

# The French Broad Hustler.

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## HARASSING OYAMA.

### Russians Attempt to Cut Lines of Supply.

#### STOESSEL BEARS THE BLAME.

Bodies of Horsemen get Southwest of Liao-Yang—Force of Two Thousand Made Attack But Were Repulsed.

Tokio, Jan. 13.—The bodies of Russian cavalry raiders which operated southwest of Liao-Yang are evidently desirous of harassing Japanese railroad communications and interrupting the transportation of General Nogai's army to reinforce Field Marshal Oyama at Liao-Yang. The Japanese army headquarters reporting Thursday, says:

"Wednesday at 10 o'clock in the morning a Japanese cavalry detachment encountered four companies of Russian cavalry west of Tangmasas, southwest of Liao-Yang, and fiercely engaged them. At 2:40 o'clock in the afternoon the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses. Subsequently they were reinforced by several companies of cavalry and eight guns. The Japanese drew the Russians to Linerhpaat and engaged and pursued them. On Wednesday night a small body of Russian cavalry reached the railroad line and tore up the tracks between Anshantien and Hahcheng and Tatcheklae and Yinkow. They were immediately repulsed and that line was opened to traffic.

"On Wednesday afternoon 2,000 Russian cavalry with guns attacked Niuchwan. The Japanese were forced to retire temporarily, but were reinforced, attacked the Russians and are still pursuing them. The Russians also attacked Niuchwan, but were repulsed."

A report from the Japanese army headquarters on the Liao-Tung peninsula reported today says:

"A body of Russians evidently from General Mitchenko's brigade, with the Second Infantry regiment, railroad guards and guns, recently surrounded the Japanese post at Niuchaituo, north of Yinkow on the line of communications, and assaulted it from the direction of Nan Tzatzu. The Russians were repulsed, losing at least eighty men."

Paris, January 13.—Owing to the continued discussion of the interview with Vice Admiral Doubasoff favorable to early peace the Russian embassy has given out the following statement:

"It is quite true that the questions cited have been discussed, but it is quite probable that The Echo de Paris interview gave the admiral's circumspet responses in a sense too categorically. In reality the admiral has not foreshadowed immediate peace for the purpose of gaining time and then recommending the war under circumstances more favorable for Russia. The questions of peace or war devolve solely upon the supreme authorities in Russia, and no official personage would publicly express opinions unbecoming to the reason of the imperial government. Moreover, Admiral Doubasoff's responses did not give a sufficiently solid basis to permit of exactly defining the admiral's conditional opinion."

Tokio, January 13.—It is announced here that General Stoessel is bidding farewell to the Russian troops at Port Arthur thanked the officers and men for the heroic defense and said he considered that the Japanese terms were the best it was possible to have offered. He added that he would take all the blame for the premature surrender of the fortress.

Tokio, January 13.—The Japanese cruiser Tokwa captured in the sea of Japan January 11 by the British steamer Rosley (Captain Robertson, from Barry, November 11, for Shanghai) loaded with coal consigned to Vladivostok.

Tokio, January 13.—3 p. m.—The Russian cavalry raiders have slightly damaged the railways between Anshantien, Hai-Chang and Taishibichiao.

The above dispatch evidently refers to a previous cablegram to General Oku's headquarters in the field, which announced that a raid was made by the Russian cavalry, who were repulsed, it is said by Japanese guards, and driven back.

Tokio January 13.—A report received yesterday at imperial military headquarters from the Japanese army headquarters in Korea says that the Japanese garrison at Hamhung recently defeated a detachment of the ninth Siberian Cossacks near Honon. The date of the engagement is not stated. The Russians left nine men dead on the field. The spoils taken by the Japanese include two horses and a number of rifles and swords.

## Never Be Above Your Business.

"Frank," said the head clerk to a young man in a large carpet establishment, "take this roll of carpet over to Mr. Craft's and see whether the pattern will suit. You may just as well take a rule and measure the room while you are there."

"All right," replied Frank, putting on his coat and hat. But when he noticed the size of the roll, a sample one containing about five yards, he exclaimed: "You surely don't expect me to carry that big roll, do you?"

"It's only a sample, and Mr. Craft is in a hurry for it," replied the clerk.

"But what are the boys here for? I think you might send one of them over with it. If there is anything I detest, it is carting bundles around town."

"The proprietor, who happened to overhear part of the conversation, told the clerk, privately, to let the young man go and take the measurements, and to send the carpets after him.

Frank had arrived at the house and was busy at his work when a man came to the door with a roll of carpet under his arm, and was shown into the room where he was. Looking up, Frank was surprised to recognize his employer with a roll of carpet in his arms.

"Here is the carpet, young man. I hope I have not kept you waiting for it. If you have any other orders, I'll take them now," he said as he sat down the roll.

The young man was so astonished that he hardly knew what to say, and stood staring in amazement at his employer, who left the room with a polite bow.

"Well, did you get the carpet this afternoon?" asked the clerk, laying his hand on the young man's shoulder, when the latter returned.

"Yes," said Frank, looking up from his desk. "But do you know I cannot understand why Mr. Green brought it around. I was never more surprised in my life."

"Well, Mr. Green told me to ask you to step into his office when you returned."

"My boy," said his employer as he entered the office, "I overheard your conversation this afternoon, and what I did was for your benefit. A man should never be above his business—that is, too proud to give personal attention to the smallest detail. He should be prepared to perform any duty that comes legitimately, and to obey orders from those in authority. You should consider no part of a business too unimportant for you to give it attention. Fetch and carry for yourself rather than miss a single point or risk the loss of a customer. Never be above your business."—Selected.

## Andrew Jackson's Duel.

At the close of the Revolutionary war Andrew Jackson went to Burke county, North Carolina, and applied to Waightstill Avery to take him as a boarder at his country home and instruct him as a law student. Col. Avery told him that he had just moved to the place and had built nothing but cabins, and could not grant his request. Jackson went to Sahsbury, studied law there and settled at Jonesboro, until the new county of Davidson (with Nashville as the county seat) was established, Nashville becoming subsequently the capital of Tennessee.

Several years later Avery appeared in a lawsuit at Jonesboro as opposing counsel to Jackson, and ridiculed the position taken by Jackson, who had preceded him in the argument. Jackson considered the argument insulting and sent him the challenge. Col. Avery was raised a Puritan. He graduated at Princeton with the highest honors in 1768, and remained there a year as a tutor, under the celebrated Jonathan Edwards and the famous Dr. Witherspoon, who signed the Declaration of Independence as a representative of New Jersey. Avery was a Presbyterian, and was opposed on principle to duelling, but he so far yielded to the imperious custom of the time as to accept the challenge and go to the field, with Col. (afterward Governor) Adair, of Kentucky, as his second. After the usual preliminaries he allowed Jackson to shoot at him, but did not return the fire. Thereupon, having shown that he was not afraid to be shot at, Avery walked up to young Jackson and delivered a lecture to him, very much in the style a father would use in lecturing a son. Avery was very calm, and his talk to the brave young man who had fired at him was full of good sense, dispassionate and high in tone, and was heard with great attention by seconds of both parties, who agreed that the trouble must go no further.—Harper's Weekly.

The federation of women's clubs has organized a committee to introduce domestic sciences into the colleges. Now if they will introduce it into the homes the work will be complete.

Mrs. Chadwick says it will take months to tell her story. She has her graft eye out for the editors now.

## WORK AT CAPITOL.

### Ten-thousand People attend Inauguration.

#### AYCOCK'S GREAT OVATION.

The Retiring Governor leaves a good Record—The in-coming Chief Executive Promises good things.

Senate Chamber. Raleigh, Jan. 16th 1905.

The second week of the General Assembly ends with few new laws upon the statute books. There is little done as a rule, when a new Governor is to be inaugurated until the ceremonies attending the event are over. It is estimated that at least 10,000 people attended the inauguration of Governor Glenn last Wednesday and from 7000 to 8000 "passed around the circle" at the public reception in the rotunda of the capitol the same evening. The receiving party consisted of all the newly elected state officers and their wives and daughters who were handsomely and appropriately attired for the occasion. Elaborate preparations had been made by the local committee and the capitol proved to be a very appropriate place to extend a "welcome hand" to the new Governor and his associates. The mansion was not available on account of sickness in Governor Aycock's family, his little girl having diphtheria some days previous.

Governor Aycock received a great ovation when he arose to present his successor. He retires with the plaudits: "Well done, good and faithful servant" from all classes and conditions of men in North Carolina and the entire South. There is indeed, no bigger man in all this southern land than Charles Brantley Aycock. Even Vance in his palmist days did not prove a superior and no predecessor has shown himself a greater benefactor to the people of this grand old state. He has done more to advance the educational interests and industrial development of the state than any chief executive in the history of the commonwealth, and the universal evidence of appreciation and esteem in which he is held by the people should be most gratifying to him. The teachers of the state presented him with a check of silver consisting of six pieces costing \$500, upon each of which are engraved the words: "To Charles Brantley Aycock, the Educational Governor 1905, from the teachers of North Carolina." Lieutenant Governor Winston, Judge Water H. Neal, President Hugh Chatham of the North Carolina Railroad, Adjutant General Royster and Col. P. M. Pearsall, the governor's private secretary, presented for Mrs. Aycock a handsome oil portrait of Charles B. Aycock—the work of Mr. W. G. Randall, the noted North Carolina artist, the governor's staff gave him a beautiful silver service, consisting of 89 pieces upon which were inscribed the words: "To Governor and Mrs. Aycock, from his staff, 1901-05" and the state officers presented to the retiring chief magistrate a handsome and valuable gold watch. The visit of each delegation was a pathetic scene and many tears were shed as the donors bade the governor goodbye. Those were heartrending times which witnessed the exit of the greatest statesman and chief executive of which North Carolina can boast. I except none. The above evidences of appreciation speak for themselves and indicate the high esteem in which Governor Aycock is held by his intimate associates and the people generally.

The last speech Chas. B. Aycock made as governor was upon the occasion of laying corner stone of the new building at the A. & M. College and is as follows:

"This is a notable day. It is the day when the farmers enter into their own; it is the day when we enter upon the idea that a farmer ought to be educated as well as any other man; when we have come to realize that he not only supplies the strong men and women for the cities, but also supplies the most cultured and capable for the purposes of the world. We have always had cultured farmers. Hereafter we are to have many, many more, and they are to dominate the state by reason of their training as well as by their numbers. We are to have the best in all depart-

ments of life, as has been shown us today by the great poem to which we have just listened. That poem is an inspiration and a hope. It shows us a new view of the man with the hoe. That man constitutes 82 per cent. of our population. Let him hold up his head and look the world in the face on terms of equality, with equal culture and greater honor. When he does this and the day of his doing it is coming with this building, then shall we have the greatest state in the union.

□ "Strong, verile, learned, shrewd, knowing more, than others, doing more, being more, we shall take the earth and possess ourselves of all the good things of the world and then even as now we shall not be satisfied until we have lifted all men to our plane. God grant that we may attain these things."

A large concourse of people attended and the ceremonies were performed by officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the state.

Preparations had been made for inaugural ceremonies attending the elevation of Governor Glenn to the governor's chair from the usual place fronting the eastern wing of the capitol but rain prevented this and the crowd repaired to the Academy of music. An adequate description of this auspicious gathering would occupy many columns of space and I shall not undertake it at this time. The new governor's inaugural address was a master piece and delivered in Mr. Glenn's characteristic style. He was presented by Governor Aycock in a few well chosen remarks at the conclusion of which Chief Justice Walter Clark administered the oath of office. The band played Dixie and the people cheered lustily. Aycock received an innovation in performing his last duty as governor, that of presenting his successor and Mr. Glenn was accorded a genuine welcome in entering upon his duties. The other state officers came forward when the Governor had concluded his address and took the oath administered by Chief Justice Clark. The inaugural ball was given in the Olivid Roney Library immediately following the public reception Wednesday evening, the attendance being large and the event one of great social enjoyment. The new governor enters upon the duties and responsibilities of his office under exceedingly favorable auspices. The State was never in a more prosperous condition and the present administration will doubtless witness even greater things than the last along the line of industrial development. Mr. Glenn's inaugural address rings clear upon all momentous question affecting the welfare of the state and her people.

The following appointment have been given out by the Governor:

Insurance Commissioner—J. R. Young.  
Private Secretary to the Governor—General James D. Glenn of Greensboro.  
Adjutant General—Col. F. R. Robertson of Charlotte, now in command of the First Regiment.  
Quartermaster General—Frances A. Macon of Henderson.  
Inspector General—T. H. Bain of Goldsboro.  
Commissary General—S. Gallert of Rutherfordton.  
Judge Advocate General—M. D. Hodges of Asheville.  
Assistant Judge Advocate General—T. L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte.  
Chief of Engineers—J. L. Ludlow of Winston.  
Surgeon General—Dr. R. S. Young of Charlotte.  
Assistant Adjutant General—Col. Alfred Williams of Raleigh.  
Assistant Quartermaster General—Col. W. E. Gary of Henderson.  
Retiring Adjutant General R. S. Royster formerly enlisted as a private in company E. Third Regiment, the Granville Grays of Oxford.

There has been a good deal of criticism of Governor Glenn for appointing his brother as private secretary, but inasmuch as the place is a confidential one friends of the governor argue that objections are unwarranted. Gen. Glenn is a man of high character and well qualified for the arduous duties of office will exact. He has served many times as a member of the General Assembly and has a wide acquaintance in the state.

There is no matters of general import to the western people to give out at this time. The legislature has now gotten down to business and there may be some things of interest to record in my next communication. The weather is more agreeable this week and I am not aware of any sickness among the "visiting statesmen," a number of whom went home to spend Sunday and have not returned.

Congress has tackled the problem that concerns the obscurest of us, how to keep expenditures within receipts.

## MORMON SECRETS.

### A Positive Refusal to Reveal Them.

#### DOUGAL ON THE STAND.

Balks When Pointed Questions are Presented—Keeping Mormon Church Out of Politics.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Eleven witnesses testified today before the senate committee on privileges and elections in the investigation of protests against the seating of United States Senator Reed Smoot. All except two told of political conditions in Utah and of the Mormon Endowment House ceremony. Several witnesses said the ceremony included no obligations that were in conflict with the duties of a citizen to his state or nation. Chairman Burrows asked two of the witnesses to give the nature of the ceremonies, but both refused on the ground that they had given oaths not to divulge what had taken place within the Temple. They both claimed not to be Mormons now, one having been expelled and the other voluntarily withdrawing from the church.

A former judge of the supreme court under territorial and state governments told of the prosecutions for polygamous cohabitation, expressing the opinion that polygamy was now almost a thing of the past, and that the sentiment of the Mormons in the state was against plural marriages. The hearings will be resumed Monday.

Hugh B. Gougall, of Utah, was questioned as to the endowment oath. He denied that it was to avenge the blood of the prophets on "this nation."

Chairman Burrows asked the witness to state the nature of the ceremony performed when he was married in the Endowment House and Mr. Dougal replied: "I do not believe I care to tell that, senator."

"Was there a penalty attached if you revealed what took place?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was that penalty?"

"I decline to state."

"Was it severe?"

"As I remember it, it was."

"Was it death?"

"I don't believe I care to answer any more question on that subject."

A. A. Noon, of Provo also testified there was nothing in the Endowment obligation taken expressing hostility to the nation, or to this government.

Chairman Burrows asked Mr. Noon also in regard to the endowment ceremony and he declined to state its nature. He would not state whether there was a change in wearing apparel, whether there was a severe penalty attached to revealing what had taken place, or anything connected with the obligations.

J. H. Brady, chairman of the republican state committee of Idaho, was examined concerning the anti-Mormon campaign conducted by the democrats last autumn. Mr. Brady said a bill against unlawful cohabitation had been introduced in the legislature.

"We are going to pass the law," he said, "and put it up to Senator Dubois to prosecute the polygamists. We knew during the campaign that he would not do it. I don't believe he will do it now. While I will not personally prosecute these old polygamists, I will not interfere in any way."

Judge Minor expressed the opinion that President Smith is doing everything he can to keep the Mormon church out of politics. I believe he is an honest man, he said.

## Gains in Church Membership.

Although many religious teachers are abandoning old creeds and theology has a hard tussle with science, the rank and file still rally in the churches. The figures for church membership in 1904 throughout the country show a greater percentage of increase than the increase of population. The Episcopal church has added 3 per cent to its membership, the Presbyterian 2 1/2 per cent, the Baptist and Methodist each 2 1/2 per cent, and the Catholic increase is estimated at nearly 4 per cent. The estimated increase of the population for the year is 3 per cent. Aside from the pros and cons of this or that theological opinion human experience shows that Sunday rest from toil, from exciting pleasures and from all week day grind is reasonable and beneficial.

The churches provide that change for the brain and the emotions which takes the strain from the bearings that are tired out after six days continual service. Creeds are important as anchors for the soul, and the simple creed of regular churchgoing opens the way to the deepest spiritual truths.

## GOLDEN WEDDING.

Pem, Neb., Jan. 7.—The extraordinary record of three golden weddings in one family was completed when Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Williams, of Peru, celebrated the anniversary of their half a century of married life. William, Alexander and Katherine McKenney, youngest of twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Myer McKenney, have all celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries within the last three years.

William McKenney married Hester N. Lockhart, on Feb. 19, 1852. They came to Nemaha county in 1863 and remained here until 1900, when they moved to Custer county, Oklahoma Territory. They are the parents of 12 children all living but one.

Alexander McKenney and Elizabeth Swan were united in marriage Sept. 22, 1853. They located in Nemaha county in 1857 and are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living. They celebrated their fiftieth anniversary at Custer City, O. T.

Katherine McKenney was married November 12, 1854, to Thomas F. Williams and settled in Nemaha county. They are the parents of six children.

The McKenney family emigrated to this county from Bureau county, Illinois, and were among the early settlers of Nemaha county.

The three couples are still living with the exception of Mrs. Alex. McKenney who died on reaching the half century of married life. All three families resided in London precinct and were highly respected. They were members of the Methodist church, as are most of their descendants.

The McKennys have occasion to be proud of their hardy family and of the splendid record made by them.

## New York Times Building.

New York, Jan. 1.—The New York Times tonight is being published from its building in Times square, a structure which has been referred to by experts as one of the notable architectural triumphs of the world. In recognition of this contribution to the architectural beauty of New York, the city government, some time ago, named the district, from Forty-second street north for seven blocks along Broadway and Seventh avenue, Times square, and the subway station in the basement of the building bears the same title. The occupancy of the new building by the New York Times began at midnight last night and the occasion was celebrated by an elaborate display of fireworks from the observatory of the building for 100 feet up Broadway. The building is the city's tallest structure from base to top, being thirty-one stories, with an extreme height of 576 feet.

We have undertaken the guardianship of the Filipinos. It costs this government something like one hundred million a year to manage these unruly wards. Spain tried her hand with them for a few hundred years and gave it up as a bad job. We paid twenty million for them and we may yet be glad to turn them loose.—Dispatch.

## Grammatical.

President McCosh of Princeton University had a reputation among his students for good English, which was only equaled by his renown as a theologian.

Once several students were enjoying a little spread very quietly after the prescribed hours. A student who was not in the feast thought to give the revelers a scare and, shuffling down the hall, knocked at the locked door in the good old doctor's well known manner.

"Who's there?" demanded a student as the light went out and the rump went under the bed.

"It's me, Dr. McCosh," said the would be intruder, with all the Scotch gruffness that he could muster.

"You're a liar," came as quick as a flash from one of the company. "If it were Dr. McCosh he would say, 'It is I.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Perfect harmony to disgrace on railway rate legislation is announced for the leaders of the Senate and House.

Army and Naval officers at the White House receptions will be introduced by their titles instead of their names. There will never be harmony until they are designated by numbers.

Secretary Hay urges the appointment of a Minister to Morocco with the hope perhaps that the people will be less likely to break the windows of a legation than a consulate.