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DESTREICHER & CO BRIGHT OUTLOOK offer the following list FOR THE BRITISH

They Encounter Very Little life that the British would ultima ely be successful, but it would take a long time to convince the Boers that they must submit Opposition in Their Advancing.

of Hills.

and Will Fight Subbornly.

Clery in Action All Day Yesterday, Advancing Three Miles.

DUNDONALD'S CAVALRY READY TO ADVANCE BY DEWDROP ROAD OR MAY CUT OFF BOER RETREAT THROUGH REENAN'S PASS-WHITE MAY CUT HIS WAY THROUGH IF BULLER press censor. CAN'T GET TO LAUYSMITH.

London, Jan. 21.-The situation in Thursday was a grandson-in-law of South Africa offers little scope for Kruger. comment. Buller, having answered the American military attache's question after the battle of Colenso, "Wasn't WITH BULLER'S COLUMN there any way round?" by finding one, has caused the greatest satisfaction here, but the enthusiasm is tempered the Boers have thrown almost the whole of their force in North Natal between Buller and Ladysmith.

The country is a network of hills, and it is feared it will be difficult and supplies are constantly coming from the east, and this makes a stern resistance certain. The fact that the Boers have hitherto refused to allow their fire to be drawn, disquiets rather than encourages the British after their les-

Buller, however, with the rest of the commanders, is acting with a comdash. His final plan of advance puzzles all critics here. Dundonaid's cavalry advance guard is now in a position to try an advance by Dewdrop road through a comparatively open country, direct to Ladysmith, or they may try to cut off the Boer retreat through Van Reenan's pass by pushing on to Lady-

But the cavalry are, of course, merely

the precursors of the main body, and it is considered therefore that Dundonald must be governed by what is possible for Warren. The former has been able to get northwest of the Boers' intrenched position, which must be thrust back or turned by the troops now across the Tugela. Military opinion is divided between the attempt of penetrating the long Boer line, or, while Clery's division holds them in front, for Warren to turn their right. It is generally assumed that if Buller finds the position to strong for him, he will fight on as far as possible, while White will cut his way through from Ladysmith, bringing, at whatever sac- defeated. rifice, the remnant of his force to Buller's camp.

At home the situation is distinctly quieter.

CLERY ADVANCES. London, Jan. 20.—The war office has BRYAN'S FIRST SPEECH

received the following from Buller: "Spearman's Camp, Jan. 20, 9:45 P. M.-Clery with a party of Warren's force has been in action from six this morning until seven this evening. By judicious use of the artillery he fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge for about three miles. The troops are now bivouscked on the ground that was gained, but the main position is still in front of them. Our casualties have not been heavy. About one hundred wounded had been brought in up to 6:30 p. m. The number of killed has not been ascertained."

MARLBOROUGH SAILS. Southampton, Jan. 20 .- The Duke of Marlborough and Rudyard Kipling and his wife sailed today for South Africa. benefit of his health.

CONSUL MACRUM TALKS. Rome, Jan. 20 .- Former United States Consul at Pretoria Macrum ar-

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rived today. He says there is much CAPT. PATTON SPEAKS sickness in Pretoria. He denied that he left the Transvaal because of any disagreement with President Kruger or Secretary of State Reitz, and said that he was the bearer of letters from Kruger to McKinley and to President Loubet, of France. He expressed the be-

there was the greatest enthusiasm, and an ample supply of war material and foodstuffs. He declared that the people had prepared for a long war.

CANADIAN TROOPS SAIL. Halifax, Jan. 20.-The first portion of Canada's second contingent for the South African war set sail from this port this afternoon on the transport Laurentian. The streets were packed with people to witness the de-Boers Massing Troops and Supplies parture of the troops, notwithstanding a heavy rain. They cheered frantically, weeping mothers clung to their sons as they passed along the streets, and at the dockyard gates some of the

women fainted. When the transport moved out from the wharf a flotilla of steamers surrounded her, firing rockets and blowing their whistles. The captain of the transport said he expected to make the voyage to Cape Town in twenty-five days. Another detachment will sail on February 10.

NEW CENSOR. Advices from Capetown say Lord Roberts has appointed Lord Tanaley, M. P. for East Lancashire and former lieutenant of the Grenadier guards, to be Prince Francis of Teck has gone the front.

Among the prisoners captured on

Yesterday's Advance and Fighting these men, have been inherited by With the Boers.

ent with Buller. Copyrighted by the present audience." He continued: New York Sun.)

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 20, 7:10 P. bloody business to reach White. Beer M .- A party of picked shots from Mereinforcements and wagon loads of thuen's mounted infantry took a position close to Tugela river before dawn and when it became light fired on the Boers, killing one and hitting three horses. Your correspondent was in a position where he could watch Warren say that my alarm is uncalled for, then advancing from Mount Alice. At the same time our front (Buller's) was admendable mixture of prudence and vancing, using a balloon to locate the Boers, with skirmishers in front. The naval guns and howitzers meanwhile kept sheling the Boer positions.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Warren ning at right angle behind Speerkop kicked out of his presence, and if I ing between the British and Boer po-

WHITE FLAG TREACHERY.

During Dundonald's engagement at Acton Homes it is reported that the Boers used a white flag. Major Edison stood up and was immedately fired upon. Thereupon he sent a Boer prisoner into the burghers' camp to say that unless their arms were laid down and their hands thrown up no notice would hereafter be taken of a white flag. The Boers fired on the prisoner while returning.

The Boer prisoners declare that the Orange Free Staters and the Transvaal burghers are good friends and have no idea of giving up the fight even when

The Boers fired Mauser volleys and used Nordenfeldt guns this evening. General Warren fought twelve hours today. He gained two positions.

IN MARYLAND

He Goes for "Plutocrats" and "Imperialists" and the Currency Bill.

Baltimore, Jan. 20 .- Under the auspices of the Maryland Democratic association Bryan made his first campaign speech in Maryland tonight. The hall in which he spoke was packed. When Bryan appeared he received an ovation. Among those present were Congressman Jones, of Virginia; DeArmond, of Missouri; Richardson, of Tennessee; Sulzer, Tillman, Senator

Blackburn and Hogg, of Texas. Kipling is not going to the front. He In his speech Bryan said he could is simply taking the voyage for the never forget the noble band of democrats who in 1896 rescued the party from plutocracy. He declared that those who had left them had been jerked out by some corporate interest. He said they were not wanted back. He declared all the people should be accorded equal rights, and special privileges should be accorded to none. The income tax, he said, would figure in the next campaign. He said he would not discuss the money question further than to say that a handful of English bankers should not control the people. He accused the financiers of being afraid the Boers would shake their securities. He declared the currency bill before congress had no other object than creating the money trust. He charged the republicans with being afraid to destroy the trusts because they knew such action would "kill the goose that laid the golden egg." He denounced imperialism and said he favored independence for the Filipinos. After the meeting a banquet was held at the Eutarw house.

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>
> J. H. LAWS,

Proposed Amendment. How the Proposed Disfranchisement Will Operate-Pernicious Feature of

HIS IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS BE-

FORE THE CENTRAL ANTI-

AMENDMENT CLUB.

The Dangers and the Injustice of the

the Poll Tax Provision-Dangerous Powers Bestowed on Registrars-The New Election Law Reviewed.

AT FAIRVIEW

Captain T. W. Patton, former mayor of Asheville, addressed the Central Anti-Amendment club at Fairview yesterday afternoon on the proposed suffrage amendment. The meeting was very largely attended, and there were both democrats and republicans present. Many came many miles over the bad roads to attend the meeting and to hear the distinguished speaker. Captain Patton received a warm welcome from a number of old comrades of the 60's. His address excited the deepest possible interest, and at its conclusion many gathered about the speaker to thank him and to express hearty concurrence with the sentiments which he had expressed with such charity for those who might disagree with him. for nearly sixty years, recalled the sult may be the disfranchisement of memory of some of its citizens whom he named, whose upright character he esteemed, and expressed 'the firm belief that the sterling good qualities of their descendants, and the descendants of these or other men of same charac-(From the Laffan Bureau Correspond- ter, I hope and believe make up my

"I wish we had met together to talk with each other, but time lacks for this, however much I would enjoy it, so of necessity I must talk, and beg you to listen, while I as briefly as possible point out dangers which I honestly think threaten us, and if I convince you that such is the case, being 'forewarned, forearmed,' the danger will be avoided. If, after hearing me, you let neither of us think any the less of the other, but let us part, agreeing to disagree, and as good friends as ever, each assured of the other's sincerity.

"Now imagine for a moment what

would have been my reception if I had dared to suggest a dishonorable act to any one of the good men I have named. was still shelling the high ridge run- Right quickly would I have been with shrapnel. A grass fire was burn- dared to suggest to you, their descendants, any act which your conscience disapproves, you will treat me as I would deserve, spit in my face, drive me from your midst. Surely I have no such proposal to make to you. You will surely reject it with the scorn it deserves whenever it is made in open terms. But the first danger of which I will speak is that covertly, not openly, you are asked to do that which is wrong, that which your fathers and yourselves would scorn to do. We have sworn to uphold and obey the constitution of the United States, and now we are asked to do an act of which the openly attested purpose is to annul that constitution, because the language of a certain instrument is so cunningly chosen that it may be impossible to show to the courts that its intention is that which its advocates

seek to accomplish. "Now I ask you in all sincercity is that a fair, honorable thing to ask you to do. But perhaps you may not fully follow my meaning; let us read what we have all sworn: 'I solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States." Here is a part of that constitution, 'The right of citizens to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." That is what we swore. Now we are asked to say in our sections 4 and 5 of the amendment.)

He continued: "Very much has been said upon the question, whether or not the proposed amendment, if adopted, would be sur tained by the supreme court, or will



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be held to be in conflict with the difteenth amendment of the United States constitution, which I read a few moments ago. It was my privilege to hear a very able argument on that point last Saturday, and the speaker took the ground that the court could only take cognizance of the actual language employed, and as there was nothing in the words selected by the framers of the proposed amendment to indicate that it intended any discrimination against the negro race the court would sustain it. On the other hand, Senator Pritchard, who is also a good lawyer, holds that the court will pass upon what is the evident intent of the instrument, and as that intent is plaily and freely admitted to be to deny or abridge the negro vote, it will be declared unconstitutional. So while each of these eminent lawyers are doubtless sincere, they do not help you and me to arrive at a conclusion. Another point of difference is this: One sees the court can only pass upon the A'Bill for Punishing Lynchers Inmeasure as a whole, either all must be rejected or all must stand;' the other says, It is not impossible that the court will hold the fifth section unconstitutional, but that the balance may stand, and if so, the illiterate white voter suffers the same disfranchisement as the illiterate negro.' Now, I do not see how you and I are going to decide between these good lawyers as to which is right. Suppose the first is right, then we by our act have discriminated against the negro, which we have all sworn again and again that we would not do. Suppose the second is right, then we disfranchise a number of good white men, which nobody wants to do. Now I ask you, is it not wiser for us who are no lawyers not to risk a decision on this question, to endure the Captain Patton started his address ills we have rather than to fly to those with some expressions of affection for we know not of. Had we not better rethe county which has been his home fuse to do a wrong act of which the re-

> bother our heads about these law points. There are others which involve no question of law, and these we can more profitably consider. One of these "The educational qualification." We all recognize the great importance of education. We have done and will do all in our power to edcourage it. It is a cause of great delight to see the advancement of our boys and girls in education. An educational qualification for voting may be a valuable incentive to our boys to learn, and if wisely and justly applied, it may work great good, but is it so applied in the proposed amendment? I think not. Let us consider what would be an unfair application of it. Fifty years ago we had very few opportunities for education; people were separated far from one another; railroads were scarce; school houses were few. Now would it be fair for us to say to a man of that day, You must learn to read and write, or you cannot vote? Manifestly not, such men have voted intelligently and conscientiously, and we should run no

members of our own race, which we

"Now, my advice is that we do not

would all deplore?

risk of their being disfranchised. "About forty years ago many a young man who longed for an education lost the chance to get one because he was obliged to go into the war. When he came home it was to hard work and a bitter struggle to keep food in the house. Is it fair for us more fortunate to say to him, 'You cannot vote because you cannot read?' Surely not. Let us see to it that we run no risk of so great an injustice being done. Again, the soldier of 1865 came home ragged, dirty, poor, disheartened. Let us picture the return which some of us have experienced. The aged parents fall on his neck, the sisters covers his face with kisses, the sweetheart blushingly hangs back to get a chance to welcome hif in the good old way. Are these all that bid him welcome? No, yet another, he who had been the faithful slave, who had protected the helpless ones while their natural helps were away, fighting to keep him in slavery. Have we all forgotten these things Surely not. Perhaps the slave has lived on in the old home; he has been voting these thirty years past, not always voting as you and I thought best, but exercising that privilege which was guaranteed him by the constitution

(Continued on fourth page.)

"ON THE SQUARE."

From the Brevard News of January 12th. On the first page of the Ashe-

ment has been running for several weeks which very conspicuously announces "Agency Rockbrook Farm Creamery Butter." We have sampled the butter made at Rockbrook Farm, and must say that we would willingly pay Asheville prices for it, so superior is it to the butter with which Brevard residents are supplied. We sincerely hope someone will take the agency for Rockbrook Farm Creamery Butter in Brevard next summer.

None so Pure and

Successor to W. F. Snider, NORTH COURT SQUARE.

ROBERTS DECISION

Majority and Minority Reports Submitted to the House.

Former Declares the Polygamist's Seat Vacant.

troduced by While,

Provides that it Shall Be the Same as for Treason.

EULOGIES PRONOUNCED IN THE HOUSE ON THE LATE REPRE-SENTATIVE DANFORTH-BRIEF SATURDAY SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 20.-The session of the house today was comparatively short. The main feature of the proceedings was the presentation of the majority and minority in the Roberts case. The majority report is signed by Chairman Taylor and six of his associates, is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law and the facts. It gives the details of the hearings, and ample oportunities afforded to Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify, and the unanimous finding of the facts favoring his exclusion.

The report recites the principal reasons why Roberts should not be admitted: By reason of his violation of the Edmonds law; by reason of his notorious and defiant violations of the law of the land, of the supreme court, and the proclamation of the president, holding himself above the law and not amenable to t. No government could possibly exist in the face of such practises. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country whose congress he seeks to enter. Such an idea is intolerable. His election as a representative is an explicit and offensive violation of the law by which Utah was admitted as

la state. "Mindful of the gravity of the question, and realizing the responsibility imposed upon us, we reccommend the adoption of the following resolution:

'Resolved, That under the facts and circumstances Brigham H. Roberts, representative elect from the state of Utah ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant.' "

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report, urging that he be sworn in and then expelled, is signed by Littlefield, republican, of Maine, and DeArmond, democrat, of Missouri. It is quite long and gives an outline of the law governing the house in refusing to sealt a member who has been legally elected. The report concludes as follows: "A small partisan majority might render the desire to arbitrarily exclude by a majority vote in order to more securely intrench itself in power irresistible. Hence its exercise is controlled by legal rules. In cases of expulsion, when the requisite two-thirds can be had, --e motive for the exercise of arbitrary power no longer exists, as a two-thirds partisan majority is sufficient for every purpose. Hence expulsion has been safely left in the discretion of the house, and if the house shall hold with us and swear in Mr. Roberts as a member we shall, as soon as recognition can be had, offer a resolution to expel him as a polygamist unlawfully cohabitating with

AGAINST LYNCHING. White, of North Carolina presented a petition signed by 2,413 persons, asking for legislation to prevent lynching, together with a bill on the subject. The bill provides that whenever any citizen shall be murdered by mob violence, all parties participating shall be guilty of treason against the government of the United States, and shall be tried in United States courts, and upon conviction, principals, aiders, abettors, and accessories, before or after the act, shall be punished as now prescribed by law for the punishment of persons convicted of treason.

He requested that the petition and bill be referred to the judiciary committee, and also that the heading of his petition be read, but Richardson, of Tennessee demanded the regular order, and the house proceeded to consider the resville Daily Gazette an advertise- olutions of regret over the late Repre-

sentative Danforth of Ohio Eulogies were delivered by several members, after which, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

SOLDIERS AMBUSHED IN PHILIPPINES.

Pack Train Lost and Two Men Killed. -Several Missing.

Washington, Jan. 20 .- The first untoward happening in the highly successful campaign now going on in Luzon is an-

nounced in the following telegram: "Manili.-A pack train of twenty ponies transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna privince, escorted by fifty men under Lieutenant Raiston, Thirtieth volunteer infantry was ambushed yesterday. Two men were killed, five wounded and nine are missing. The pack train was lost. The lieutenant and thirty-four men returned to Santo Tomas with the killed and wounded. The affair is being investi-

gated. "Doret, Forty-fifth volunteer infantry, found insurgents in Batangas mountains prepared in ambush to meet him. He killed eight, wounded three, captured seventeen, one Spanlard and six rifles. His casualties were two men slightly wounded.—Otis."