

# Asheville Daily Citizen.

VOLUME X--NO 55.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Always the Cheapest.

THAT'S ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

We don't worry much about "hard times," because we adopt our trade to conditions as they exist.

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Means that you get the very most for your dollar, not that the "groceries" are cheap, the value is in the quality and in price at one and the same time. That rule is the standard by which we govern our business. Lowest in price and best in quality.

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IS IT COMPLETE WITH CHINA, GLASS, LAMPS, ETC. WE HAVE NOW THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK SINCE WE HAVE BEEN IN BUSINESS. PRICES WAY DOWN ALL THROUGH THE HOUSE HAVE YOU USED OUR NEW 160° OIL? IT MAKES A PURE, BRIGHT LIGHT—EQUAL TO DAYLIGHT.

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No more need beauty, flower and no more. Arranged in plain attire. Let Towle The Twister make your gown bewitching with Gold Wire.

With every dollar purchase we are presenting

a sparkling gold wire souvenir made to order without cost.

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CORRECT STYLES IN CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, GENERAL DRY GOODS AND UP HOLSTERY STUFFS.

SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, ETC.

HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, GLOVES, MENS FURNISHING GOODS, SMALL WARES.

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

H. REDWOOD & CO., 7 AND 9 PATTON AVENUE.

## HEINITSH & REAGAN,

## DRUGGISTS,

Church St. and Patton Ave.

We have just received a large lot of



AND VASELINE GOODS.

Ten cent bottles of Vaseline we now sell for five cents. All other Vaseline goods at

REDUCED PRICES.

## TORCHES AND BULLETS

## Two Terrible Days in Chicago.

## SIX MEN KILLED—CARS BURNED.

## MARSHALS, POLICE AND MOBS SHOOTING.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC IN THE GOVERNMENT'S HANDS

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Schofield has issued an order directing Gen. Merritt at St. Paul to assume control of the Northern Pacific railway lines and keep them open as a post and military road. Chicago, July 7.—Shortly after 7 a. m. a mob began to gather in the Union stock yards, west Halstead street, where a train of beef was standing. Capt. Hartz with two companies of United States infantry drove the crowd from the yards and established a dead line 200 feet from the cars.

Today's incendiarism began in a new quarter, in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy switching yards at Crawford, Ill. A dozen freight cars in the yards were burned there this morning at daylight.

President Debs was served today with an injunction issued by the United States courts, made some days ago.

At 9:45 a. m. word was telephoned to Capt. O'Neill of the stock yards station that a mob of nearly 3,000 men were destroying the station and round house of the Grand Trunk railroad company at 49th and Johnston streets. A company of 200 men of the State militia started for the scene of the trouble at once.

Just before daylight a mob of nearly a thousand entered the yards of the Missouri and North Western streets and set fire to freight cars standing on the tracks. A squad of police quelled the flames. The mob closed on the officers and a hand-to-hand fight raged for several minutes. Policemen sent a half dozen volleys into the mob. As men fell they were quickly trampled back and escaped under cover of darkness. The police arrested four of the mob who were charged with rioting.

A few moments after 11:30 a. m. today a mob numbering 500 tore up the main track of the Pan Handle road at Fifteenth street. The police charged them, but were met with a volley of pistol shots. The police did not fire, but succeeded by renewed charge in dispersing the crowd. The second regiment went to 47th street and acted as guards for the Pan Handle tracks.

The federal authorities have determined upon a decided move against the strikers which may result in United States troops firing upon the mob. United States Marshal Arnold and Gen. Miles had a consultation this morning at military headquarters and it was decided to send troops to all the roads which are tied up, and clear the yards and tracks. The plan agreed upon is to send one company of troops to each of the depots along with forty deputy marshals. The troops will then be started on each of the roads and the military and marshals will clear the yards and tracks of the crowds. The soldiers will have orders to fire upon any one who disobeys the order to leave railroad property. Marshal Arnold, after conferring with Gen. Miles, returned to his office in the government building and issued orders for the marching of deputies to the depots. "We have decided to clear the yards," said Marshal Arnold. "and it will be done at any cost. The soldiers will have orders to fire if the crowds don't disperse. The government troops will stand no nonsense, for their orders are explicit."

The building trades council has decided in favor of a strike. The council represents 25,000 organized workmen.

## Blockade in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7.—Indiana's governor received a call for troops last night from the sheriff of Lake county and replied that he would have the men on the way the first thing this morning. Troops from the north part of the State will probably be called. Gov. Matthews said: "I have decided it is time for effective measure."

## In Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 8.—No trains, except one carrying the mail, are running on the K. C. Memphis and Birmingham road; even the telegraph operators have joined in the tie up.

## YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

## Six Dead Men and Scores of Cars Burned

CHICAGO, July 7.—Six dead men and an indefinite number of injured is the record of casualties in the strike conflicts in Chicago yesterday.

The developments of yesterday go far toward convincing all thinking people that the gravity of the situation had not been appreciated by the authorities or the people at large. Persons who were here during the railroad strike of 1877, who saw the atmosphere clear perceptibly when no more than eighty bronzed and husky regulars from the plains marched down Madison street and went into camp on the lake front, wagged their heads knowingly when three times that many were ordered from Fort Sheridan, composing the three arms of the service, and said they would make short work of Debs' followers.

But after 12 hours of patient and persistent coolness and bravery under as trying circumstances as ever seen, the same citizens and the officers in command were forced to admit that things were not as they were in 77, and that it was still a long march to peace and the resumption of unimpeded traffic on any of the railroads leading out of Chicago.

The developments have confirmed the conviction that nothing short of an overwhelming armed force with instructions to shoot to kill can settle the

## trouble; or, as Colonel Crofton put it, "It has ceased to be a mere movement of troops, and has become a campaign."

The local and State authorities have awakened to the critically grave nature of the strike malady which is afflicting the nation generally, but Chicago in particular, and are taking measures to apply adequate remedies. The police force has already been recruited up to over 3,000 men, and by request of Mayor Hopkins and by order of Governor Altgeld, two brigades of State militia have been ordered here to aid in quelling the disturbances.

## BURNING CARS.

## The Work of Destruction Went on Unchecked.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon immense crowds of men, women and boys came from the stock yards toward the network of tracks at the crossing of Forty-Seventh street. They were the stock yards crowd and the few police who remained on duty were utterly powerless. "Down the tracks!" was the cry, and with a rush the mob started southward. Branches of waste were stolen from switchmen's shanties and soaked with the "dope" used in oiling cars and made an excellent torch. At 47th street five cars standing on the Grand Trunk track were first to meet destruction. Seals were broken and doors slid back. A bunch of burning waste thrown inside quickly ignited the contents, and in less than three minutes the five cars were blazing fiercely.

Then the crowd surged on. They kept to the Pan Handle tracks and at 49th street came upon six more cars. These were fired in a twinkling and on went the crowd. They suddenly stopped their incendiarism and turned their attention to tearing up switches. After a number had been rendered useless, the mob continued on its way southward. At 58th street is situated the stationhouse of the combined roads. This was fired and quickly destroyed, as were also 40 loaded cars. All were soon in a mass of flames.

Up to the approach of the fire and police departments the mob turned about and started for the city. On their way to 47th street they set fire to all the cars that they had missed on their trip southward. No water could be obtained near the Garfield, Boulevard yards and the cars were slowly burned up. It was noticed that the leaders of the mob were mostly foreigners and as they retraced their steps a few of the leaders, accompanied by hundreds, started off in the direction of the stock yards where 350 cars in the yards were completely destroyed.

Two hundred and twenty-five freight cars on the Pan Handle tracks between Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth streets—a distance of about one mile—were totally destroyed by fire between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock last night.

## Strike Notes.

Gov. Fishback has called on Arkansas officers to arrest strike leaders.

At 6:30 o'clock last night 137 switchmen quit work on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road at Nashville.

At Spokane, Washington, the strikers tore up the tracks of the Northern Pacific, there being nearly 1,000 men at work removing the tracks.

S. R. Ritchie, a special policeman employed by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, at Chicago, was stoned to death by a mob at the Fifty-Seventh street crossing of that road.

## NEEDS AN AFFIDAVIT

## The Fate of M. Luther is Wholly Responsible For.

Many remarkable tales are laid at the hen-house door of chickens of the male and female persuasion.

Hens have been known to crow and cheer gaily at public appearances. They have even been accused of setting—probably when thoroughly henpecked. In fact, the agricultural editor of THE CITIZEN has long maintained that he once owned a hen that knew at least five different words, and afterwards died of chicken-pox.

But all this pales into absolute insignificance when compared to a statement brought from Canton, N. C., by D. M. Luther, esp. He positively declares that he saw a rooster—a plain, every-day rooster—swim about, thirty feet to an island in Pigeon river and then swim back. Why he swam back has not yet been explained, but it all happened on the Fourth of July, which accounts for a heap of things.

## SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

## Several Pastors Make Announcements for Tomorrow.

Rev. J. L. White, pastor of the First Baptist church, will preach tomorrow morning on "Dead Flies in the Ointment." Evening, 8:30, "Immortality—Legacies in Future Rewards and in Future Punishment." The public cordially invited.

In view of the present strikes, the Rev. Henry A. Westall, pastor of the Unitarian church, will take for his subject tomorrow "The Labor Question." Services at 45 Hilliard hall at 11 a. m. Rev. Mr. Brunson will preach tomorrow morning at the French Broad Baptist church. Subject: "The Transfiguration, or the Future Kingdom of God in Minature."

Rev. C. W. Byrd, presiding elder of this district, will preach at Bethel church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

## THE K. T. V. & G. A.

## Maid to the Southern Railway An Expected.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia was sold this morning by order of the United States court. The property as a whole being offered, it was bid in by S. Spencer, representing the Southern Railroad company, for \$1,505,000. The Southern being the only bidder it was declared the purchaser.

## Resigned

WASHINGTON, July 7.—General Frederick D. Sewall of Maine, chief of the Internal Revenue agents, has tendered his resignation to Commissioner Miller to be succeeded as head of the corps by Revenue Agent Wilborne W. Colquhoun, brother of the late Senator from Georgia. Gen. Sewall has occupied the position since 1876.

## THE BONDS ARE NOT SOLD

## A VERY GRAVE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

## Where Will Come The Money To Pay The School Debt and Keep The Schools Running On?—We The Law, But Not Money.

The meeting of the Board of Aldermen was set for 5 o'clock instead of 3, yesterday afternoon. When the town clock struck the hour appointed, Aldermen Hull, H. Lamar Gaudier and Redwood were well into a discussion with H. C. Fagg as to the best way in which to talk through a telephone. Mayor Patton was also on hand. At the request of Mayor Patton on Thursday night, at the meeting of the School Board, Chairman West appointed a committee of three to be present at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on yesterday afternoon. The Mayor explained that the request was made on account of important questions that would seriously affect the schools.

The committee appointed were Messrs. Dickerson and Powell and Dr. J. Hey Williams. The first and last were promptly on hand. W. W. Jones arrived at 5:10 and at 5:15 City Attorney Sonday arrived. Alderman J. M. Gaudier and Mr. Powell were absent. The Mayor called the meeting to order at 5:17. The minutes of the last meeting were read, with the exception of some reports of the Street and Finance committee, which were omitted at the suggestion of Messrs. Jones and Redwood on account of lack of time, and being approved, the Board got down to active business.

The Mayor stated that he had requested that members of the school committee be present, owing to the nature of the business that would come before the meeting and its bearing on the schools for the coming session. He then read a letter from Blair & Co. of New York, which was received on Saturday last, in which they stated that on advice of legal counsel they could not take the city bonds.

Up to the Mayor said that he and City Attorney Sonday immediately started for New York on receipt of this news. He then called on Mr. Sonday for a statement as to the results of the trip. Mr. Sonday said that on arriving in New York he went with a member of the firm of Blair & Co. and talked to their lawyers. The lawyers quoted to him one decision of a court outside of North Carolina in which bonds of this nature had been declared illegal, though there were three dissenting judges to this opinion. On the other hand Mr. Sonday quoted to them a good many decisions—several from this State, and also several text writers—in which such bonds issued in like manner, had been declared entirely legal. He quoted several of these and said there were many more. These will all be quoted in the brief of reports which will be printed at once for use by the city.

Mr. Sonday said that the attorneys admitted that the city had the power to borrow money, but denied that it had the legal power to issue bonds for such indebtedness. They admitted that they believed that the North Carolina courts would declare such issuance legal, basing their belief on previous decisions in this State. But they contended that should the matter come before the United States courts in suit, the Federal court would reverse the decision of the State courts.

Mr. Sonday replied that where cases of such a nature had come before the United States courts they had invariably held themselves bound by the State courts, even when different States had decided differently, and that such was their recognized and invariable rule of construction. "Where the construction given by the highest court of a State to the Constitution or a statute of the State has been uniform and is settled, it is binding on the courts of the United States as a rule of decision." Under this North Carolina decisions upon the validity of such a nature had come before the United States courts and they had invariably held such bonds to be valid, the United States courts would be bound to so hold on every question involving the validity of bonds issued by a North Carolina municipality.

The attorneys replied that this was not a statutory construction, but was simply the application to North Carolina statutes of a general rule of statutory interpretation. Mr. Sonday insisted that statutory interpretation was, and could be, applied to a statute of general character, and that the distinction attempted to be made was one without a difference. He believed that there would be no difficulty whatever in disposing of the bonds, so far as this (all) is concerned.

During Mr. Sonday's speech Chairman West, of the school board, entered the room.

The Mayor stated that the situation was certainly a very serious one, and most serious as it affected the schools. He said that the school committee had reported to the Board of Aldermen in the spring that unless the schools were relieved of their heavy burden of debt it would be impossible to continue them during the coming session.

Mr. Jones asked what amount was necessary to carry on the schools.

Mayor Patton answered that the schools owed \$25,000.

Mr. Jones: "We are satisfied that our bonds are perfectly legal. Why don't we run these schools, whether our bonds are funded right now or not?"

Mr. Dickerson stated that there were pressing debts that must be met without delay, and in large amounts. "Something must be done," he added, "or the schools must close for lack of funds."

Mr. Jones: "Schools are necessary expenses and we can help the committee by relieving them of actual pressing indebtedness, and so allow the amount given to the committee by taxation to be devoted entirely to the running expenses of the schools. We must keep our schools open. It would be a terrible calamity to the city to close them. They should be kept up to their present efficiency at all hazards. My proposition is that the Board of Aldermen help the committee to the extent that is necessary to take over the debts there are pressing."

After further discussion Mr. Dickerson suggested that the Mayor meet a member of the Board in committee and come to a definite understanding.

The Mayor suggested that the finance committee meet one or more members of the school board.

Chairman West appointed Mr. Dickerson, for that purpose. The members of the school committee then left the room.

On the petition of Redmon & Bros., presented at the previous meeting of the

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

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## A Flesh Forming Food Ar-

tificially digested, for

thin, pale people and all

wasting diseases . . . .

## SUPERSEDING

## COD LIVER OIL.

It will be assimilated with-

out any digestive effort.

For sale by . . . . .

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OPEN EVENINGS TILL 11 O'CLOCK.

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## THE FINEST THING OBTAINABLE,

NO TABLE COMPLETE

WITHOUT IT . . .

## IT HAS NO EQUAL.

ASK THE LADIES AND THEY WILL TELL

YOU TO GO TO

## R. B. NOLAND & SON

21 N. Main St., Greens.

Where you can find a fresh supply of this celebrated

## Steam Baked Bread.

## Tea For Summer Use.

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