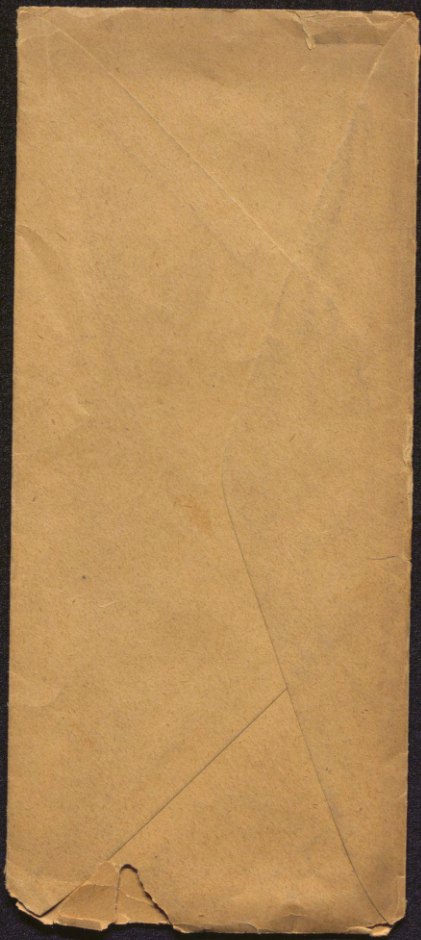


Clippings
Thomas Settle
+
Lazette - news.

ROBERT D. DOUGLAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

RETURN AFTER 10 DAYS IF NOT DELIVERED.



THREE TRIPS TO JAMESTOWN

TO BE GIVEN AWAY BY

The Gazette-News

To the Most Energetic Young Women of Asheville and Buncombe County, Waynesville and Haywood County and Hendersonville and Henderson County, and the Surrounding Country Within a Radius of 100 Miles of Asheville.

The Prizes Are as Follows:

One week's trip to the Jamestown Exposition, meals and sleeper en route, one week's board at a leading hotel, car fare and admission to the grounds. The three prizes include all the necessary expenses for a week's trip to the exposition. The ticket is good for **Fifteen Days**, and if any of the fortunate ones desire to stay longer than our expenses provide for, they can extend their stay to fifteen days at very small cost.

For the Highest Number of Votes

The winner who gets the largest number of votes will be given a trip by water to Washington and two days expenses, including hotel bill, etc., in addition to the trip to Jamestown.

Who the Young Women are who will receive these Valuable Prizes will be determined by Gazette-News readers according to the accompanying Manner of Voting:

Votes will be allowed on subscriptions paid in advance, as follows:		A Coupon Published in Each Issue	Payments in Arrears
One Month's subscription to Daily-Gazette News		Besides the votes allowed on subscriptions there is a coupon published in each issue of the Gazette-News, which when cut out, the name filled in and brought or mailed to "The Contest Dept. of The Gazette-News" will be counted as one vote. These coupons are good for one week only, and must be polled before the expiration of the date printed on each ballot. These ballots may be used for placing candidates in nomination in the contest.	Votes will be allowed on payments in arrears only when a payment for at least one month in advance has been made. If a subscriber gets The Gazette-News and pays for it by the month or quarterly, he may secure votes in this contest by paying up his arrears and for one month in advance.
Three	100		
Six	500		
One Year's	1200		
	3000		

In order to equalize competition so that every young woman will have an equal chance of winning a prize, the field of The Gazette-News has been divided into three districts. The districts are as follows:

District 1.	District 2.	District 3.
Will be all of Asheville and Buncombe County.	Waynesville and Haywood County, and Hendersonville and Henderson Co.	Will consist of all other territory within a radius of 100 miles of Asheville.

The Prizes will be Distributed as Follows

To the young lady securing the largest number of votes in Buncombe county, will be given one of the trips as described above.

To the young lady in the territory covered by Hendersonville and Henderson county and Waynesville and Haywood county receiving the highest number of votes will be given one of the trips described.

To the young lady receiving the highest number of votes in the territory outside of the two above districts, will also be given one of the described prizes.

Every Young Woman, Married or Single, is Eligible to Compete in this Contest

Who is a white resident of the territory in which this contest takes place. Persons living in any city or district may vote for their favorite candidate—no matter from what territory she may be entered, provided the contestant is a resident of her respective territory, using for voting, the ballots obtained by subscribing for the Gazette-News, or the coupons clipped from the daily paper. Those who are already subscribers to the Gazette-News may secure votes by paying in advance as long as desired. See note above in regard to payments in arrears.

The Subscription Price is as Follows

One Month's subscription to The Daily Gazette-News	\$.40
Three " " " " " "	1.00
Six " " " " " "	2.00
Twelve " " " " " "	4.00

The Gazette-News, the publishers feel warranted in saying—is one of the good daily papers of the State, with special representation at the National and State capitals and at numerous points nearer the paper's own field—a city news department of great efficiency, and the illustrated service of the New York Herald, to supplement the telegraph service of the Publisher's Press, now under control of the great Scripps-McRae News-Getting Syndicate. The new subscriber is certain to feel pleased as all those who have been readers of the paper for a long period.

GAZETTE-NEWS CONTEST

For M.....
District No..... Town.....
County.....

This blank when properly filled out counts as one vote for young woman named above
Not Good After May 4, 1907.

Address All Communications and Subscriptions to the
CONTEST DEPARTMENT, The Gazette-News
Asheville, North Carolina.

The office of the Contest Manager is in the business office of the Gazette-News where he may be seen at any time relative to matter concerning the contest.

TELEPHONE 202—2 Rings. Always ask for Contest Manager.

CONTEST
CLOSES

SAT., JUNE 1st

WE ALSO CATER FOR THE FAMILY TRADE.
GOODS DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.
It's on the corner, in the NEW BLOMBERG BUILDING, on West
College street.

FIFTY FARMS

Or \$100,000 Worth of Land
Near Asheville

FOR SALE

Two thousand five hundred acres of fine farm lands, rich, level, finely timbered and watered, in sections of from 25 to 100 acres, to suit purchasers. These lands lie on both sides of the beautiful French Broad River, and are bounded on west and north by the great Estate of George W. Vanderbilt, on the east by the Southern Railway, which also passes through it.

— Six Passenger Trains Daily —
TWENTY MINUTES TO BILTMORE AND ASHEVILLE

Macadam roads and fine drives leading to and through it. Each section has tenant houses on it. The improvements, the timber, or the 5000 horse power at Long Shoals on the river, each worth the price asked for all.

Price \$30 per Acre, 1-3 Cash, Balance in One and Two Years at 6 Per Cent.

These lands must be sold. Special reasons given on application for same to the undersigned. Get busy, Farmers, Timber Men, Manufacturers, Investors and Homeseekers. These are snap bargains. Such opportunities come to you only once in a lifetime. These prices last only sixty days. After May 1st the price will double, or \$60 per acre. Apply at once to

John M. Campbell
Real Estate Dealer,

P. O. BOX 283.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Mass Meeting at Court House

Apr. Last Night. *1893-*

On motion of Mr. Geo. Lampman, Mr. Eckel was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. McMichael, J. P. Harkess was nominated secretary.

Meeting was then thrown open for business. Mr. Wallace Scales made a motion that the chair appoint two persons from each ward to formulate plans as to how the mayor shall be nominated.

The chair appointed the following:

First Ward—Tyre Glenn, S. L. Alderman.

Second—J. W. Pugh, Jesse Abbott.

Third—A. M. Scales, Chas. McMichael.

Fourth—M. Pretzfelder, W. S. Jessup.

Fifth—Geo. Lampman, R. W. Brooks.

Sixth—Myron Newell, B. C. Sharpe.

While the committee were out Col. Douglas was called upon for a speech and entertained the audience in a few witty remarks.

Candidates for mayor were called upon to announce themselves.

Mr. Michaux said he was candidate and would be pleased to have the votes of all.

Mr. Jno. A. Barringer, being present, merely announced himself.

Mayor Mendenhall was also called upon and announced he was not a candidate.

Messrs. Wilson and Board were called upon but were not present.

Messrs. Beacham, Balsley, Pritchett, Glascock, Glenn and others who were present were called on and responded in very short speeches.

The committee of twelve at this time returned and submitted the following:

"That the voters in each ward shall meet on Tuesday night preceding the first Monday in May, at a place of which due notice shall be given, and after organizing by selecting a ^{chair-}man and secretary, shall ballot for aldermen and the four highest names submitted to the Convention of Delegates hereinafter provided for. They shall also ballot for a candidate for mayor and the votes as cast shall be recorded by the secretary. They shall then select by ballot, one delegate for each five votes cast, and one for every fraction of 3 or 4, and the delegates so selected shall be duly recorded by the secretary, who shall transmit a copy of the proceedings to the Convention of Delegates. The delegates so chosen shall meet in the Court House on the succeeding Wednesday at 12 m., and after organizing shall canvass the vote for mayor as cast by the wards and if any candidate has received a majority of votes cast, he shall be declared duly nominated. But if no candidate has received a majority the Convention of Delegates shall proceed to ballot upon the names before them, each delegate having one vote until a nomination is made. They shall then select by ballot from the four names presented by each ward, two names who shall be declared the nominees for aldermen from said ward. If any of the nominees for aldermen shall decline to be a candidate, the chairman of the Convention of Delegates shall call it together again and proceed to fill the vacancy so caused if possible from the names heretofore presented by the ward in which said vacancy occurs."

Mr. A. M. Scales was secretary for the committee. *April 21/93*

The report was then adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Tickets on sale April 15th to 24th, good for continuous passage in each direction, with final limit April 26th, 1893.

**North Carolina Grand Lodge
I. O. O. F., at Winston Salem,
N. C.**

On account of above occasion the C. F. & Y. V. Railway will sell tickets to Greensboro, Madison or Walnut Cove, and return using tariff 2 Circular 1582.

Tickets on sale May 7th, 8th, and 9th. Final limit May, 15, 1893.

Following rates will govern from points named to Winston-Salem and return.

Fayetteville, \$6.15; Greensboro, \$1.50; Maxton, \$7.55; Sanford, \$4.75; Wilmington, \$8.95.

**Fortieth Annual Meeting N. C.
Medical Society at Raleigh,
N. C.**

On account of the above occasion the C. F. & Y. V. will sell return trip tickets as follows:

Tickets on sale May 7, 8, and 9. Final limit, May, 13, 1893.

Following rates will govern from points named via Sanford.

Fayetteville, N. C., \$4.00; Maxton, \$5.45; Wilmington, \$6.50.

**Annual Meeting North Caro-
lina Dental Association,
Raleigh, N. C.**

For the above occasion the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway will sell round trip tickets to Sanford or Greensboro at the following rates:

Following rates will govern from competitive points via Sanford:

Fayetteville, \$4.00; Maxton, \$5.45; Greensboro, 4.05; Wilmington 6.55.

Tickets to be sold May 20th to 23rd, inclusive. Final limit May 29th.

**NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS'
MEETING.**—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Steel and Iron Company will be held at the office in Greensboro, N. C., on Wednesday, April 26th, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a. m. By order of the Board of Directors. J. D. KASE, Sec.
Greensboro, N. C., April 14, '93-tdm.

I HAVE a few second-hand and also some new Remington Standard Type-writers on hand which I will sell at a sacrifice. Call on or address R. E. CAUSEY quick or you will miss a bargain. tf.

Dr. W. H. WAKEFIELD
will be at the McAdoo House on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of April. Wednesday, April 12th and 26th. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Magnetic Nervine quiets the nerves, drives away bad dreams, and gives quiet rest and peaceful rest. Sold at Richardson & Fraiss'.

Why undergo terrible sufferings and endanger your life when you can be cured by Japanese Pile Cure; guaranteed by Richardson & Fariss.

Itching, burning, scaly and crusty scalps of infants cleansed and healed, and quiet sleep restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold at Richardson & Fariss'.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, headache and pains of every kind instantly relieved by Johnson's Magnetic Oil. Sold by Richardson & Fariss.

WE can furnish you neatly printed

The Asheville Gazette-News.

PUBLISHED BY
EVENING NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Office—4 North Pack Square,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
EASTERN OFFICE—23 Park Row, New
York—Chas. A. Menet, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year..... \$4.00 | 3 Months.....\$1.00
Six Months..... 2.00 | 1 Month..... .40

The Gazette-News has the largest paid-up subscription list of any paper in Western North Carolina. Subscription books and press room open to all interested parties.

Entered at the Postoffice in Asheville as second class matter.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1907.

NOTICE

In future The Gazette-News will make a charge for all notices of fairs, suppers, entertainments, etc., the object of which is to make money.

A charge will also be made for obituaries, political notices, and communications endorsing candidates.

SOME ASPECTS OF POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH

It is perhaps true that no serious mental effort was ever made by Hon. Thomas Settle but its product was admired to the point of delight. He is peculiarly gifted in the processes of reason, being able to find the pertinent and fundamental bases of a proposition or a situation, and to argue promptly and accurately from them; in the powers and accessories of the orator who convincingly demonstrates these processes by word of mouth; and in the ability to employ the written word of his mother tongue in a masterful manner. This three-fold gift is rare. The talent of the historian is almost a thing apart from all these, and yet Mr. Settle is not without that marked special ability. As strong, and yet as delicately constructed a piece of history as the imagination can easily conceive is his article in this number of The Gazette-News, dealing with the Republican party in its relations with the South from the very beginning, almost, of that party's history. It is a subject in which the average mind would be conscious, perhaps, of but little interest; yet whoever is at all interested in public affairs will, once he has made a beginning of it, hardly stop before reaching the end.

Upon the subject matter we have no desire to comment. We believe that the situation—which Mr. Settle has traced from the very beginnings—is not understood by the great mass of non-political citizens who compose the Republican party of the nation; the millions of the rank and file. We believe that, were it revealed to them, they would find in it much food for thought. We also believe the time is not far distant when these things can no longer be hidden.

We take it that every thinking man, who is a Republican from principle and is not in politics, believes in Republicanism; believes it is good for the nation, good for the state, good for the individual. We take it, in short, that he would like to see it, and touch it, now and then, without having to go to the postoffice to do so. To such a man it might be a surprise to know that there had ever been a policy, having its advocates and defenders in the highest offices of his party organization, to keep the Southern states Democratic, in order to utilize sectional prejudice in order to carry a majority of the Northern States; more, that this policy had been operative for considerable periods of time; more, that it finds its advocates and defenders now.

Yet such is the case. And this brings us to a brief word of comment upon the case of those Republicans in the south who are able to think, and who are not dependent upon politics for a livelihood. "Keeping the Southern states Democratic." That is to be done, of course, by keeping them from being Republican—another way of saying the same thing. By common consent, Republicanism is allowed to lie under a reproach. How else can you prevent men who believe in Republicanism exercising zeal in the party cause? It means that, one way or another, the young man who arrives at voting age, no matter how much he may have thought along political lines, will not think before casting his vote. It means that the life-long Republican who has been attracted by the various industrial advantages of the South to cast his lot with the people of this section will not only find that he has no party, but will find himself estopped from honest party propaganda; finding that such effort is not only useless, but thankless.

We believe that once the press of the country at large takes up and gives consideration to this situation, there will be interesting developments. If party politics is a fundamental of our form of government, every party should be on an equal footing, so far as its basic principles is concerned, in every section of the country. Many Democrats who are not politicians have recognized and deplored the absence of any local check upon their party. The utter weakness of the Republican party in the South, a condition ignored by the Republican party as a whole; and winked at by some of those highest in

its counsels, leaves the Democratic manipulators in this section free to perform any sort of legislative enormity they may see fit.

Commenting upon editorial utterances of The Gazette-News in reference to the situation growing out of the conditions Mr. Settle discusses, in this state, resulting in the formation of two factions, sometimes called the "ins," and the "outs," The Charlotte Observer recently said that it "had no preference between them, agreeing with him who said that there is no choice among spoiled fish."

If the fish are all spoiled, we cannot altogether abandon the conclusion that the leadership of a party that is decomposed must in a measure, at least, be responsible for the decomposition.

However, looking at it from all angles, we are not able to discern any great difference in the view points of this paper and The Observer in this matter. We are certainly in accord with the Observer in saying that, within certain limitations, that is, without becoming offensive or "pernicious," Republican Federal officeholders should manifest their gratitude by working faithfully for the success of their party. If the officeholders of this state, or rather if all of them, had labored in the cause with a measure of regard for these limitations, which have rightfully been prescribed by the Civil Service commission, no investigation would ever have been proposed, and there would have been no charges. When The Observer first approached this subject we regarded its expression as constituting, in a very large measure, a condemnation of the course of Senator Simmons in a rather general way. Certainly the editorials which appeared in some of the papers were tantamount to a blanket condemnation of his course, and our chief purpose was to make it plain that Senator Simmons could not, of his motion, have separated the wheat from the chaff, so to speak, in the matter of these charges, and that he only did his duty in transmitting all the charges received by him to the Civil Service commission, where they will receive judicial investigation.

Asheville Electric Co. 'Phone 69

W. A. WARD, Electrical Contractor

Not the Cheapest, but the BEST.

10 PACK SQUARE

TELEPHONE 449

Asheville Electric Company

Street Car Schedule in Effect October 21, 1906

Leave Square for Fillicoa street at 6:00, 6:15 a. m. Returning arrive at Square 6:15, 6:30. Leave for Riverside at 6:30, 7:00 and every 15 minutes until 11:00 o'clock p. m., last car.

Leave Square for Depot via Southside Ave. at 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, then every half hour till 11:45 a. m. Then every 15 minutes till 4:45 p. m. Then every half hour till 10:45, last car from the Square.

Leave Square for Charlotte street, running to the Manor, at 6:00, 6:15, 6:45 and every quarter hour until 8:00 a. m. Then through to Golf Club every 15

minutes until 7:30 p. m. After that run every 15 minutes to Manor only, until 10:45 o'clock. Car leaving Square at 11:00 o'clock will run through to Golf Club.

Leave Square for Depot via French Broad avenue 6:15, 6:30 and every half hour until 11:00 o'clock last car.

Then every half hour until 11:00

10 a. m., and every 15 minutes until

French Broad avenues, 6:15, 6:30 a. m.
7:30 a. m. Next regular car for Depot
Southside Avenue, 9:00 o'clock via
8:30, next 8:45 a. m.

odule commences 9:00 a. m., and con-

are in progress at either Auditorium
lines will be from entertainment, leav-
ing over at Auditorium or Opera House.
are given at both houses, cars will

Corn Whiskey

75c per Quart

ypre, No. 19 North
Main Street

ews Want Ads

ADDITION

Trust Co.

26. 1907

.....	\$4,630,586.86
.....	98,147.74
.....	461,170.39

.....\$5,189,904.99

.....	\$ 600,000.00
.....	143,154.06
.....	4,446,750.93

.....\$5,189,904.99

N DOLLARS
Million Dollars

ears

ASSETS

.....	\$2,573,950.00
.....	3,530,156.00
.....	4,138,270.00
.....	5,151,907.00

n One Year

Strongest Bank

SOME SOUTHERN
POLITICAL HISTORY

(Continued from page 2.)

Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes. The statement that Mr. Hayes received the votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida in the electoral college, as a result of an agreement and understanding with southern democrats whereby local republicans were sacrificed, cannot be successfully assailed. If we admit that the disturbed condition of the country justified this arrangement, it was none the less a sacrifice of the local republican party. Mr. Hayes appointed Governor Packard of Louisiana and Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina to lucrative federal offices, and this was doubtless a sufficient atonement made to them personally for any injury they sustained, but the injury done the republican party in the south has never yet been atoned.

The local party has ever since worn the badge of inferiority, the stigma that was placed upon it in the days of reconstruction, and then again in 1876, by action and acquiescence of republican leaders in other sections of the country.

I quote from Mr. John Sherman's "Autobiography," vol. 1 p. 553. In a letter to Mr. Haynes written from New Orleans, where Mr. Sherman was attending the canvass of the votes, he says: "That you would have received at a fair election a large majority in Louisiana, no man can question; that you did not receive a majority is equally clear. But that intimidation of the very kind and nature provided against by the Louisiana law did enter into and control the election, in more election polls than would change the result and give you the vote, I believe as firmly as that I write this."

Let me quote from Mr. McCulloch's "Men and Measures of Half a Century," p. 420.

"My own opinion at that time was, and still is, that if the distinguished Northern men who visited those states immediately after the election had stayed at home, and there had been no outside pressure upon the returning boards, their certificates would have been in favor of the democratic electors."

Again, let me quote from Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," vol. 2, p. 587.

"Meanwhile the capital and indeed the country, were filled with sensational and distracting rumors: First that the democratic majority in the house would 'filibuster' and destroy the count; second, that they agreed not to 'filibuster' by reason of some arrangement made with Mr. Hayes in regard to future policies in the South."

Again, from the same author and vol. 2, pages 595-6-7:

"Although his title had been in doubt until within forty-eight hours of his accession, he had carefully prepared his inaugural address. It was made evident by his words that he would adopt a new policy on the Southern question and upon the question of civil service reform. It was plainly his determination to withdraw from the South all national protection to the colored people, and to put the white population of the reconstructed states upon their good faith and their honor, as to their course touching the political rights of all citizens."

"The one special source of dissatisfaction was the intention of the president to disregard the state elections in the three states upon whose votes his own title depended. The concentration of interest was upon the state of Louisiana, where Governor Packard was officially declared to have received a larger popular majority than President Hayes. By negotiation of certain commissioners who went to Louisiana under appointment of the president, the democratic candidate for governor, Francis T. Nicholls, was installed in office, and Governor Packard was left helpless. No act of President Hayes did so much to create discontent within the ranks of the republican party. No act of his did so much to give color to the thousand rumors that filled the political atmosphere, touching a bargain between the president's friends and some Southern leaders pending the decision of the electoral commission. The election of the president and the election of Mr. Packard rested substantially upon the same foundation. Many republicans felt that the president's refusal to recognize Mr. Packard as governor of Louisiana furnished ground to his enemies for disputing his own election. Having been placed in the presidency by a title as strong as could be confirmed under the constitution and laws of the country, it was, in the judgment of the majority of the republican party, an unwise and unwarranted act on the part of the president to purchase peace in the South by surrendering Louisiana to the democratic party."

"For postmaster general the president selected David M. Key, of Tennessee. The selection of Mr. Key was made to emphasize the change of Southern policy which President Hayes had foreshadowed in his inaugural address. Mr. Key was a democrat and personally popular. A Southern democrat in a republican cabinet presented a novel political combination. He was wise enough and fortunate enough to induce Hon. James N. Tyner, whom he succeeded as postmaster general, to remain in the department as first assistant in order that republican senators and representatives might freely communicate upon party questions; which Mr. Key delicately refrained from even hearing. The suggestion was made, however, by men of sound judgment, that in projecting a new policy towards the South, which was intended to be characterized by greater leniency in certain directions, it would have been wiser in a party point of view, and more enduring in its intrinsic effect, to make the overture through a republican statesman of rank and celebrity."

Still one other authority on this subject I wish to cite. Mr. Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," vol. 5, p. 132.

"To Mr. Mayes the tacit obligations of the situation were plain. He withdrew the Federal troops from the south. The republican governments of Louisiana and South Carolina were dissolved, and the democratic governments which had claimed the election quietly took their place. The Supreme Court of Florida obliged the returning board of the state to accept the returns which had come to them from the disputed county, and a democratic government came there also into power. The era of reconstruction was at an end."

It is true as stated by Mr. Taft, that in matters of federal patronage Southern republicans have had to appeal to a distant appointing power; but the

south is, in point of mileage, no more distant from the appointing power than the states on the Pacific coast, and many other sections of our country. It will not be seriously contended, however, that the "distant appointing power" is as familiar with political conditions of the south as of the west, or has been as keenly alert and solicitous in regard to those conditions. Southern politics have not received the careful and patriotic thought and attention of the national leaders of either party. The South's strength in the electoral college has been regarded by the democrats as something securely in possession, needing no cultivation to be kept, and by the republicans as something unattainable, and therefore not sought. Southern republicans have been treated by their national brethren as country cousins, and poor relations placed at the banquet table out of reach of the salt, and left to take care of themselves as best they could.

It is not fair to censure Southern republicans for their strife over federal patronage, when their national party has for years dealt with them only in connection with, and on the basis of, votes in national nominating conventions and federal patronage.

Pick the winner of the presidential derby, give him the votes of your state and control for yourself, family and friends the local federal patronage, is, unfortunately, the goal for which too many southern republicans strive, and have been taught to strive by some of their national leaders; rather than to win elections at the polls. Under these circumstances it is but natural that the habit should be formed of viewing the proposition of party politics from that standpoint. Why censure Southern factionalism, when this policy is its very prolific breeding place? One other legitimate effect of it is, that, not only do the national leaders not look for any material increase in the voting strength of the party, but many of the so-called "organizations" in the south, which are generally treated with for votes in conventions, and allowed to control patronage, do not really desire that there should be any increase in the voting strength of the party, for the very patent reason that thereby Othello's jealousy, with its incidents, would be endangered.

These things are fully understood by democrats who are out of joint with their party, and they would hardly fee that they were a part of the national republican household by an affiliation with the southern branch of it as mere voters, and have no stomach for such a scramble as is necessary to become an influential member of "the organization."

Southern delegates to conventions are singled out and ridicule is heaped upon them. It is an old and humorous story told of a negro delegate, after he had sold for fabulous prices all his ticket for seats in the convention hall—as an incident, his vote was supposed to go for the candidate of the gentleman who purchased his tickets—upon trying vainly to get another ticket from a brother delegate, and being refused, indignantly said, "I like an honest man." Thereupon being asked what he called an honest man said, "one who, when he's bought will stay bought."

It is authentically stated that in this traffic there was on one occasion a certain gentleman who had the prefix of "general" to his name, who procured a large pair of shears, and when he purchased any of these convention seat tickets he would cut in half bright crisp and juicy legal tender notes of the United States government, giving one part of the bill to the delegate, and giving him to understand that he had an equity of redemption in the retained portion, as soon as certain formalities of balloting were concluded.

If there is any truth in these persistent publications, rumors and reports of the venality and unreliability of delegates from the south to national conventions, let the fact be viewed in the light of the treatment extended to them by the dominant portion of their party. I daresay that there is probably much less money used in the south unlawfully, for political purposes, than in many other sections, which escape notice because of the habit of "unloading on the south." The south is held up to view as a "rotten political borough," a character which was forced upon it during the ordeal of reconstruction, and so far as the republican portion of it is concerned was again forced upon it in 1876.

The administration of Mr. Arthur, and the use made of the local Federal patronage to control the delegates from the south for his nomination, must still be fresh in the minds of those who take any interest in political affairs.

The industrial growth and development of the south since the war has been something phenomenal, but the movement along political lines has been and perhaps, still is, of a retrograde character. We have failed to appreciate, or at least failed to show by our action that we appreciate the influence of political parties as instrumentalities to improve the material conditions of daily life, and for the development of the resources of our country.

President Roosevelt in his initial message to the present session of congress, in speaking of technical and industrial education, says: "It would be impossible to overstate (though it is of course difficult quantitatively to measure) the effect upon a nation's growth to greatness of what may be called organized patriotism, which necessarily includes the substitution of a national feeling for mere local pride, with as a resultant a high ambition for the whole country. No country can develop its full strength so long as the parts which make up the whole each put a feeling of loyalty to the part above the feeling of loyalty to the whole. This is true of sections and it is just as true of classes."

Let me commend to my fellow republicans of the country the study and publication of the above language of the president to our political and party conditions.

The people of the south are, perhaps, more influenced in their political action by sentiment, than are the people of any other section of the country. Mr. Taft correctly appreciates the influence of habit and tradition upon their political conduct, but he gets the cart before the horse, when he practically insists that we of the south shall become a majority party at the polls before we receive the attention of the appointing power, and our brethren in republican states. We can never become a majority party until the policy in dealing with us is changed.

He advises that the southern repub-

licans should appeal to "the business interests, to the men who read aright the signs of the times." This appeal has been, and is constantly being made, and there are many, very many of these men who sincerely wish to see the national republican party remain in power; and yet, and yet, they continue to vote the democratic ticket. Why? Habit, environment, tradition, and the low estate assigned to the local republican party by their dominant brethren. THOMAS SETTLE, Asheville, N. C.

Cheney's Expectorant cures coughs, colds, LaGrippe and croup. 50 years on the market. All Druggists 25c.

changes, so that the measure could be perfected in conference. The weakness of the La Follette bill, as viewed by the People's Lobby, is as follows:

(1) The La Follette bill contains the McCumber amendment, which allows the delay of any train scheduled to make connections, to be a sufficient excuse for working employees any length of time.

(2) The La Follette bill imposes no specific duty or prosecution on the district attorneys. It simply provides that information relative to violations of the act shall be lodged with them. The Esch bill makes it mandatory on the district attorney to bring suit.

(3) The La Follette bill would take effect the moment it was signed by the president. The railroads should be given six months, as provided in the Esch bill, to make such re-arrangements as are necessary to comply with the law. In many cases this would mean the establishment of new division points, entailing the transfer of shops, as well as of homes of employees.

This is an entirely new subject of legislation, and it is not strange that there should be wide differences of opinion. At the same time the fact should be known that the railroad companies are fighting hard to emasculate the measure. In the opinion of the People's Lobby, an effective bill, without loopholes for the railroads, should be passed this session, in accordance with the strong recommendation of President Roosevelt. The safety of the traveling public unquestionably demands it. Restrictions on the hours of service of railroad employees are imposed by European nations, with the result that the number of injuries are much less than in this country. For example, American railroads injure relatively TWENTY-NINE TIMES as many passengers as do the railroads of Prussia.

Notice to Odd Fellows

Members of Blue Ridge Lodge, No. 205, and Asheville Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F., will meet at Hare, Bard & Co.'s undertaking establishment, on South Main street tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, to go in a body to the residence of the late A. F. Cook, and then accompany the remains to the North Asheville Methodist church, where the funeral will take place at 11 o'clock. All members of Swannanoa and other sister lodges and all visiting Odd Fellows who are in the city are invited to meet with them. There will be no services in the North Asheville church in the evening.

Welsh Rabbit Flasco.

"When I was starting my apartment," remembered the bachelor, "several of my lady friends wired me they would bring a small party of people up for Welsh rabbit." I went out and bought a chafing dish, the handsomest I could find; a dozen plates, silver knives and forks and spoons and napkins and a table to set the rabbit out on, so that the rabbit, which at a restaurant would have cost about \$1 all told, cost me about \$35. And then they didn't come."—New York Press.

Mission Furniture at Special Prices

Some entirely new pieces that came just too late for the Christmas trade are offered with all the stock at

25% off the

marked prices.

BECAUSE I wish to close them out promptly.

Displayed in the Art Department, second floor.

J. H. LAW,
35 Patton Ave.

Kantleek Water Bottles

All Water Bottles, also Fountain Syringes, sold under this brand are guaranteed to be absolutely free from imperfections in material and workmanship. The manufacturers agree to replace without charge any article that shows such imperfections within two years from date of purchase.

Grant's Pharmacy
Agency for Wood's Seeds

For Sale

3-room modern residence, best section Montford avenue.....

\$3,800

See us before it is sold.

LaBarbe, Moale & Chiles,
Real Estate and (Fire) Insurance
23 PATTON AVE.

For Rent

Stores and Offices in New Sondley Building.
For particulars apply

MARSTELLER & COMPANY
REAL ESTATE
14 Haywood St. Phone 88

COUNTY CALLS TO COLLECT A BILL

(Continued from page one)

made a statement to the effect that the amendment was injected through a misunderstanding. The corporation counsel was requested to incorporate the milk and meat inspection matter in the proposed amendments to the city charter. The joint board then adjourned.

The first business before the regular session of the board of aldermen was the report of the water committee that free water be furnished the Young Men's institute.

At the request of a citizen the board officially extended an invitation to the Woodmen of the World to hold its 1909 biennial meeting in Asheville. The next meeting will be held in March, this year, when Asheville's invitation will be formally extended.

Supt. Reynolds of the Buncombe county schools requested the board to meet with the county education board relative to a settlement of the judgment against the city. Supt. Reynolds requested the board to suit its own pleasure as to the time for the meeting. Mayor Barnard stated that the matter of the judgment was in the hands of the corporation counsel and suggested that the educational board arrange a meeting with Mr. Bourne relative to a settlement.

H. C. Chedester requested the board to take action on a claim against the city. The mayor stated that the corporation counsel had submitted a report on the matter but that the report was in the nature of a confidential communication and that it would not be considered until the board went into executive session. Mr. Chedester stated that his client, a cripple, had fallen on a sidewalk in the city and that his client had been painfully bruised. It was stated that the accident was of such a nature as to make the city liable.

Notice was served on the city by Phoebe R. Houston demanding damages in the sum of \$1,500 for injury sustained on January 7, on Sunset drive in the city of Asheville. The complainant alleged that the injury was due to the city's negligence; that the city had failed to provide and maintain a railing along a sidewalk where there was a steep embankment and that the complainant had accidentally stepped off and sustained serious, if not permanent, injury. Referred to corporation counsel and chief of police.

A resolution heartily endorsing the good roads movement and congratulating the county officials for their stand and efforts in the matter was unanimously adopted.

For Sale

One of the handsomest residences on Cumberland avenue, equipped with all modern conveniences; large well shaded lot; room enough to build another cottage if desired. For full particulars apply to

H. F. Grant Realty Co.

Successor to
H. F. Grant & Son.,
48 Patton Ave.

List Your Property With Us

WE CAN SELL OR RENT IT.

FOR SALE—Several cottages, three to seven rooms each, on good easy terms, from \$800 and up; located in different parts of the city, near street cars.

Also good many vacant lots for sale near depot section.

R. P. Potts & Co.,
10½ Pack Square. Brown Building.

ASHEVILLE SKATING PARLOR

SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Open 10 to 12 a. m.

3 to 6 p. m.

8 to 10 p. m.

MUSIC

"Ain't They Cute"

"Ping Pong" Photos

30 for 25c—five positions.

Postal Photos—\$ for 50c.

Lomax & Higasson,
Ray's Old Studio. 8 N. Pack Square.

Skirts! Skirts! Skirts!

Special Skirt Sale

Commencing **Saturday, Feb. 9th,** and continuing until **FEBRUARY 15th.**

NOTHING RESERVED!

"The Model,"

One Price Ladies' Outfitter,

NEW NO. 30 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

S. A. FREEDLANDER,
Proprietor.

Some Southern Political History

Causes Which Have Operated to Prevent the Growth of the Republican Party in This Section—The South not Alone Responsible
—Many National Leaders Know Nothing of the Conditions.

Editor of The Gazette-News:

The political conditions of the south are, at the present time, in a transition state, that is so far as the attitude of the southern democracy towards the national democracy is concerned.

A spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction permeates southern democracy. This spirit, however, goes no further than a determination to dispute with the democrats of other sections of the country the control of the party as to candidates, policy and platform in the next national convention. Widespread and intense as is this unrest and dissatisfaction of southern democrats with their national party, southern republicans have very little hope of materially increasing their vote in any southern state. Why is it that causes which are abundantly sufficient to sever men's party affiliations in other sections of the country, and which do so operate, have no such effect in the south? Why is that thousands of southern men who do not believe in the principles of the national democratic party, as those principles are speculatively known, and who do believe in the principles of the republican party, persistently vote the democratic ticket? These questions are easily answered to the satisfaction of any southern man of intelligence and independent political views. He will tell you, and truthfully tell you, that he does not join the republican party in his state for the reason that the southern republican household is in no condition to receive and entertain guests.

Whence comes it that southern politics is at so low an ebb? that honest and patriotic men feel constrained to affiliate with a party in whose principles they do not believe, and that they are precluded from joining the republican party?

Southern men are not alone responsible for the political conditions existing in the south. Southern republicans are not alone justly to be held accountable for the condition of the republican party in the south. What there is of a republican party in the south is, perhaps, less their work than it is the work of southern democrats and certain republicans of other sections of the country. In perfect candor and truth, it may be stated that there are not a great many of the leaders of the national party who are familiar with the southern political conditions; and not a few who care very little, one way or the other, about the subject. It is to many of them a sealed book and one which they have not for years particularly cared to open, or to have opened for them. They have seen in southern republicanism the one and only proposition of so many votes in a nominating convention. Time and again it has been proposed that even this representation in conventions should be reduced in proportion to the number of voters disfranchised by the election laws and practices in the south. If we allow a certain measure of patriotism and honest party purpose for these proposals and attempts, it must still be admitted that they have generally had a very practical political and party result for their object; to penalize the general political conduct of the south, democrats and republicans alike; and to strengthen the republican party with the colored voters, and those having lingering sectional feelings in the doubtful states. Another object not to be ignored, was to check any symptoms of incipient independence in national conventions by southern delegates; to hold the sword of Damocles over them; to threaten them with "the big stick," unless they were real good. These propositions have invariably been advanced on the eve of a national convention before which there was spirited contest for the nomination.

We cannot get a clearer conception of the views entertained, with reference to southern politics by the controlling powers, of the republican party, than that expressed by Secretary Taft in his speech at the republican convention in Greensboro.

"In my judgment, the republican party of North Carolina would be much stronger as a voting party if all the federal offices were filled by democrats. Of course, I cannot deny that a wish to fill public office is an honorable aspiration, whether by appointment or by election, but when all hope of choice by the people is abandoned, and everything is given over to influencing a distant appointing power to choose particular men to perform official functions in a community politically hostile to those men, the result is not good for the men or the community. The struggle for federal political office producing, as it does, jealousies and strifes and disappointments, paralyzes united effort to make the party strong at the polls and worthy of success. The men upon whose change of vote success in the election depends, are not particularly interested in the success of one faction or another, but they are interested that their votes shall be cast for those candidates for local and state office whose character, devotion to duty, intelligence and ability will assure good local and state government, and for those representatives in the national congress who will faithfully and courageously carry out the high principles of the national republican party with a due regard to the peculiar interests of the district and state they represent. As long, however, as the republican party in the southern states shall represent little save a factional chase for federal offices in which business men and men of substance in the community have no desire to enter, and in the result of which they have no interest, we may expect the present political conditions in the south to continue. I accept with confidence the assurances of your representatives that you expect to appeal to the business interests of your community, to the men who read aright the signs of the times, and who understand that the real hope of the south is in having a number of her states break from the democratic column and assert their independence of past political traditions, in order that this section may be accorded that importance in national matters to which her population, her wealth and intelligence entitle her. Republicans of North Carolina, in this great work of redeeming your state and your section from the present incubus of iron

democratic rule, your fellow republicans of the entire country, bid you God speed."

This is a clear, explicit and frank statement of the case from his view point, and he is by no means alone in entertaining those views. It is in some of its features, a most severe arraignment of southern republicans; but not of them alone; an arraignment of a condition it is, and of every person who contributes to maintain that condition. It is not a passionate or partisan arraignment, nor is it made in anger or ill will. It was not made hastily, but after mature thought and deliberation, and was presumably submitted to the president, and met his approval, for Mr. Taft came direct to the convention from a visit to the president. It was not intended for strictly local or southern consumption; the entire people of the United States composed his audience. The press of the country devoted much space to this notable address. If additional force could be added to the statements themselves, the personality of Mr. Taft and his official position in the government abundantly supplied that force.

The answers to this indictment, so far as I have been able to see them, have been meager, superficial, and have proceeded too much on partisan lines. Our democratic friends of the south have seemed to rejoice in these severe strictures, for they freely used them from the stump in the last campaign, being apparently oblivious of the fact that they are themselves the recipients of a very large proportion of them, both in what is said and in the necessary and unavoidable inference and deduction.

Issue cannot be successfully joined on any statement of fact, or argument made by Secretary Taft, in the above quotation; but a wrong and misleading impression of republican factionalism and the political perversity of the south generally, is left in the mind unless the research is carried far enough to ascertain the producing causes of these conditions he so graphically describes.

A political party is no more exempt from the influences of environment than an individual. In addition to this influence operating upon the southern branch of the republican party the treatment extended to them by their brethren of other sections of the country, and by the republican administrations, when in power, must be considered. The two latter influences, in a broad sense, are embraced in the general term "environment."

Mr. Elihu Root in his most excellent speech delivered before the republican national convention in St. Louis in 1904, says:

"A great political organization, competent to govern, is not a chance collection of individuals brought together for the moment as the shifting sands are piled up by the wind and sea, to be swept away, to be formed and reformed again. It is a growth. Traditions and sentiments reaching down through struggles of years gone and the stress and heat of old conflicts and the influence of leaders passed away, and the ingrained habit of applying fixed rules of interpretation and thought—all give to a political party known and inalienable qualities from which must follow in its deliberate judgment and ultimate action like results for good or bad government."

Let us in the clear light of this indisputably true principle governing the birth, growth and development of a political party view southern politics, particularly the southern branch of the republican party.

Party lines were formed during the period of reconstruction upon an acute and intense basis. Southern republicans, indeed, had but little, if any, influence in shaping the policy of the national party during that period, although vitally interested; for what was then done has visited its influence upon generations unborn at the time. The party in the south was almost hopelessly handicapped in the days of reconstruction by the course of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and other leaders of the national party. Their dream of making the southern states permanently republican by means of the colored vote, and the methods pursued in supposed furtherance of that dream, have proven a veritable nightmare to southern republicans, and have incalculably retarded the growth of that party in that section.

After years of struggle, strife and intense feeling, seeing that the policy was a failure, in so far as it sought to put the southern states in the republican column by the aid of the colored vote, the policy was entirely reversed and revolutionized. The sectional issue was raised, the "bloody shirt" was waved. The south, by some said never to have been out of the union, by others to have been re-admitted upon the terms of the reconstruction acts, was in fact still on the outside, so far as any effective political action or influence was concerned. Then it became the policy to force the south solidly into the democratic column, and, on the sectional issue to force the balance of the country, a majority in the electoral college, into the republican column. This plan worked successfully for years. The southern democrats helped to make it a success, in raising the sectional issue they tried to outdo those republicans in other sections who were engaged in that occupation. The result has been the undoing of the national democratic party and practically the annihilation of all save the

skeleton of the republican party in the southern states. Indeed, it was essential to the success of the scheme that the republican party of the south should not become a majority party, or even a very formidable rival at the polls. If the south had broken its solidarity, other sections of the country would probably have left the republican party.

Still another influence came into play in 1876. Then for the first time, southern politics became a subject of traffic, barter and exchange, in the interest and behalf, incidentally at least, of a distinguished son of the state of Ohio.

Continued on page 6.

THE BITTERS

IS ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS of men and women in all walks of life. AND WHY? Because it cures them of ailments of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys after all else had failed. If you are skeptical just TRY ONE BOTTLE of the celebrated

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

today and let it prove for itself that it can cure FLATULENCY, BLOATING, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, GRIPPE OR MALARIA. It is absolutely pure.

The Gazette

TURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 9, 1907.

JAIL PROJECT IS ABANDONED

For the Present—Mr. Pack's
Deed to County Stipulated
no Prison Shou'd Be
Erected on Lot.

SITE OF PRESENT JAIL
VERY UNDESIRABLE ONE

And Some Distance from Court House,
So Commisioners Do not Wish
to Build New Prison
There.

It was learned today that in all probability the board of county commissioners will, for the present, at least, abandon the construction of a new jail for Buncombe county. At a recent meeting of the commissioners it was evidenced that a jail could not be built on the present court house property.

When the commissioners took up the matter of a new jail several months ago it was determined that the jail should be erected directly in the rear of the court house and made to connect with court building by either a bridge or a subway. A rough draft of a jail building was made and presented to the board by a prominent jail builder who has been in Asheville for some time in the interest of the proposed building. The drawing as presented was attractive, showing that the modern structure could be built at a cost of approximately \$40,000. This week, however, it was found that when the late George W. Pack donated to the county of Buncombe the ground on which the court house now stands and in which it was proposed to erect a jail, it was distinctly specified that there should be no jail building located on the property. This information came as a surprise to several of the commissioners and there was some doubt as to its accuracy. County Auditor Stokeley, however, was delegated to look into the matter and Mr. Stokeley, after securing the deed of transfer from the register of deeds office and examining the paper, found that such was the case and that the commissioners were, therefore, prohibited from using any of the present court house grounds for a jail site. The present jail is located some distance in the rear of the court house on a plot of ground that the county has owned for many years. The jail building fronts Eagle street, is probably more than 200 yards down a steep hill from the court house and most undesirably situated. The commissioners are not willing to erect a new and modern jail on the present jail site, and it was stated this morning that for the present the building of a new jail will be abandoned.

But they do not think the proposition will be defeated. They are convinced that Buncombe county needs the good roads and that the only feasible and sensible way to get these roads is to issue bonds and have them Macadamized with the proceeds of the bond sale. They say that to defeat the bond proposition means putting Buncombe county back many years and that they do not believe the people will do this. It is also pointed out that while Buncombe county proposes to issue only \$250,000 in bonds, other counties in North Carolina who are alive to the good roads question are considering the issuing of \$300,000 and that these counties have not nearly the wealth that

SEVEN MINERS' BODIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT

Victims of Suffocation, Caused by Burning
Timbers—Another Thought
to Be in the Mine.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 9.—Seven bodies of miners have been extricated from the Wanamie mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company. The men were suffocated to death by burning timber in the mine. One other miner is still thought to be buried in the mine. Three hundred men working in the shop when the fire started says all but eight escaped.

Shall We Fight Germaey Over H. Lehr's Loud Habiliments?

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The pranks of Harry Lehr, the wealthy American champagne agent, in calling on a high social lights in a check tweed suit, yellow shoes and colored shirt, as well as insisting that his wife be given precedence over the wives of ambassadors at a function, promises more serious trouble than was at first supposed. The press declares the American embassy is guilty of breach of etiquette in having Lehr presented at court. Complications may result, embarrassing Ambassador Tower.

HE CONDUCTING CROSS EXAMINATION



"UNWRITTEN LAW" FAILS TO PERFORM

Carrington's Attorney Invokes It, but
the Judge Says "Stick to the
Law as Written."

CARRINGTON IS FOUND GUILTY,
BUT JURY RECOMMENDS MERCY

He Is the Negro Who Shot Another Alleged to
Have "Stolen" Former's
Wife.

The "unwritten law" may use around New York and other parts successfully, but it will not work in Asheville, it seems. It was sprung on Judge Cook and a jury in Superior court yesterday afternoon in the trial of Jesse Carrington for secret assault, and resulted in dismal failure. Carrington is a former harness maker of Asheville. He has a little place over in West Asheville; also a wife. Some twelve months ago Carrington removed to Knoxville. He left his wife here. Living, staying or boarding at the Carrington house in West Asheville was a man named Jackson. Jackson had two children and the Carrington woman, it is said, cared for them. All this, Jackson says, was agreeable to Carrington. Carrington says otherwise.

At any rate one Saturday night last fell Carrington came in from Knoxville and going to his home called Jackson out of bed and shot him twice with a pistol. It is alleged that the first shot was fired while Jackson was pulling on his trousers; that Jackson "made for a shot gun that he kept in the room, whereupon Carrington shot a second time. Both bullets took effect and Jackson came near "cashing in." At the trial Carrington sought justification for his act under the "unwritten law." He alleged that when he returned home he found his wife and Jackson in compromising positions and that he shot the man. In the course of his argument Mr. Styles for the defense sprung this "unwritten law" but it would not go with Judge Cook. "Under the 'unwritten law' a man is allowed to shoot another man when caught with his wife," spoke Mr. Styles to the jury. At this utterance Judge Cook picked up his ears.

"How's that?" interrupted the court. "Where do you get your authority for that?"

Mr. Styles hastened to say that he was not quoting law. "I was referring to the 'unwritten law,'" said the attorney for the defense.

"Oh, well, go on, now," replied the court. "we'll try this case on the law." The jury was also against the so-called "unwritten law." It returned a verdict finding Carrington guilty of assault with a deadly weapon. The prosecution was unable to prove secret assault and this charge was withdrawn before the case went to the jury. The jury in returning its verdict recommended the mercy of the court.

NO POSTMASTER FOR WAYNESVILLE CHOSEN

The Matter Has not Yet Been Decided, but
Will Be Before the End of the
Present Month.

The Gazette-News Bureau,
1417 G Street, N. W.,
Washington, Feb. 9.

At the postoffice department the writer is informed that no decision has been arrived at in the matter of the Waynesville postmastership, but that it will be disposed of this month.

Congressman Roxy Dead

Washington, Feb. 9.—John F. Roxy, representative from the Eighth district of Virginia, died today at his home near Alexandria, of consumption. He was a democrat and lawyer-farmer, and had served continuously in congress since 1899.

The Asheville Gazette-News.

PUBLISHED BY
EVENING NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Office—No. 4 North Pasck Square
 ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN OFFICE—23 Park Row, New York—Chas. A. Menet, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year.....\$4.00 | 3 Months....\$1.00
 Six Months.... 2.00 | 1 Month..... .40

The Gazette-News has the largest paid-up subscription list of any paper in Western North Carolina. Subscription books and press room open to all interested parties.

Entered at the Postoffice in Asheville as second class matter.

**NOTICE.**

In future The Gazette-News will make a charge for all notices of fairs, suppers, entertainments, etc., the object of which is to make money.

A charge will also be made for obituaries, political notices, and communications endorsing candidates.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1907.

AFTER THE ELECTION

We have heard that at least one Democrat of eminence, expressed, privately, his strong disapproval of the application of practical politics to the administration of city affairs, saying that he declined to have any participation whatever in the somewhat complicated processes by which we Asheville people have at last succeeded in electing a set of officers to govern and administer the affairs of Asheville for the next two years.

We have had a straight party fight, and it might be added that this Democratic administration which was chosen yesterday is a straight—an exceedingly straight—Democratic administration. Other Democrats of eminence have been keenly interested in the personnel of this administration for many moons; and we hazard the statement that the result of the primaries and election is highly gratifying to Democratic politicians of this section.

If the situation and the trend of things have aroused any concern, any uneasiness around this office, that concern has had nothing to do with the men who, it was written in the political stars (and by the political stars) were to be elected. The Gazette-News is aware of the high personal worth of the men who compose the ticket that was victorious yesterday; and in the election of none of them does it see a menace to the city's welfare. They will all bear witness that it has not resisted or sought to embarrass the progress of any of them. We cannot say that any of them is unfit, some of them we know to be wise, strong and able; it is known of all men that they are. When we reflect upon the personality of some of the men elected yesterday, we feel like saying that the city is to be congratulated on the result of the election.

But this question of party politics in the administration of a city's affairs—what of it? It is an idea that gives concern to many. Party politics is potent in the government of the nation, and the nation seems to be in pretty fair condition. It obtains in the government of the state; and the state, we are thankful to be able to say, is doing very well. And whether desirable or undesirable it is the common lot of cities to have their affairs so administered.

There are exceptions, of course. Galveston is administered as a business corporation, and the Galveston idea is spreading. In some cities, where very high ideals of civic spirit are general, there are powerful organizations which dominate city affairs with reference solely to the city's welfare, and where the idea of party politics in city affairs is a loathed one.

Of the administration which Asheville citizens have chosen, it is entirely reasonable to expect a wise and capable government. It is entirely reasonable that these officials will realize that their first duty is to Asheville; that to their party but secondary. The Gazette-News, for one, will confidently expect this, and carefully observe its performance.

We congratulate the victors, and extend to them our best wishes. We bow to the vanquished, because they have fought a clean, manly, dignified fight. They were selected for the race with little thought of victory at the polls, but they are men who, if by any chance the situation has been reversed, would have given Asheville good service in the various offices for which they were named.

PATRONAGE TO CRUSH PRESIDENT'S ENEMIES.

A Washington special to the New York Times says it has become clear that the Administration recognizes in the South its weak point, politically speaking, and is addressing itself with its usual energy to capture this region. The Times correspondent has heard that: "In at least one Southern state, and, presumably, others, the same tactics have been employed as in Wad-

worth's New York district, and in Ohio, namely, the employment of Federal patronage to crush the President's enemies."

There is food for some profitable thought in this for those who have a confirmed habit of regarding the Southern Republican as different from others of kind, in that he is influenced in all his political dealings by an inordinate propensity for pie. It will be noted that President Roosevelt who, like Mr. Harriman, is a practical man, lays quite as much store by the efficacy of patronage in Ohio and New York, as he does in North Carolina. The enemies of the Administration are to be crushed in this section, but the means of suppression are not different from the methods employed in the North and West. The "coin of politics," knows no geographical lines, as legal tender. In fact, it is astonishing what may be accomplished when the President of the United States starts in to build up a machine through the use of patronage, and the civil service laws and the efficiency rulings of the various executive departments are laid aside.

Harrison got a renomination at Minneapolis because it was a convention of, by and for the Federal officeholders. It was a spectacle that went far toward the election of Mr. Cleveland. But Mr. Harrison certainly controlled things in his own party. The delegates from the South may have sold out, but so did delegates from all other sections. Miracles may be wrought with patronage. Take the case of Brownlow of Tennessee. The Hon. Walter P. Brownlow is not a stranger to North Carolina Republicans. Many of them no doubt recall seeing him in Raleigh when Mr. Pritchard was a candidate for re-election to the senate. Mr. Brownlow was there to lead encouragement and assist in the verbal assaults upon Marion Butler, who had violated the compact whereby Mr. Pritchard should be returned to the Senate with the support of the Populists. And Mr. Brownlow never did have any use for Mr. Roosevelt. He was a Hanna man, and thinks more of Mr. Hanna dead than he does of Mr. Roosevelt alive. He has been heard to criticize the President, in private conversation, a thousand times within the past year, but today he is shouting for both Butler and Roosevelt.

"Butler is a mighty fine man," he told the Washington correspondents recently, when Mr. Brownlow was told to go to Washington and talk right on pain of losing no end of jobs in his district. If he was correctly quoted it must be said that no stranger pair of bedfellows was ever observed than Butler and Brownlow, and certainly no stranger sight ever excited the wonder of the gods than the sight of Walter Paradox Brownlow, as end man for the third term chorus.

The Times thus describes some of Mr. Brownlow's troubles:

"In Tennessee there are two Republican factions, one headed by Representative Walter Brownlow and the other by H. Clay Evans and State Chairman Newell Sanders. Brownlow has a good share of the Federal patronage. Lately his loyalty to the Administration program for 1908 has come under suspicion, and his men are being put out and Evans-Sanders men put in. For example, J. W. Dillin was surveyor of the port at Nashville. He is a Brownlow man. His term expired in January and no successor has been appointed. But the place was offered to John W. Oliver, an Evans-Sanders man, who declined it. Then it was offered to J. J. Gore, another Evans man and he was about to be appointed when charges were preferred against him and the appointment was held up. Dillin came on here to see Secretary Cortelyou about it, and the Secretary frankly told him that Gore would surely have been appointed but for the charges. According to Dillin, the Secretary advised him to 'get in touch with Evans and Sanders.' Dillin offered to have a delegation of importers come on here and tell the Secretary that the business interests of Nashville required his reappointment, but the Secretary did not take any interest in that proposition. Arch M. Hughes, postmaster at Columbia, was removed from his office on charges of having been absent from his post. Hughes has a lot of evidence to prove that he never was absent, and has succeeded in presenting such a strong case that the matter has been held up. When he was removed, J. W. Jackson, his assistant, was designated to succeed him. Hughes is a Brownlow man, and Jackson was, too, but before Hughes was removed, Sanders, it is alleged, told Jackson that if he would desert Brownlow he would get the place. He did and got it. Sanders openly boasted in the local papers that he had got Hughes out, because he was a Brownlow man. Brownlow is vastly disturbed at the fight the Administration is making on him, and to save himself has declared publicly for Taft. Either the Administration does not believe him, or is already committed to Evans, for there has been no change in the situation."

PRESS COMMENT**A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN VOICE.**

The Hon. Thomas Settle of North Carolina is a Republican by inheritance and conviction, not "for revenue only." He comes of a distinguished family. His ancestors have been prominent for generations in the social and political history of the State. Some years ago he represented the Greensboro district in Congress; today he is one of the leaders of the Asheville bar. It is this Thomas Settle who has been contributing to the Asheville Gazette-News a series of thoughtful and enlightened commentaries on the Republican party organization at the South. Whether these deliverances were provoked by the recent activities of "Administration" emissaries in his part of the country, or whether the activities in

Wednesday
and Thursday
May 8th and 9th.

in fabrics, we will on the above
 apkins, Towels, Crashes, Sheets
 es. The goods we offer at our
 have just arrived. They are
 propose to give you the benefit of

ould be taken advantage of by all hotel

....UNIFORM.... EXCELLENCE

We carry a first class
 line of wines and beers
 and everything pertain-
 ing thereof. Also Hoyt's
 Engadine Red in one-
 half pints, pints, quarts,
 etc. Schlitz beer we es-
 pecially recommend for
 table use. Once tried,
 never forgotten nor for-
 saken.

The highest standard
 of quality and in what
 is best is uniform excel-
 lence. That of R. & G.
 Mongram Rye is out of
 reach of competition.
 Popular preference here,
 there and everywhere
 has but one verdict of
 this whiskey, viz: There
 is no fault to find, \$1.50
 per quart.

The "Bonanza" Wine & Liquor Co.,

(INCORPORATED.)

J. A. MARQUARDT, Mgr.,

PHONE NO. 72.

43 S. Main Street

Orders For Gas Stoves

Should be given in as soon as
 possible in order to insure
 prompt connections. It saves
 money, time and labor, too.

Cook With Gas

Ranges installed for \$14.00.

Asheville Electric Co. 'Phone 69



There's a Style About Our Carriages

you can't get elsewhere at less than
 twice the price. Dispute that state-
 ment if you like; but you're not giving
 us or yourself a fair deal until you
 have seen our line of vehicles. The
 purpose of this ad. is to persuade you
 to call here for our mutual benefit.

W. H. Lasater,

63 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Rock Springs Corn Whiskey

Six Years Old, 75c per Quart

C. B. McIntyre, No. 19 North
 Main Street.

The Asheville Gazette-News.PUBLISHED BY
EVENING NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANYOffice—No. 4 North Pasck Square
ASHEVILLE, N. C.EASTERN OFFICE—23 Park Row, New
York—Chas. A. Menet, Manager.SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....\$4.00 | 3 Months.....\$1.00
Six Months.... 2.00 | 1 Month..... .40

The Gazette-News has the largest paid-up subscription list of any paper in Western North Carolina. Subscription books and press room open to all interested parties.

Entered at the Postoffice in Asheville as second class matter.



The Gazette-News is a member of the Associated Press. Its telegraphic news is therefore complete and reliable.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1907.

MR. BUTLER SHOULD SPECIFY

The latest development in the Adams-Butler embroglio is a somewhat lengthy attack which the latter has made on the former in the state press. In the course of that attack Mr. Butler says of his late political ally:

"Mr. Adams' final fling at me is to declare that I am so discredited that the party will not be further troubled with me in North Carolina or elsewhere. All I care to say in reply to this gratuitous fling is that my character will not suffer in North Carolina in comparison with his, and that, besides, my reputation is as good outside of North Carolina, even in Indian Territory, as it is at home. If Mr. Adams desires to proceed with the comparison by specifications I am ready."

Now, whatever in the world could Butler mean by this reference to the Indian Territory? Once upon a time Mr. Adams held a Federal position, a judicial one, in the Territory, but this is all the State has ever heard about it. Now there is a clear cut intimation that there is something about which the public is in ignorance, something hidden. Will not Mr. Butler turn on the light? What could Mr. Butler know now that he has not always known? Mr. Butler, in hurling back the charge that he is virtually an exile from the state because of a nauseous reputation, declares that his reputation is good not only in North Carolina but in the Indian Territory, and that if "Mr. Adams desires to proceed with the comparison by specifications" he is ready. What specifications? If there is anything to tell is it not the manifest duty of Mr. Butler to proceed with the specifications without reference to the wishes of Mr. Adams? Mr. Butler owes a duty to the public, to say nothing of the Republican party. He has been elevated to an advisory position of one of the political organizations in the state. Obviously, he is under moral obligations to see that his political household is kept clean, and in order for the reception of possible guests, else there can be no growth of the party, and certainly neither Mr. Butler nor Mr. Adams is influenced in all political dealings other than by a desire to secure recruits for the Republican party. If they seem to devote considerable attention to Federal patronage matters, it is doubtless because of the importunities of their followers, who are not blessed with such a well developed sense of eternal fitness of things. If Mr. Butler is now aware of certain "specifications" in which he was in ignorance when he supported Mr. Adams for the state chairmanship, he was doubtless imposed upon, along with other Republicans. The East collectively accepted Mr. Butler's appraisal of Mr. Adams' true worth and voted for him in the state convention with a solidity that was considered remarkable. Does not Mr. Butler owe it to those wise men of the East to proceed with his disclosures, so that they may know how to conduct themselves, politically, in the future?

In another part of the interview which Mr. Butler gave the Washington correspondents there appears the intimation that he did not know Mr. Adams as well as he was known by his neighbors. On this head he says:

"Further on Mr. Adams repeats his charge that I have been repudiated by my own people and am politically dead and ready for burial, and follows this with the statement that I have been guilty of treachery, duplicity and ingratitude. All I care to say in reply to this is that I have helped to change my county from one of the strongest Democratic counties in the state to one of the strongest Republican counties, and that I have never yet been repudiated by a majority of the Republicans of that county, nor even by a majority of all the voters of that county. Mr. Adams has succeeded in making his party grow smaller in his county, and besides, has been repudiated by both a majority of the Republicans and a majority of all the voters in his county. Indeed, his county repudiated him most severely for state chairman, and

that, too, because they knew him better than I did. He not only lost his county, but also his home city, and if I mistake not, lost the ward in which he lives. Mr. Adams' county voted against him in the state convention for state chairman on every ballot, and had it not been for the large Republican vote of my county he never would have been elected. In the light of these facts I will leave the public to determine who has been guilty of ingratitude. Gratitude is a noble quality that nearly every colored man possesses and not even a decent dog is without."

It will thus be seen that, with reference to the charge that Mr. Adams was repudiated at home, Mr. Butler offers specifications. Will he not be equally candid, now that the omission has been brought to his attention, and take the state into his confidence regarding the things that are on his mind when he intimates that Mr. Adams does not enjoy a great measure of popularity in the Indian Territory?

H. Co.
Store.

and Sheeting, that we can save
 of cotton and linen goods.

.....59c
69c
\$1.25
97c

White Suits and Skirts

The new white linen suits are going to be the prettiest warm weather outfit. We are showing all the new coats, short or long, new tailor-made linen skirts. One special all linen suit at \$9.00, with wide, elegant skirt. Embroidered, white linen coats, skirts and suits \$10.00 to \$20.00. Nothing but the highest grade handled in suits and skirts.

A most perfect and complete line of black and tan hosiery for ladies, misses, and children. Ask to see our fine gauze lisle hose, put up 4 pairs in a box, for \$1.00, regular 35c grade; they are as good as some 50c hose.

**Rebuilding, Felting,
 Voicing, Tuning,
 Estimates
 Free**

PERT

THE NICKEL

High Class

Moving Pictures

Continuous

11 a.m. 11 p.m.

Special Attraction

Brown and Drake will appear from 7 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. in their latest comedy sketch and dance.

Admission 5c.

Electrical Fixtures

ALL KINDS, STYLES AND PRICES.

W. A. Ward

**ELECTRICAL
 CONTRACTOR**

10 Pack Square. Phone 449

**Now is the Time to Buy
 Your Coal**

Best Jellico Lump, \$5.75 Per Ton

Prompt Delivery.

Office, 16 PATTON AVENUE.

662—PHONE—662

Blue Ridge Coal Co.

FREE

**Rumford
 Baking
 Powder**

is free from Alumina, Ammonia,
 Tartaric Acid or other adultera-
 tions.

½ pound can..... 15c.
 1 pound can..... 30c.
 3 pound can..... 75c.
 5 pound can..... \$1.25

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Bitter Medicine for Bitter People.
 Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.
 A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver
 and Kidney troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure
 Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache
 and Backache. Its Rocky Mountain Tea in tab-
 let form, 25 cents a box. Genuine made by
 HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE