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ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1900.

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That our trade has more than doubled on high grade coffee since we came to the Ave. we can but mean be goods or better price to the people.

Let us teach you which it is.

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H. C. Johnson,

33 PATTON AVE.

WILLIAM GOEBEL SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN

Dangerously Wounded While Entering the State House.

Frankfort is a Fever of Excitement and Troops on Guard.

Crowds From Neighboring Towns Gather in the City.

Contest Committee Declares Goebel Governor.

Condition of the Wounded Man at Midnight Was Critical.

A Farmer Arrested on Supposition of Being His Assassin.

Frankfort, Jan. 30.—The excitement consequent upon the attempted assassination of Goebel is at fever heat tonight. It is now learned that only one shot struck Goebel, entering below the right nipple and passing through the body. The state house tonight is under military law, and soldiers are stationed around the building. A Gatling gun is pointed toward the state house gate. Every train arriving brings detachments of soldiers. The place from where the shots were fired has not been definitely located, but it is believed they were fired from the third story of the executive building, from a window in the hallway. This window was open and a head was seen protruding shortly after the shooting. Another story is that the shots were fired from the south window of the executive building and still another is that they came from the basement.

There were many witnesses to the attempted assassination but nobody seems to have seen the smoke of the assassin's gun. Adjutant General Collier announced late in the afternoon that he had been ordered to police the town.

Colonel Williams, who arrived with several Lexington companies, is tonight issuing passes to officers and others, allowing them to pass the military lines.

After reaching his hotel Goebel was suffering intense pain, but he was fully conscious. He declared emphatically that he was going to get well. Opiates were administered to him, and all the leading physicians of the town and a number of specialists were summoned to his bedside. Dr. McCormick, secretary of the state board of health, this evening stated that Goebel will have only an even chance of recovery, that if he had internal hemorrhages his recovery was not expected; that there was no bleeding from the exterior of consequence, and this indicated an internal hemorrhage. It is stated that the shot entered the right lung and passed downward, coming out through the back of the left side.

Lexington, Jan. 30.—Military com-

panies are being rushed into Frankfort as rapidly as trains can carry them. It is expected that not less than a thousand additional soldiers will be on guard at the capitol tomorrow.

A SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—Whittaker, the man arrested on suspicion of having shot Goebel, was taken to Louisville tonight for safety. The shooting is deplored by all parties. Governor Taylor refused to talk. Ex-Governor Bradley denounced the attempted assassination as a cowardly act. He declared the would-be assassin should be hanged. Members of the contest committee are said to be writing a report tonight favoring the seating of Goebel, and will present it at a joint session tomorrow when the ballot will be cast. There is a question about which lawyers differ, as to what effect Goebel's death would have on the contest. It is claimed by some lawyers that should the office become vacant, Beckham, contestant for lieutenant governor, would be seated and be acting governor.

GOEBEL'S SLENDER CHANCE.

Frankfort, Jan. 30.—At a late hour tonight Goebel was resting easily. He is in a stupor. His physicians except a few have given him up, and say that the crisis will come between midnight and morning. It is believed he is suffering from internal hemorrhages.

Goebel's nurse at midnight said the senator's heart beat stronger and he was warmer than at any time since the shooting. His friends began to express hopes that he had rallied and would recover. His brother and Judge Goebel are by his side in constant conference. Goebel may say he is certain to be governor tomorrow if he lives.

THE SHOOTING.

Frankfort, Jan. 30.—At a few minutes past eleven o'clock this morning, while walking through the state house yard to the capitol building, William Goebel was shot by an unknown hand, and his wound may result fatally.

Although five shots were fired, only one took effect, striking him in the right breast near the nipple, passing through his right lung, and coming out beneath the shoulder blade.

A farmer of Butler county by the name of John Whittaker was taken into custody and charged with the crime, and at the time of his arrest he was armed with three revolvers. Colonel Jack Chinn, Eph Lillard, warden of the Frankfort penitentiary, and Goebel were walking along the sidewalk leading from the street to the capitol building, a shot was fired from one of the windows of the building in which are the offices of the state officials. Goebel was struck in the side and fell to the pavement.

His companions seized him and raised him from the ground, Chinn saying: "I guess they have got you, Goebel."

"Yes," said Goebel, "I guess they have got me for sure."

Four more shots were then fired in quick succession, and although they narrowly missed being hit, Chinn and Lillard remained by the wounded man until there was a cessation of the firing, and then Lillard ran for aid.

In a very short space of time a crowd had collected about the spot where Goebel had fallen, and he was carried into the basement of the capitol hotel, where Dr. E. E. Hume has an office. The doctor made an examination of the wound and said that the ball had penetrated the right lung, and that it would probably prove fatal.

Hume's office Goebel was taken to his room on the second floor of the hotel, and guards were stationed there who would allow no one to pass to the second floor.

At the time of the shooting, the house was in session and many members of the legislature were in the capitol. The senate was in session in twenty minutes.

Many men rushed out of both halls, hatless and coatless, and almost wild with excitement, but by the time they reached the lower hall Goebel was on his way to the doctor's. The members then in precipitate haste ran back to their rooms and adjourned, and then hastened back into the streets.

Immediately after the shooting a guard was placed entirely around the building so as to allow the assassin no chance of escape. An aged Frankfort man, John W. Miles, while standing at the foot of the stairway saw a man running down the steps, and he threw his arms around him, and held him while he called for help.

The man made no resistance, and when arrested gave his name as Harland Whittaker, and said that he was in the state office building at the time of the shooting, and thinking that it was the long-looked-for trouble in the streets, he had hurried down.

A search of the prisoner was instituted and three large revolvers, all fully loaded, were found on him. He faced the situation calmly, and he was taken quickly to the jail, as it was feared that the crowd was in a lynch mob.

Chinn and Lillard both declared that smokeless powder was used in the shooting.

Adjutant General Collier was not 100 yards away when Goebel fell, and he acted with great promptness. Rushing out of the building, he was told that Goebel was shot, and realizing that the excitement was liable to be followed by turbulence and riot, he telephoned to the

BACON ON PHILIPPINES

Speech in Support of His Resolution Against Retention of Islands.

A Large Standing Army the Greatest Danger.

Also Thinks Thirst for Empire is Not Easily Sated.

Pettigrew Wanted Aguinaldo's Statement Printed.

HOUSE DISCUSSES FRAUD IN SELLING BOOKS IN MINNESOTA. SENATE RESOLUTION AGREED TO.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The feature of the senate proceedings today was a three-hour speech by Bacon in support of his resolution, declaring it the intention of the government to withdraw its forces from the Philippines as soon as a stable government was established. He contended that the retention of territory where statehood could not be granted would necessitate a revolution of the American system of government. He twitted the imperialists, and said that the terms "imperialism" and "vassal" grated on them, but nevertheless the word "vassal" covered the only political relation the Filipino could ever have with the United States.

He warned his hearers that the first fruit of "imperialism" would be militarism. He declared that there could be no greater menace to personal liberty than a great standing army. He asserted that if an imperialistic policy were insisted on, it would leave the country liable to disastrous wars, of which we have hitherto stood in no danger. He declared that the thirst for empire was not easily sated, and there was no reason to believe that we would call a halt with the retention of the Philippines.

During his speech, Bacon was interrupted by questions from several senators. Elkins and Spooner declared that Bacon had favored the war, but Bacon declared he had not until it was inevitable.

The information requested in regard to the partition of Samoa, in reply to Pettigrew's resolution, was submitted and referred to the foreign affairs committee, despite the efforts of Pettigrew to have it adopted. In his remarks on the subject Pettigrew likened the division of Samoa to the partition of Poland. Later Pettigrew wanted a statement made by Aguinaldo printed as a public document, but it went over on objection.

The senate passed a bill to present to the city of Nashville the canon, from the gunboat Nashville, from which the first shot was fired in the Spanish-American war.

THE HOUSE'S SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The house was in session a little over an hour today. It passed two or three unimportant measures. A senate resolution was agreed to providing for the erection of the statue of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of the school of homeopathy.

Mr. Eddy, of Minnesota, rising to a question of privilege, exposed one of the schemes for selling the "Messages and Papers of Presidents," the work compiled by Richardson, the plates of which were voted to him by an act of congress. The agent in Eddy's district, according to a letter received by him, which he read, asserted that a certain number of sets were allotted to his district, and the proceeds went to the republican campaign fund, or to the "committee on distribution," as best suited his purpose. Richardson disclaimed any knowledge of this, which, he agreed with Eddy, should be branded as a fraud or any connection with the sale of the work.

Mrs. F. R. Darby says: "Camphorine is not only good for chapped hands but for burns and inflamed surfaces also. My husband would have been badly burned the other day had I not used Camphorine quickly and freely."

Skates at Blomberg's.

OUR FIVE DON'TS

We don't sell a pair of glasses just for the sake of making a sale. We don't allow the patient to decide which is best. We have spent time and money learning the "how."

We don't run down another optician's work. If we can improve upon it, so much to our credit.

We don't "blow our own horn."

If we prove ourselves skillful, others will do it for us.

We don't charge for examination.

BAKER & CO., SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.

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ANOTHER DAILY TO FIGHT AMENDMENT

Caucasian at Raleigh May Soon be Issued as Morning Paper.

Special to the Gazette. Raleigh, Jan. 30.—The "Times-Visitor" says this afternoon that Senator Butler's paper, "The Caucasian," will begin publication as a morning paper in Raleigh at an early date, to fight the constitutional amendment. Your correspondent interviewed the leading populists tonight as to the truth of this report, and from the tone of their conversation he is inclined to believe that there is much truth in the "Times-Visitor's" report, and that we will soon have two anti-amendment dailies in the state. It is rumored that Hon. Hal W. Ayer will edit the paper.

FIGHTING NEAR SUBIC.

Manila, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—A lieutenant and four men of the Twenty-ninth infantry, acting as scouts, were killed near Subig. Reinforcements, which were two miles distant, chased the enemy away and recovered the bodies.

Aparri reports increasing commerce. Shippers are hustling for trade in the newly opened hemp ports in the south.

LAWTON'S BODY ARRIVES.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The transport Thomas, with the bodies of Lawton and Major Logan aboard, arrived today. Minute guns boomed from the forts as the vessel steamed into the harbor. The remains were lying in state in a large room on the main deck. The caskets were draped with American flags.

MUST RETAIN PHILIPPINES

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Postmaster General Smith delivered an address before the members of the Union League tonight. He reviewed at considerable length the reasons why the United States must retain the Philippines. He declared that our unprecedented industrial growth as well as our magnificent commercial resources demanded an expanding market. He dwelt on the value of an open door in China.

AGAINST LOCAL OPTION.

Columbia, Jan. 30.—The South Carolina legislature today decided against local option. The compromise bill between the dispensary and prohibition was killed in the senate by a vote of 23 to 12.

PRESIDENT'S WORK IN N. Y.

Mr. McNamee Greatly Encouraged in Engaging Artists for Music Festival.

A letter was received yesterday by President A. A. Jones, chairman of the committee on publicity and promotion, from President Charles McNamee, of the Asheville Music Festival association, who is now in New York, to engage the soloists for the festival in March.

He writes that he has been meeting a number of the leading artists, and expects to engage the best that can be procured. He will procure the finest artists in their line that the country affords and anticipates no difficulty in getting them. He will stay there until he has secured all the soloists for the coming festival.

The attendance at the second rehearsal of the chorus for the music festival last evening was very good. Haydn's "Spring" has been entirely gone through with now, and time will be spent in polishing up the singing. Mr. Florio gave great assistance last evening by his accompaniment.

Next week the ladies will rehearse on Monday evening and the gentlemen on Tuesday evening separately.

Good night! Use Camphorine; have soft white hands in the morning. 25c. All druggists.

Just received a fine lot of Barney and Berry Skates. ASHEVILLE HARDWARE CO.

"ON THE SQUARE."

Agency "ROCKBROOK FARM" CREAMERY BUTTER.

TEAS...

SOUTH CAROLINA, TEELEYS:

OOLONG, MIXED and

INDIA Ceylon in three grades.

POKUE, FORMOSA OOLONG.

KO SA, KO MI.

ROYAL DRAGON, grades.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, four grades.

GUNPOWDER, three grades.

OOLONG, four grades.

JAPAN, BASKET FIRED.

COLORED, YOUNG HYSO.

CLARENCE SAWYER

Successor to W. F. Snider,

6 NORTH COURT SQUARE.

PARLIAMENT CONVENES

Government and Opposition Leaders Discuss the War.

Lord Salisbury Seeks to Shift the Blame.

Thebus Station Occupied by the British Troops.

Will Buller Made Another Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith?

SAID TO HAVE STATED TO WARREN THAT HE WOULD BE IN LADYSMITH WITHIN A WEEK, THOUGH HE HAS NOW RETREATED SOUTH OF THE TUGELA.

London, Jan. 30.—Premier Salisbury, replying to the speech of the Earl of Kimberley in the house of lords today in the course of the debate in reply to the queen's speech, declared that the government was not to be blamed for the position in which the war found it. He called Kimberley's attention to the fact that the conventions of '81 and '84 did not limit the importations of munitions of war into the South African republic. He declared it was perfectly true that the Transvaalers were not permitted by treaty to make any arrangement with foreign powers without England's consent, but to his (Salisbury's) surprise he had discovered that the government, of which Kimberley was a member, had consented to an agreement between the Transvaal and Portugal whereby munitions should freely enter the Transvaal. Salisbury also called attention to the small amount allowed for England's secret service and attributed to this fact the meagre information in possession of the English as to the Boers' doings.

Lord Salisbury said he did not think the British constitution as now worked was a good fighting machine. When the great powers with enormous armies were watching England with no kindly eye it became Englishmen to think whether they must not modify in some degree the existing arrangements so as to enable them to meet the dangers which at any time might menace them. The present time was not one of criticism; all should join together to extricate themselves from the humiliating situation.

Lord Roseberry followed, condemning Salisbury's tone in complaining of want of knowledge which led the country to plunge into war.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Government Leader Balfour today in the house of commons denied the charge made by Liberal Leader Campbell-Bannerman that the British generals in South Africa had been overruled by the government and that Buller had complained that his forces were insufficient. He defended the government's preparations and said the generals in South Africa had absolute discretion in carrying out the government's intentions. He asserted that the whole responsibility for the plan of the campaign rested with the generals. He said he understood the opposition were about to submit an amendment to the queen's speech with the object of endeavoring to take on their own shoulders the future responsibility of the war. If the country endorsed the action of the opposition he (Balfour) would give his best support in carrying the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

He closed by declaring that the government was determined to establish English supremacy in South Africa.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament convened at 2 p. m. The queen's speech was read and both branches adjourned until Friday. The queen's speech touches but lightly on the war situation in South Africa. Her majesty expresses regret that hostilities have ever arisen, but says it gives her gratification to know that her people have responded with such devotion and enthusiasm. Her majesty adds: "I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives should have fallen sacrifice, but have witnessed with pride and heartfelt gratification the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominion have come forward to share in the common defense of the imperial in the common defense of the imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought the struggle for the maintenance of the empire and assertion of supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion."

The speech proceeds to state the situation of foreign relations, the culmination of the Samoan treaty is promulgated. Australian federation is approved, and gratification is expressed at the offers of assistance from the colonies. The famine and plague in India are regretted, and an appropriation for military expenditures is urged. The rest of the speech, recognizing that the time is not propitious for domestic re-

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