the violation of the nation's faith in financial matters, and the unworthy abandonment of our duty abroad.  
If you think I am using strong language let me read you from Mr. Carl Schurz's speech in Chicago, September 5, 1896, in which he says:  
"And at what price will the ultimate result be gained in case of Mr. Bryan's election? At the price of the most violent and destructive crisis on record, such a crisis as can only be brought on by a sudden subversion of the standard of values and of the whole business credit. At the price of indefinite business paralysis and distress. At the price of ruthless spoliation of the savings accumulated by the toiling masses. At the price of robbing our war veterans of half the value of their pensions. At the price of greatly increasing the number of unemployed by discouraging enterprise and of curtailing the value of wages of those remaining at work. At the price of the respect of the world for our intelligence and practical sense. And worse, far worse, than all this, at the price of something that has never been forfeited since this republic was born—at the price of the greatest good a nation can possess for the preservation of which it should shed its last drop of blood—at the price of our national honor. For this nation, so rich and powerful, would stand before the world as a wanton, reckless repudiator, as nothing better than a fraudulent bankrupt. This will be the cost of the experiment. Are you willing to pay this price?  
"Now, mind you, the platform on which Mr. Bryan stood in 1896 has been reaffirmed without the alteration of a letter and with an explicit reaffirmation of the free silver plank to which Mr. Schurz particularly referred. Mr. Schurz told the exact truth in his scathing speech of 1896, and therefore what he said then is of course

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the exact truth today. In this campaign the issues involved strike at the root of our prosperity and national honor. If the American people are true to themselves they must in the most unequivocal manner repudiate the populist and communistic doctrines enunciated in the Kansas City platform exactly as they repudiated them in '96. The existence of any considerable party which affirms and reaffirms these doctrines is in itself a serious menace to the nation's moral and material welfare, and we have a right to appeal to every far-sighted and patriotic man, whatever his political affiliations in the past, from no matter what section of the country he comes, to stand with us in this struggle for national integrity.  
LESSONS OF THE PAST.  
"We have a right to insist upon both wisdom and sincerity in the leaders of any party who appeal for popular confidence. Now let us see if we can trust the wisdom of our present opponents by comparing their prophecies in '96 with the actual events since.  
"In 1896 Mr. Bryan insisted that 'plutocracy was on one side and democracy on the other' (speech of October 17), and that if he was beaten 'the wage worker could not prosper.' Well, as a matter of fact the wage worker during the past four years has prospered as never before, and the same is true of all our citizens. On September 19 of that year Mr. Bryan said: 'If we are defeated in this campaign there is nothing before the people but four years more of hard times and greater agitation.' That statement carries with it its own reply. Have the last four years been easier or harder than the three years preceding? You know well enough that they have been infinitely better; and it is the republican party which has restored prosperity for it has secured the conditions which gave free play to enterprise and thrift. Mr. Bryan continued in the same speech: 'Do you think we have drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs? No, my friends, you cannot set a limit to the present hard times.' But, as a matter of fact, they did set a limit, for the limit was set as soon as Mr. Bryan's defeat was secured; and the limit would be instantly removed if he were now elected. We would all return at once into the very condition from which the election of President McKinley rescued us four years ago.  
"In the same speech Mr. Bryan said: 'The republican party today produces a policy which makes hard times. All those who love hard times ought to vote for the republican ticket, and all those who are tired of hard times have got to vote the democratic ticket if they would expect any relief.' Now, as I have said before, what Mr. Bryan promises should be judged by the way the past events have squared with his prophecy. The event showed that voting for the republican ticket put an end to hard times. You need not take my word for this. You need only consider the condition of yourself and your neighbors now as compared with the time when we were all paralyzed by the threat of Mr. Bryan's remedies.  
PREDICTED HARD TIMES.  
Two days afterward Mr. Bryan said: 'Remember if you continue the present conditions you will have nobody to blame except yourself for four years more of hard times,' and 'if you want this sort of thing then prepare yourselves to grin and bear it without complaining for four years more.' On October 13, he said: 'These are hard times but they will be harder yet if Le gold standard continues,' and on October 26 he prophesied: 'Until you have bimetalism, mill hands will stand on the corner and wonder when the gold standard will bring them good times.' Again, I have only to ask you to compare our actual conditions now with what Mr. Bryan then said our condition would surely be.  
"We have been hearing a good deal recently of Mr. Bryan's statement that he wanted 'to put the man before the dollar and not the dollar before the man.' There are certain conditions to which such a statement might apply, but it cannot possibly apply to the present conditions. As things are now, it can best be compared with Mr. Bryan's other statement of September 19, 1896, in which he denounced the gold standard as a 'robber' dollar. One statement means just as much as the other, and no more. Instead of bothering about whether the man is ahead of the dollar or the dollar ahead of the man, or whether the gold dollar is a 'robber'—whatever that may mean—or anything else preposterous, let us fix our attention on the fact that the policy followed for the last three years has resulted in bringing the man and the dollar together. That is what a man really wants with a dollar. He is not interested in any flight of fancy as to whether he is behind or in front of the dollar. He wants to get hold of it, and when he has got hold of it he wants to find it worth a hundred cents, and not forty-eight cents. When a man can get hold of a dollar, he is its master, and when he cannot get hold of it then he cannot master it. At present we give the wage worker work, and we provide that he is paid full value for his work. That is the only practical way to bring the man and the dollar together on terms which will give the man the advantage, and the fact of having actually carried out the policy which secured this, of having done the deeds which produced these conditions, is worth to the laboring man ten thousand times more than all the fine phrases that can ever be uttered as to some wholly imaginary precedence of

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**MOODY AND CRAWFORD AT ANDREWS**  
CRAWFORD DECLARES HE IS FOR TURNING THE PHILIPPINES LOOSE.  
Thinks Simmons Law a Good and Just One.  
Major Moody Shows that in the Precincts Where Fraud was Charged by the Republicans, Their Majorities were Increased in the Last Election.  
Andrews, Sept. 5.—Mr. Moody returned last evening and Mr. Crawford this morning from Robbinsville, and held their second joint debate in the grove beside the school house here, the crowd being too large for the school house. Even out of doors and under the trees the heat was trying to both speakers and audience.  
Mr. Crawford opened today by saying and he had been a candidate before the people for a number of years and still represented the same old principles, and he reiterated the statement of the day before that the convention that nominated him was ratifying public opinion; that the party could not nominate anyone else and no one thought of anyone else.  
"I believe that the democratic party should be entrusted with power. I believe that I should be returned to the seat to which I thought and everyone thought I was elected. The returns were canvassed by the proper authorities. I got my certificate of election from the republican governor and I sat in congress seven months. But I was in a set of robbers who threw me out. (Here he showed his biblical learning, if nothing more, by relating the story of the good Samaritan.) The committee that reported in favor of this infamous outrage heard the evidence down in a dark cellar where the electric lights glared day and night and when they had reported that gang of robbers threw me out. After saying there never was a fairer election in the history of the country, and no man, republican or democrat, suspected there would be a contest he added:  
"I have read the papers carefully, for I had been told there would be a contest." The democratic party charge the house of representatives with political rascality in that contest. The republicans endorse it.  
"Moody is for war. I am for peace. Soldiers are poor men and they cannot desert if they wish to. It means death or the penitentiary.  
"What do we want of the Philippines? Anglo-Saxons cannot live within twenty degrees of the equator. The Philippine Islands lie within twenty degrees on each side of the equator.  
"I am in favor of withdrawing our troops and letting the islands take care of themselves.  
"McKinley put soldiers under the control of the German emperor to fight in China. That is imperialism."  
Mr. Moody followed and said that Crawford is singing the same old democratic song. It is gray headed and Crawford has almost grown gray headed singing it. He begs you to give him something when his record is against him.  
Crawford is the first man I have ever heard who dared to call the house of representatives a gang of thieves. Mr. Crawford, do you want to teach these boys that you want to go to Washington to join a band of thieves? They have been taught that a seat in congress is one of the highest honors to which an American citizen could rise.  
Crawford advocated the amendment which, according to his own showing, will disfranchise every unfortunate illiterate after 1908. He asked the support of the people here in these mountains in this great white belt of the state.  
Did they give it? No, they gave a majority of 2,821 against it. It was the black counties that gave majorities for it, majorities in some cases greater than the entire white vote of all the county.  
Crawford knew his seat was to be contested. I knew it and every republican in the district knew it. I do not charge Crawford personally with fraud but the men at the ballot boxes were charged and they were convicted.  
Congress, the august tribunal provided by the constitution, voted after all the evidence had been heard, and you know how they voted. Crawford

cries that the frauds were individual frauds but in the name of justice did not his party profit by them to the extent of a member of congress.  
If the cry of fraud was falsely raised in your precinct would you not rebuke the party that raised it?  
At Big Ivy where bribery and forgery were charged and proved our majority at that election was only 11; at the next election the majority of Mr. Adams, our candidate for governor, was 81 and I want to say that Jim Moody's majority will be 125.  
At Marble, where the democratic judge who stuffed the ballot box, said: "I have done that before," the majority there was 21; at the next election it was 53.  
At Limestone it was 108, then 150.  
At Old Fort it was 126 to 149.  
At South Waynesville the democratic majority was cut from 236 to 195.  
In every one of the precincts our vote was increased. I want to give you the history of expansion, of what Crawford calls imperialism.  
The history of true democracy in the government of the United States is a history of expansion and addition to our territory. Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the democratic party, and one of the greatest philosophers of any age on economic questions, was called an "imperialist," when he, in 1803, purchased from the French government, through Napoleon the Great what was then known as the Louisiana territory and gave for it the sum of fifteen million dollars. Out of that territory has been erected with their illimitable wealth, the great states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho and most of Colorado.  
This was the first act of expansion by our government and was brought about and successfully accomplished in the administration of its first democratic president.  
In 1819, under Mr. Monroe, another democratic president, our government purchased from Spain all that territory now constituting the great state of Florida, and paid therefor a handsome sum.  
The annexation of Texas was in 1845, during Mr. Polk's administration, and during his administration our armies marched to the ancient capital of the Montezumas, conquered Santa Anna, ended the Mexican war in favor of the American people and in the treaty of peace acquired from the Mexican government for \$1,000,000 that vast expanse of territory which now includes the rich and fertile states of California, Nevada, Utah and a part of Colorado, as well as the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, with the exception of the Gadsden purchase, which was occupied

(Continued on fifth page.)  
Deserts made with Blue Ribbon lemon and vanilla are appetizing.  
El Principe de Gales, La Sinceridad, Robert Burns and other choice cigars at Grant's Pharmacy.  
Grant's No. 24 cures Cold and La Grippe. 25c. Grant's Pharmacy.  
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**PROSPECTS OF CONCORD**  
Among the Powers in China Seem to be Much Improved.  
Russia Joins in Request for New Commission.  
Germany Considers it Necessary to Retain Troops in China  
Formal Entry Made Into the Palace Which is Found Empty.  
SUPPLIES RECEIVED AND FORWARDED AND TROOPS COMFORTABLE FOR THE WINTER—THE DANISH CABLE FROM SHANGHAI TO TAKU IS OPEN FOR BUSINESS.  
Washington, Sept. 6.—Russia has received the replies of the powers to her proposition for withdrawal from Peking and her plan has not met with favor. The text of these answers went to St. Petersburg, but the United States was advised today of their contents through its representatives abroad. Germany was the last to be heard from. While not agreeing with Russia the attitude of the powers is uniformly of a conciliatory character, though in some cases, notably that of Germany, it is emphatic for a continuation of the occupation of Peking.  
In view of this condition the government is preparing a note to the powers, reiterating in the main its former declarations and offering a plan for future concerted action based on the assumption that Russia will be willing to recede from her position for the sake of harmony. The United States will now assume that none of the powers have any purpose to acquire any part of China and all desire peaceful settlement by concurrent action through negotiations by which the treaty rights of all powers will be secured for the future, the open door assured, the rights and property of foreigners preserved and reparation made for wrongs and injuries suffered.  
CONGRU AFFIRMS IT.  
Washington, Sept. 6.—The state department received a message from Minister Conger today dated Peking, September 1st, stating that on that day a military parade passed through the imperial palace. The only occupants were eunuchs and servants.  
ENGLAND'S REPLY NOT READY.  
London, Sept. 7.—A correspondent of the Laffan bureau learns that Lord Salisbury has not yet formulated England's reply to the Russian proposals regarding the evacuation of Peking. It will not be drafted until he has consulted his cabinet. He is expected to arrive in London shortly from his sojourn in Sohlucht.  
EN ROUTE TO TIEN TSIN.  
St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—A despatch says that the personnel of the Russian and American legations at Peking, together with the troops of both countries, are already en route to Tien Tsin.  
WILL KEEP AT PEKIN.  
Washington, Sept. 6.—The attitude of the German government in the Russian proposal to withdraw troops from Peking has been made known to the United States and is to the effect that Germany considers it necessary to retain her forces in Peking.  
CONTINUED ACCORD.  
London, Sept. 6.—What is now des-

(Continued on fifth page.)  
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Remember me for cows and cot mattresses.—Mrs. L. A. Johnson, 43 Patton Avenue, phone 166.  
Wood's Sea's, Grants Pharmacy. tf

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