

# Asheville Daily Gazette

VOL V: NO. 21

ASHEVILLE, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 4 1900.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## WESTREICHER & COMPANY.

In order to make room for our new Spring Dress Goods we will put on sale a large number of pieces of dress goods which are in stock at the following prices: thirty pieces 40 inches in width, half wool goods, worth 35c., this sale 21c. the yard. Twenty pieces ranging in price from 60c., 65c. to 75c. Special 49c. the yard. 100 Skirt Remnants for less than half price. Millinery one-fourth original price, trimmed or untrimmed.

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Treatment for NERVOUS, RHEUMATIC and OTHER DISEASES.  
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The Willard Institute of Osteopathy—D. Willard M. E. T. D. O., and E. S. Willard, D. O.  
Offices over Dr. T. C. Smith's Drug Store, Court Square.  
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and 2:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.  
Examination and consultation free.



## THE FEED STORE

39 South Main Street.  
Just received, one car each Bran and Shorts, one car No. 1 Timothy Hay; in addition to a fine stock of other feeds. Quality guaranteed.  
Respectfully,  
**C. S. COOPER.**

## A DENIAL FROM GERMANY

That She is Backing Spain Against the United States.  
Berlin, March 3.—The officers of the foreign office deny that Germany is trying to acquire the islands of Sibutu and Cagaya, Sulu, in the Philippines, and that she is backing Spain in her claims to these islands, not included in the treaty of Paris. These officers say the negotiations in regard to the ownership of the islands are being conducted by the authorities at Washington and Madrid and that Germany is not interfering in them.

## POLITICAL CLOUD OVER ENGLAND

### Impending Dangers of Serious Foreign Complications.

### Intense Hostility to Great Britain in France.

### Progress of the Military Campaign in South Africa.

### The Meaning of Kruger's Visit to President Steyn.

LEYDS SAYS THE TRANSVAAL IS READY TO TALK OF PEACE WHEN ENGLAND WILL TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

London, March 3.—From a military point of view the change in the situation during the past fortnight has been all that the most patriotic Englishman could desire. The political outlook, on the other hand, has darkened instead of grown brighter, and the gravest apprehensions exist in quarters which possess actual knowledge of impending dangers. This is simply confessed in the government's extraordinary appeal to the colonies for information as to the number of men available in case "it needs them in the South African war or elsewhere." No official information is forthcoming as to what the vague word "elsewhere" really means, but it is almost universally interpreted as "The Indian frontier." It is commonly supposed that the Franco-Russian attempt to induce the sultan to reopen the Egyptian question having failed, Russia may push the military preparations already made on the Afghanistan frontier. Possibly this is the most imminent danger. But Russia really has done nothing yet to betray any such intention.

The French situation is becoming more obviously threatening despite the imminence of the exposition. The hostility to England has reached an intensity which is gravely perilous. A French diplomatist of high rank said in conversation in Paris yesterday: "A considerable party in France is in favor of immediate war with England, and cooler heads have great difficulty in keeping peace. I, myself, am doubtful whether we would be worse off if we wait any longer. The antagonism between the two countries has reached such a point that a break may come at any moment."

Sir Charles Dike, who is one of the coolest and keenest observers in England, entertains the same opinion, and the prophecies of war with England before September are common in Paris. On the other hand it is probably unjust to accuse the present French government of deliberately plotting a rupture with England. The key of the situation is, after all, St. Petersburg, not Paris. The French would hardly undertake to attack England without the consent and aid of Russia, and the czar remains inscrutable, the moment apparently not yet having arrived. There are various features of the situation, which is unquestionably more critical than any other in the world's recent history, engrossing the attention not only of the statesmen and diplomatists, but of all intelligent classes.

The financial and commercial critics are anxious, and the failure of the complete reversal of the military situation in South Africa to improve the stock market is perhaps the most convincing danger signal of all.

The Boer situation, considered by itself, is much simplified. Half the Or-

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Examination Free.  
Special attention given to training.

## For Rent.

An elegantly furnished residence of 15 rooms; hardwood floors and furnishings; furnace heat, large grounds, stable, etc., \$100.  
Twenty-room furnished boarding house, complete, in every particular, on best residence street; large garden and grounds, stable, etc., \$75.00.  
Charming little cottage of six rooms; tastefully furnished; piano and library; cosy and comfortable, \$40.00.  
Three furnished flats, \$22 to \$32.  
A number of others, city and suburban, furnished and unfurnished.  
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ange Free State will probably be in the undisputed possession of the British in a few days, and other Boer lines will be withdrawn from the British territory, except in the northern Natal. The progress of the British invasion will probably be slow or rapid, according to the skill and courage of the outnumbered federal forces.

It is fondly hoped in London today that the object of President Kruger's visit to President Steyn is to consult with him on the question of suing for peace, but there is not a single fact beyond the recent Boer reverse, which have been overwhelming, on which to base such a hope. In fact it is inconsistent with all Boer declarations, and their behavior during the war.

There is not the least doubt that the British government would gladly welcome peace overtures at the present moment, and while insisting on a relinquishment of Boer independence, it would grant the most liberal terms of autonomy, in order that England might be left free to deal with the foreign complications which now threaten her.

The slow, dogged Boer resistance, which would require all the present British force in South Africa for another six months, would be regarded by England as a calamity to be escaped at any reasonable cost.

### WHITE LED SINGING.

London, March 3.—A despatch from Ladysmith states that when General White reached the postoffice after the arrival of Lord Dundonald's cavalry, he was called upon for a speech. He said: "People of Ladysmith: I thank you all for the heroism and patient manner in which you assisted me during the siege. It hurt me terribly to cut down railings; but, thank God, we have kept the flag flying." General White, who was very much affected, led the singing of the British national anthem. A correspondent says, in the semi-darkness, the appearance of the gray-haired general leading the hundreds of bare-headed men in singing made a picture never to be forgotten.

### QUESTION OF PEACE OVERTURES

London, March 3.—Dr. Leyds, in a letter written to a friend in London before the relief of Ladysmith, said it was false that the two republics had made any overtures for peace, directly or indirectly, to England or to any other power. "They are still waiting for England to give some sign of willingness to discuss honorable terms of peace and the republican governments will not be slow to respond."

### DRANK VINEGAR.

Capetown, March 3.—The Volkstem, official organ of the Transvaal government at Pretoria, states that the Boers consumed large quantities of diluted vinegar in order to overcome the lassitude caused by the fumes from the Lyddite shells. The South African News accuses Rudyard Kipling of leading a mob of invaders into the parliament house at Capetown.

### OFFICERS ESCAPED.

Lorenzo-Marquez, March 2.—The Standard and Diggers News of Johannesburg states that three British officers escaped from Pretoria last Monday during a confusion which followed the cutting off of the electricity.

### MORE TROOPS.

Sydney, New South Wales, March 3.—Premier Lyle communicated to the colony chamber the queen's request for additional troops from the Australian colonies. He received replies from all other members offering cordially to cooperate.

### POLICE FIND BOERS.

Colenso, March 3.—The Natal police came in contact with the Boers at Besters yesterday. The British losses were trifling.

### INSPIRES TROOPS.

London, March 3.—Replying to the queen's congratulatory telegram, at Ladysmith, cables that the troops much appreciate the queen's telegram, and that her sympathy has helped to inspire the troops.

### LEYDS SAYS NOT.

Brussels, March 3.—Transvaal Agent Leyds denies the statement attributed to him, that Mafeking has been relieved.

### ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Capetown, March 3.—A Dutch newspaper states that Joubert began the withdrawal of the Boer forces opposing Buller February 25th. He left a force at Grobler's Kloof to give the impression that the relief of Ladysmith would be obstinately resisted. The paper states the siege was wholly strategical and has been raised on account of the conditions on the western border. Henceforth, it says, the Boers will act solely on the defensive.

## THE RED SHIRT CONSPIRACY

### EVIDENCE SUBMITTED IN THE BELLAMY-DOCKERY ELECTION CONTEST.

### Sensational Affidavit by a "White Government" Captain.

### When Saloons Were Closed by Republican Mayor Bellamy Dispensed Liquor in His Office—More of the Goebel Law.

Gazette Bureau, Washington, March 2.  
The preliminary hearing of the evidence in the Bellamy-Dockery case was begun today before committee on elections No. 3, Congressman Crawford and Harry Martin were among those who attended the hearing. General Dudley, of Washington, of counsel for Colonel Dockery, occupied for two or three hours the attention of the committee. An interesting feature of his speech was when he addressed himself to the charge that there had been a general conspiracy on the part of the democrats to carry the election regardless of consequences. In illustrating his remarks he called attention to a large map of the district over which the contest is being made, showing the great change which had been made in the vote in the various counties at the last election, as compared to previous elections. Large red lines showed where the red shirts from South Carolina and the border counties had operated. There was no end to the evidence to prove that such a conspiracy as charged really existed.

Something like a sensation has grown out of the case by the introduction of an affidavit made by M. F. Dowling, of Wilmington, who was the captain of the red shirt crowd, otherwise known as the White Government Union club, a secret democratic organization formed in 1898 for campaign purposes. Dowling was also a moving spirit in the organization known as the rough riders, which had the same duties to perform as the first named organization. The affidavit sets forth the fact that the organizations were formed for the explicit purpose of electing the democratic ticket at all hazards, and by any means necessary to do so. It was the plan to succeed if they "had to shoot every negro in North Carolina to do so." For this purpose the men were armed, paraded the streets of Wilmington and other places while so armed and attired in red shirts held incendiary meetings and otherwise carried on a systematic plan of terrorism, as though a state of war existed in the state. The affidavit states that when there was talk of Senator Pritchard, Senator Butler, Governor Russell and Colonel Dockery speaking in Wilmington, a meeting of these red-shirted and red-minded men was held and it was decided that there should be no speaking, even if the "speakers had to be run out with guns." It recited how, in one of the precincts where the fusionists had secured a large majority, a lot of armed democrats rushed into the room where the ballots were being counted, the rush being made on the plea that a man had taken a fit, and in the confusion carried away the fusion tickets and replaced them with democratic tickets. All this was done at the suggestion of the organizations referred to.

But the really sensational feature of the affidavit came when it was stated that when the republican mayor of Wilmington ordered all the saloons closed so as to prevent rioting the contestee, John D. Bellamy, counteracted the good effects of the order by dispensing whiskey free from his own office. Dowling made all these statements, of course, from his own personal knowledge; in fact he assisted in carrying out orders made by the organizations, and therefore his testimony will carry great weight. The attorneys for Colonel Dockery have a number of photographs of groups of red shirts, all armed, which will be introduced that will necessarily carry full confirmation of all the allegations of the contestant.

The house took up for consideration today the first of the southern election contests, that of Aldrich against Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district. Judging from the first speech which was made in the case the Alabama democrats will have about as much difficulty in proving their claim of being exclusively a white man's party as their fellow democrats do in some other states. As is the case in the Pearson-Crawford contest, it has been shown that the democratic gains all came from those counties where the colored voters are most in evidence. It probably surprised a great many of the members from northern states to be told that even in Alabama the democrats must go to the black belt for their big majorities. Mr. Aldrich, the republican contestant, has secured handsome majorities in counties where the negro vote was so small as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

The discussion of these election contests will doubtless bring the matter of southern elections once more prominently to the attention of the country at large. The press generally shows a disposition to take up the subject anyway. Yesterday the Star of this city said:

"The late Senator Goebel came into national prominence as the author of a partisan election law. It was his sole claim to distinction outside of the com-

### LOUISIANA CAMPAIGN.

New Orleans, March 3.—The Louisiana state campaign opened today. Senator Caffrey was the principal orator at the meeting here at which the fusionists opened the fight in support of the independent ticket, on which Mr. Caffrey is the candidate for governor. McEnery was the chief orator today at the ratification meeting held at Donaldsonville, which opened the democratic campaign.

### DENOUNCE PAPER TRUST.

New Orleans, March 5.—The national editorial association adjourned today. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the paper trust and calling upon congress to repeal the duty on paper and wood pulp.

Fresh vaccine points, etc., at Grant's.

It is money well spent when you buy Grant's No. 24 for colds and la grippe. 25c. at Grant's.

Fountain syringes perfect goods only, a new lot, \$1.00 to \$2.25 at Grant's.

Wood's Songster Food for canary birds 10c. at Grant's.

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Buy a baby carriage from Mrs. L. A. Johnson. They are cheap while the old stock lasts.

Year by year the sales of Camphorine increase. Could this be true of a fake. 25c. All druggists.

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."

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**"ROCKBROOK FARM"**  
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In order to introduce  
**PILLSBURY'S**  
FLAKED  
OATS

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monwealth of Kentucky. The measure was so extreme in its terms, and what was intended to be accomplished by it so very manifest, that fair-minded men of his own party joined with the members of the opposition party in denouncing it. A determined effort was made to defeat it, but without success. Mr. Goebel possessed extraordinary influence over the legislature, and put the measure through even over the republican governor's veto. He was a prospective candidate for governor at the time, and it was thought that he had materially forwarded his chances of success in that direction by thus securing to his party the exclusive control of the entire elections machinery of the state.

"This law, in a certain sense, cost Mr. Goebel his life. It divided his party into two extremely bitter factions, and their contentions during the gubernatorial campaign all but threw the state into riot. He led his own faction with characteristic boldness and uncompromising fierceness, and his defeat at the polls embittered him and his friends severely. His appeal from the action of the state election board, which decided against him, still further complicated and intensified an already threatening situation, and his death by violence followed.

"Mr. Goebel has been in his grave only a month, and there is already a strong movement on the part of those who followed him in life to wipe the law which bears his name off the statute books. Mr. Blackburn is a leading spirit. He confesses to a disappointment in the law, and he thinks it will be to the advantage of his party and the state to repeal it. He advocates a return to the old viva voce plan of voting, and urges immediate action by the present legislature.

"The majority of the present legislature have shown themselves to be so unequal to any task set before them, and the general situation at Frankfort is now so complex, that nothing at this time may come of Mr. Blackburn's recommendation. But the fact that an election law, designed to promote the ends of bossism, and defeat the popular will where the decision at the polls is against the boss, breaks down after one trial and is marked for repeal, is something upon which all the people of Kentucky may well be congratulated."

George H. Smathers is in the city.  
W. A. H.

## M'KINLEY SPEAKS IN NEW YORK

Touches on Questions of National Issue at Dinner of Ohio Society.

Country Not Allied With Any Power but Friendly with All.

Trials of Responsibility Arising from War With Spain.

Solemn Engagements Contained in Treaty of Paris.

THERE CAN BE NO IMPERIALISM—THOSE WHO FEAR IT AND THOSE WHO HAVE FAITH IN THE REPUBLIC ARE AGAINST IT

New York, March 3.—The dinner of the Ohio society at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight was one of the most elaborate held here in some time. Among those gathered at the dinner were some of the most prominent men of the country. The fact that President McKinley would attend, and was among those scheduled to speak, lent a peculiar significance to the occasion. There were a number of other speakers, including Governor Roosevelt, but the speech of McKinley was the one in which the greatest interest was centered.

Replying to the toast, "The President," McKinley touched on a number of questions which are now the leading issues before the country. Legislative assurance of the continuance of the gold standard, he said, would shortly be given, and an open door in the far east for American products had been secured. He declared that this country was not allied with any power but on terms of amity with all. After briefly touching on the war with Spain, he said that out of it had come great trials and responsibilities. The solution of the problems resulting from the war, he declared, rested up-all, and no political outcry could absolve the Americans from their solemn engagements, contained in the treaty of Paris. The people must choose, he said, between many things and base desertion, and it would never be the latter. Righteousness, with which every nation must control, was the solution to the problems confronting the country. He said that he was confident that the people would master them and decide them intelligently and justly. "There has been," he said, "a reunion of the people around the holy altar consecrated to a country newly sacrificed by the common sacrifices of the followers of Grant and Lee who had fought under the same flag and for the same faith, there can be no imperialism. Those who fear it are against it. Those who have faith in the republic are against it." He declared that there was a universal abhorrence of it and unanimous opposition, and the liberators would never become oppressors. He closed with the hope that God would strengthen the people to carry to distant acquisitions guarantees of "life, liberty and happiness." The speech was frequently and vociferously applauded.

DR. BALLARD'S Barbecue Toast illustrated by Fred. A. Hull, is now on sale at all the book stores in the city.

Furniture sold on easy weekly payments at Mrs. L. A. Johnson's, 32 Patton avenue.

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