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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1901.

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MORGAN TWISTS THE LION'S TAIL

Eloquent Over What We
Could do to England if
We Wanted to.

His Discussion of His Treaty
Abrogation Resolution in
the Senate.

CLOSURE RULE WAS
REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

MAY NOT BE ACTED UPON
THIS SESSION—VICE PRESIDENT

ROOSEVELT NOTIFIES THE GALLERY
CROWDS THAT THEY
MUST OBSERVE DECORUM

Washington, March 6.—The proceedings of the senate today were less than Roosevelt's liking that the preceding day. The scrap over the closure rule was not renewed. When the rule was called up no one offered to debate it and it was referred to the committee on rules. From the moment this action was taken Roosevelt apparently lost all interest in the proceedings and at the close of the morning hour he withdrew and wasn't seen again until just before adjournment, when he resumed the chair.

Morgan was the attraction today. In a speech in advocacy of his resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated, he vigorously attacked England's attitude in connection with that document. He vehemently asserted that there would be no compromise on the treaty and the only thing that Americans would consent to do would be to kill it. England didn't want the Nicaraguan canal built he declared, because it would diminish the flow of gold into her coffers from the Suez canal.

In an impassioned voice he said that if England wanted further delay she would not get it and if she tried to pick a quarrel about the canal she would be accommodated.

The United States, he went on to say, could muster fighting men to at least half the number of those who voted in the last presidential election and when the war terminated England would find the steel band, which passed through Canada, binding throne with Australia and India, severed and with it the collapse of her empire. Morgan hadn't finished when the senate went into executive session and shortly after adjourned.

"I hope," said he in conclusion, "that some fair amendment to the rules may be devised by which there can be a reasonable (not an unreasonable) limit placed on debate."

Mr. Teller said he had no desire to enter objection to the reference of the amendment to the committee on rules. That was the proper place for it. He inquired, however, whether there was any expectation on the part of the majority to do anything more during the present session than executive business.

Pending an answer to that question, Vice President Roosevelt announced in low but distinct tones that the proposed amendment would be referred in the absence of objection to the committee on rules. Responding to inquiry of Mr. Teller, Mr. Hale (Me.) disclaimed any attempt to speak for anybody but himself, and said the extraordinary session had been called for the transaction of purely executive business. He did not suppose the senate would be kept in session many days or be called upon to consider any other subjects than purely executive business.

Mr. Teller submitted some brief comments upon the transaction of business at extraordinary sessions of the senate, holding that the body had a perfect right in accordance with proceedings to do anything it could do in regular session.

Mr. Platt, speaking for himself only, expressed the opinion that it would not be wise to enter upon the transaction of general legislative business at this extraordinary session. It would not be the part of wisdom to do much more than executive business.

Mr. Morgan (Alabama) urged that the rules be observed and that the regular order of business of the senate be laid down in the rules be observed. He had submitted a resolution yesterday upon which he desired action and an opportunity to submit some remarks. The resolution to which he referred

SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Dispatch From Judge Taft of the Philippine
Commission Detailing Progress Being
Made Toward Pacification.

Washington, March 6.—The secretary of war made public this afternoon a long despatch from Judge Taft of the Philippine commission, telling in detail of the progress made in pacifying the Philippines.

The despatch was dated Manila, March 3rd, and reviews the events since January 1st. It says, among other things, that eighty thousand residents of Panay have taken the oath of allegiance; that offensive attacks by insurgents are now of rarest occurrence; that the federal or peace party has spread rapidly to all parts of the archipelago and that anxiety for provisional government is everywhere apparent.

The despatch closed by declaring that fragmentary cablegrams detailing engagements create wrong impressions on the mind of the public as to the probable continuance of the war.

PREVENT FUTURE OUTBREAKS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, March 5.—As a result of last night's outbreak in the house of commons, Balfour offered an amendment to the rules today providing that any member or members refusing to obey

the directions of the speaker be removed by force and suspended during the remainder of the session. The reading of the amendment was received with groans by the Irish members.

was one degrading the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated.

After the routine of morning business had been transacted Mr. Morgan addressed the senate upon his resolution. He said he would exclude from his argument any consideration of the Panama canal commission. The only pro-ga canal now by the United States rested on the protocols which had been entered into between this country and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

He challenged any senator to point to a single proposition which Great Britain had made for such a modification in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as would admit of the construction of the Nicaragua canal. No such action, he said, had ever been taken by Great Britain. During all the time when Americans were "hugging to their bosoms" the delusion that Great Britain eventually would enter upon a friendly arrangement for the construction of the canal, Great Britain had reserved "a profound and golden silence." He called silence "golden because," he asserted, Great Britain, through Liverpool, which was the commercial center of the world, was being enriched and the United States, because of the lack of the Nicaragua canal, was contributing to the enrichment of Great Britain.

There cannot be anything more precious today to Great Britain," said Mr. Morgan, "than to prevent the construction of the Nicaragua canal. If Great Britain by her 'golden silence' can prevent that her profits will continue, and the longer she can do that the greater will be her profits on the Suez canal. She has remained as silent as the Sphinx which looks out upon the Nile and upon the desert, and she seems to be looking out upon a dessert of wasted American opportunities, and sad to say, American honor. Great Britain is still silent."

With some feeling in referring to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the Alabama senator said: "We will make no compromise with Great Britain upon that subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in relation to the treaty. What we shall do with it (and some of our people are opposed to even that), is that we shall declare it abrogated. If the vote on my resolution could be taken today it would inform the president of the United States that he has no two thirds majority in the senate to support any compromise he may make with Great Britain."

JUDGE BARTLETT ILL.

Atlanta, March 6.—A Journal Washington special says: Judge Bartlett, congressman from the sixth district, has had a relapse and is in a precarious condition. Pneumonia is the cause of his sickness and he has been growing worse for several days.

WRECK ON PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, March 6.—The east-bound passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad ran into a freight train at Hope Tower at noon today. Over a dozen passengers were reported injured. A hospital train has been sent to the scene of the wreck.

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THE PLATT RESOLUTION

Virtually Settles the Matter
of Cuba's Relations With
United States.

Although the Radicals De-
clare That the Convention
Will Never Give It.

MAY SEND ORATORS
TO UNITED STATES

TO APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE—DELEGATES INSIST
ON THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF EN-
FORCING THE RESOLUTION.

Havana, March 6.—The constitutional convention will hold a formal meeting tomorrow.

Discussing the outlook, one of the delegates said today that the matter was virtually settled, and they have given in, but the radicals are still protesting. Three of the most pronounced radical delegates declared the convention would not give way. Another delegate expressed the opinion that McKinley could hardly enforce the Platt resolution against the tacit resistance, and perhaps the active resistance of Cuba, without calling an extra session of congress.

General Wood has clearly stated the Platt resolution is law, but some of the delegates say it is impossible to enforce the resolution in face of the joint resolution of congress according to Cuba independence. There is talk of sending orators to the United States to appeal to the people.

ORDERED TO BOIL FOREIGNERS IN THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

Victoria, B. C., March 6.—According to advices received by the steamer Empress of India documents found by the foreigners in Pekin show that orders were issued to the Chinese that as many foreigners as possible were to be taken alive and according to these same orders the fate planned for them was that their captors should "carry them to the temple of heaven and there put them through the process of being boiled."

The news of the finding of these documents was given the Pekin correspondent of the Hong Kong Press. The same correspondent says that the documents show that instructions were sent to the viceroy of Nanking, Lin King Yi, to attack and massacre the residents of Shanghai.

POLICE FORCE MOBILIZED

Precautions to Prevent Re-
currence of Disorder in
House of Commons.

First Time in History That a Police-
man Had Been Seen on Floor of
the House—Redmond's Protest.

London, March 6.—The excitement occasioned by last night's riotous scenes in the house of commons is still very evident and when the house met at noon today, in view of possible disturbances, the whole police force on duty at St. Stephen's, had been mobilized and reinforced by reserves.

John Redmond speedily rose and raised a question of privilege arising from the "painful scenes of last night." He claimed that members had been suspended without proper steps being taken to identify them, and that their removal was accompanied by undue violence.

He was satisfied, he said, that members were suspended who had actually gone to the lobby to participate in the division.

Speaker Gull, interrupting, pointed out that Redmond was not raising a question of privilege (but a point of order. If he were properly informed of any wrongful suspensions he (the speaker) would be glad to take the steps to rectify them.

Redmond tried to move an adjournment and appealed to Balfour and the government members to move the discussion.

Balfour remarked that he presumed it was desired to institute means for preventing a recurrence of the scenes of last night, and promised to consider what opportunity for discussion could be secured. The subject was then dropped.

Ten Irish members, who had refused to obey the speaker's orders to leave the house, were dragged out last night by the police. It was the first time in history that a policeman had been seen on the floor of the house.

COMMENT OF IRISH PAPERS.
Dublin, March 6.—Commenting upon last night's scenes in the house of commons the Freeman's Journal rejoices that "Ireland at last possesses a party that will teach Westminster that if the rights of Ireland are to be sacrificed, the character and privileges of parliament will accompany the sacrifice."

The Irish Times says: "Despairing of getting sufficient support and maintenance in London from their own countrymen those pretending to represent Ireland, meditate a mendicant pilgrimage to the 'land of the dollar' and fondly imagine that brutality will serve as a bold advertisement."

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During March, April, May, purify your blood with Grant's Sarsaparilla. Fine to be. \$1.00. Grant's Pharmacy.

ST. PETERSBURG HORRIFIED

By Rough Treatment Admin-
istrated to Students by
Police.

Had Gathered in Great Num-
bers and Were Singing
Songs Before a Cathedral.

POLICE WERE WARNED
OF PLANNED DISTURBANCE

THE DISORDER IN THE FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE SERFS—
TWENTY-FIVE STUDENTS AR-
RESTED.

St. Petersburg, Monday, March 6.—Today was the fortieth anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs. The students had been planning for some time to keep the day as a holiday and perhaps make some demonstration, but no particular plans were made. At noon a thousand or 1,500 students gathered in around the Kasan cathedral on the Nevsky prospect, where mass for the repose of the soul of Czar Alexander II was being celebrated. After the mass the students began singing and the police gathered in great numbers. The students were surrounded and driven in a crowd towards the city hall not far away, and also on the Nevsky prospect. For no special reason the police began beating the students and trampling them under the feet of their horses. The Nevsky prospect was filled with spectators. The banks and business houses were nearly all closed, with shutters fastened and doors locked.

The spectators and the women students screamed with horror, but the police kept up their attack on the students until 400 of the latter were driven into the court yard of the city hall, the others escaping into the crowd. The entire city was horrified by the conduct of the police.

The police were warned beforehand and twenty-five delegates from the various St. Petersburg higher educational institutions were arrested Friday night for meeting to consider student affairs. It is learned that the arrest of Prof. Melukoff, the celebrated historian and author of a three volume history of Russian literature, and of a history of the period of Peter the Great, and editor of the Russian edition of the Fernan encyclopedia, who was taken into custody February 11, for participating in a conference between liberal citizens and 150 students, called to consider matters relating to student life and start a petition to the czar. The manuscript of this petition was found in Prof. Melukoff's house.

Prof. Melukoff was dismissed several years ago from Moscow University for liberalism. He was afterwards professor of world's history. Sixty-one new arrests were made at Kiev. The government has decided not to make a political affair of the attempt made February 27 by Peter Karpovich upon the life of the minister of public instruction, M. Bogolopoff, when Karpovich shot the minister through the neck, while the latter was receiving petitions at the ministry of public instruction. Karpovich, who was formerly a student at Dorpat University, will be tried March 20, by a court representing all classes of citizenship. The penalty for his crime will not exceed fifteen years' imprisonment.

TRAIN RUNS DOWN NUMBER OF LABORERS

Their Clothing Clogged the Wheels
and Stopped the Train.

London, March 6.—A Moscow despatch says that while a number of laborers were leaving work after clearing a deep cut of snow on the railroad near Wolovo, they were run down by a train. Thirty were killed. The clothing on the bodies of the victims clogged the wheels and stopped the train.

TO PUNISH CHINESE.

Pekin, March 6.—A German column of one thousand men left Paoa Ting Fu yesterday for Poughing to drive the imperial troops into Siam's Province and punish them for the killing on Sunday last of four members of the German reconnoitering party near An-zelling.

RELATIVE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWO LAST CONGRESSES

Washington, March 5.—According to a statement issued by Chairman Cannon of the house appropriation committee, the total appropriations of the two sessions of the fifty-sixth congress are \$1,440,065,555 against \$1,568,212,637 appropriated by the fifty-fifth congress.

HALF OF A TOWN BURNED.

Memphis, March 6.—Half the town of Shelby, Miss., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$35,000; partially insured.

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