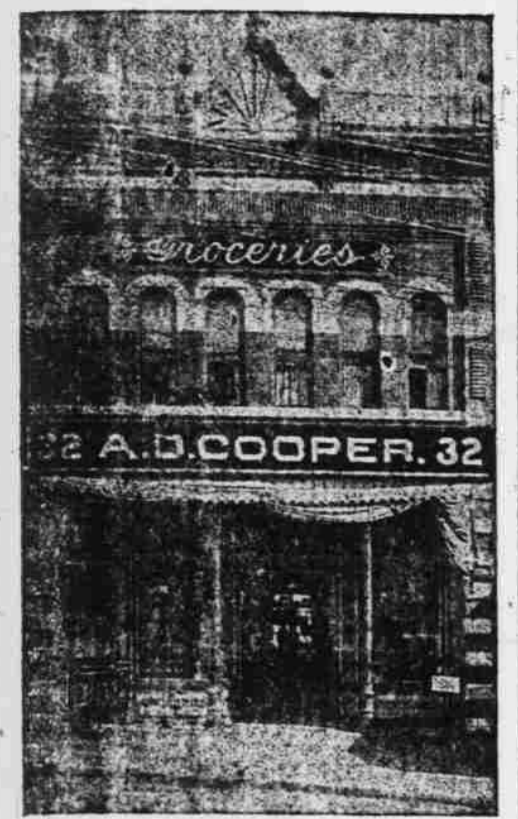


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The Asheville Register.

The Largest Circulation of Any Paper in the Ninth Congressional District.

VOL. 6. ASHEVILLE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1899. NO. 39.

Hires Rootbeer time is here. THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Makers of Hires Condensed Milk.

THE AMENDMENT IF ADOPTED IT WOULD NOT SETTLE THE RACE QUESTION.

What is to Be Done With Illiterate Illegimates and Ignorant Mulattos? Editor of the Register:—

Taking it for granted that this amendment will carry, and be declared Constitutional, will that settle the race problem? Were the Democrats, when they framed this proposition, looking toward the settlement of the race problem, or were they hoping thereby to entrench themselves in power for ever?

Any man knows this amendment will not settle the race problem, but make it more complex by making a favored class among the Negroes. All men must admit that it is contrary to all laws of free government for a party to legislate itself in to power by its own vote, that anything is fair with a Democratic politician when or after an office.

Taking it for granted that section five will be declared constitutional. According to the Democratic argument by letting it fall on all alike, you can see several possibilities for white men to be robbed of their ballots. Did not the Democrats say last fall that no man should be deprived of his ballot? Now they say they did not mean Negroes should not be deprived of their ballots, but no white man should be deprived of their ballot.

Suppose a man should go to the registrar and could not prove that his ancestors voted in 1867, could not a registrar find some pretext to not allow him to register? If men were honest and fair in politics, we could afford to consider this proposition in another light, but we are to know what is to be by what has been.

The great trouble that I apprehend is that the proposed amendment does not lay down the plan by which men shall be registered nor the proof that will be required to establish parental suffrage. That seems to be reserved until the meeting of the General Assembly after the Amendment must have been ratified by the people at the polls. Of course, after it has passed the people, the Assembly can exact any proof desired.

When the people of North Carolina modify their constitution as this amendment proposes to do they break all the fortifications they have to protect their liberties. It makes no difference whether the amendment be declared constitutional or whether section 5 be declared unconstitutional. Either one opens up the gate to the traitors of liberty. Either one reduces suffrage to a privilege, that privilege to be granted or denied by some township partisan politician. This just simply proposes to rob the constitution of its power as a protectorate of the people's liberties, and places the power in a board of registrars in every township. The constitution offers the ballot to all men as soon as they are 21 years of age regardless of his grandfather or father, but this proposes to knock out this safeguard of liberty and assemble all illiterates before a tribunal of registrars there to give evidence, satisfactory evidence, they are heirs of the bal-

lot box through their grandfather. I suppose all such unfortunates will be awful proud their grandfathers were not in the penitentiary in 67. Our constitution invests as much regal power in the poor illiterate man who labors from the rising till the going down of the sun around his little log cabin on the side of the mountain as it does in the sons of wealth who sleep in their palaces by the sea. Our constitution is our old deed for such and every one of our liberties.

It was sealed with blood of illiterates, as well as the blood of the cultured, it reached far enough to take us all in without the provisions of a grandfather clause. May it stand forever as is in regard to suffrage, and may no poor unfortunate North Carolinian ever have to bear the humiliation of a Township King, and beg for mercy and a pass to the ballot box.

There are many well schemed and dangerous possibilities lurk beneath this proposition, better hold to the old paper. It has been giving justice for many years. M. P. Cowarts, N. C.

OTHER SIDE OF KENTUCKY CASE

Goebel's Killing of Sanford—The former a Bad Man

The Landmark printed recently the story of the killing of Sanford by Wm. Goebel, at present the Democrat nominee for Governor of Kentucky, as told by a friend of Goebel. A friend of the editor of the Landmark, now a resident of Kentucky sends us the following in regard to this matter, which puts quite a different face on it.

Since you have mentioned a time or two the present deplorable condition of politics in Kentucky, and in your issue of the 25th quote a statement of one Wheeler about the murder of Jao. Sanford by Goebel, let me just say this: That you only have one side of this matter. The other side is to this effect that Goebel, knowing that Sanford was an excitable man, published in his Goebel's paper abusive attacks on Sanford until he was sure his man was deeply irritated. Then he sent a friend (some say his own brother) to ask Sanford what he was going to do about it. Sanford replied excitedly "I will kill him." This being what Goebel was waiting for, he proceeded to prepare himself for action by clothing himself in a chain shirt and loaded his pistol. He then placed himself where he knew he would meet John Sanford—walked deliberately there and waited until he saw his victim appear. He coolly shot him dead. Sanford's ball penetrated Goebel's clothing but only left a bruised place on his skin.

I send you this that you may see there is another side to this matter. The people here in Kentucky who have informed themselves know that Sanford was murdered. As to the alleged attack by John Sanford on Goebel's mother, that makes a fine effect on the stump that is absolutely all there is in it.

Goebel simply succeeded in killing his man and was sharp enough to keep his own hide whole and to appear before the public as acting on the defensive.

Let me further say that there are other things that keep people from supporting Goebel's side from the fact that he has killed his man. And however how much the Courier-Journal, Times, etc., may try to minimize that convention at Lexington on the 15th of August, the fact remains that there never was a fair body of men assembled in Kentucky—over 4,000 of the best people in the State were present from 110 counties out of 119.

Brown may not be elected but there are many who will hope and pray that Kentucky will not be cursed with Goebel. R. E. C. Springfield, KY., Aug. 26.

POOLING THE PUBLIC I am about bushed in the matter of curiosities" mused the owner of a small store. "It's a bad habit, this idea of drawing trade by making a museum of the window, but I can't stop now; business won't allow it." A few hours later the sodawater trade was rushing. The crowd outside the window gazed until it was thirsty at the remarkable bird that hung in a big cage. The card attached bore a handful of the alphabet hysterically put together and designed for the words "From Samson."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Makes the food more delicious and wholesome. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A PARDON FOR CAP. DREYFUS

French Government Decides to Set Him Free Within the Next Few Days.

HIS APPEAL WITHDRAWN Paris Undisturbed Over the Announcement That He Will Be Liberated, but the Greatest Excitement Prevails at Rennes.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The council of ministers decided today to pardon Dreyfus in principle. The pardon will take effect in a few days. Dreyfus has relinquished his appeal for a reversal of the judgment of the courtmartial.

It is said that Dreyfus will be sent abroad before the promulgation of his pardon in order to avoid demonstration. "In principle" is an idiom sometimes used in semi-official announcements of forthcoming actions. It seems to have but slight bearing on the matter, except, perhaps, that it implies the fulfillment of various formalities before the pardon is actually issued, thereby qualifying the announcement of the pardon with slight tentativeness. It is not known whether the pardon includes amnesty.

The announcement that Dreyfus was to be pardoned had already been discontinued by predictions and there was absolutely no excitement displayed along the boulevard when news was received at about 3:10 p. m. with the first editions containing the statement that the cabinet had decided to pardon Dreyfus. The newspapers said quickly, but there was no rush for them upon the part of the boulevard.

Those who bought the papers set down in front of the cafes and read the announcement without comment. Every one expected it and the decision met with no opposition. The Dreyfus-Homme, the Socialist organ, said: "Our task remains the same after as before the liberation of Dreyfus, to continue the struggle against those who are responsible for the lamentable affair, and unmask the forgers, traitors and false witnesses, even though they may be covered with glittering decorations."

A dispatch from Rennes says the news that the council of ministers had decided to pardon Dreyfus was received there with intense excitement. Dreyfus is still a prisoner. There is much remark here on the strange coincidence of the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner, the first champion of Dreyfus and to whom Dreyfus will virtually owe his freedom, on the very day the cabinet decided to pardon the prisoner. M. Scheurer-Kestner's death was sudden. He had been ill during the trial, but he had not thought his illness would prove fatal.

SHAKEUP AMONG TROOPS. Military Advisory Board Recommends Several Changes. ATLANTA, Sept. 19.—The military advisory board of Georgia has adjourned after making a number of recommendations which radically change the service of troops and put the militia, it is believed, on a footing where it has never been before.

On the report of Inspector General Obeas, 29 companies and 17 negro companies were mustered out. The only command in Atlanta coming under this order is the machine gun battery, which was among the first inspected. The report of Inspector General Obeas on this matter was immediately adopted by the board, and those of the companies that were mustered out were to be so soon as possible.

By the mustering out of 17 negro companies only four of that color are left in the state organization. The board in its recommendation acted without discrimination, and it is understood that the regular army pay, to \$1 a day, while men are on riot call.

FEVER SITUATION AT KEY WEST IS GRAVE

Four Hundred Cases Are Now Under Treatment.

MORTALITY IS VERY LOW

Efforts of the Authorities Have Been to Prevent the Disease Spreading to Other Cities and They Have Succeeded. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The yellow fever situation at Key West is regarded as grave. Since the first case was reported about three weeks ago the epidemic has been steadily growing until today there are almost 400 cases. New cases are appearing at the rate of about 30 a day, but the mortality is low. Fifty-four cases and two deaths were reported for Sunday and Monday. At the Marine Hospital, one of the marine hospital staff, developed the disease last night and has been isolated.

As Key West is situated below the front line, the epidemic will have to run its course. The marine hospital service has been directing its efforts to confining the epidemic to the island and has been rewarded with signal success. Only one infected person is known to have escaped and he was discovered at Miami and isolated. He has since recovered.

All the aspects at Port Tampa were placed in a detention camp and assisted Surgeon Trotter today reported that the camp would be closed on Wednesday as the suspects had been under observation ten days.

None but known immunes are allowed to leave Key West direct and then only on certificates. Others who desire to leave must first go to the detention camp at Dry Tortugas. The treatment of the cases in Key West is entirely under the supervision of the Florida state board of health. The marine hospital service is simply enforcing quarantine regulations with a view to preventing the spread of the disease.

One new case of fever was reported to the surgeon general from New Orleans today. The same report stated that freight from New Orleans was unshipped except in Texas which would not permit freight originating in New Orleans to pass through the state. Surgeon Carter, who is in charge there, has a few necessary restrictions. He will meet Dr. Sanders of the state board of health of Alabama today to make arrangements for simplifying the train service.

STATE OF GEORGIA LOSES. Judge Hart Renders a Decision in the Central Suit. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 19.—Judge John C. Hart has decided the Eatonton railroad case, holding that the Central did not violate the state constitution in buying the Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

It will be remembered that on a petition from citizens of Eatonton, Governor Chandler directed Attorney General Terrell to begin proceedings against the Central. If the constitution had been violated, the purchase would be set aside and a receiver would be appointed for the Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

The case was argued on Monday and Tuesday last week, before Judge Hart in the supreme court at the capitol. It was asserted by the petitioners that since the Central acquired the Middle Georgia and Atlantic the merchants of Eatonton and other points along the road were prevented from buying in Atlanta and Augusta, because the rates discriminated in favor of Savannah.

The defense submitted evidence to show that both passenger and freight rates had been greatly reduced since the purchase and a receiver would be appointed from a run-down and dangerous line to a well constructed and safe property.

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