

Asheville Daily Gazette

VOL V: NO. 23

ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7 1900.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

DESTREICHER & 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.

DESTREICHER & CO

51 Patton Avenue.

"MASSAGE" AND PACKS.

Treatment for NERVOUS, RHEUMATIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

SPECIAL: THURE BRANDT MASSAGE FOR FEMALE DISEASES; ALSO FACE MASSAGE.

PROF. EDWIN GRUNER, (Graduate Chemnitz College, Germany. Formerly with Oakland Heights Sanitarium.)

65 E. MAIN ST. TELEPHONE 206. Home or Office Treatment. Office hours, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

OSTEOPATHY.

E. S. Willard D. O., Osteopathist. Offices over Dr. T. C. Smith's Drug Store, Court Square. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and 2:30 to 5:30 p. m.



THE FEED STORE

39 South Main Street. Has in stock and daily arriving a very large stock of feed, all of which has been brought to the very best advantage, for the benefit of our customers. Respectfully,

C. S. COOPER.

LEATHER ADVANCE.

Brussels, March 6.—The war in South Africa has had a serious effect on the leather trade in Belgium. Owing to the demand for saddles and other military appurtenances for the British army in South Africa the price of all leathers in this country has increased. The price of raw shoe leather has risen 15 per cent and of calf skin 25 per cent, and little is to be had at any price. Skilled labor is also scarce, many saddlers having gone to England, where they command high wages.

We regret to say that we have no odd stock on hand, but will give you anything in Furniture or Stoves newer in design and for less money than you can get elsewhere. MRS. L. A. JOHNSON, 43 Patton Avenue. Phone 166.

STORMBERG EVACUATED

Boers Had Left Their Fort Unguarded When Brabant Came.

English Commander Waited Their Return.

A Sharp Engagement on the Hillside at Sunrise.

Boer Forces Still Gathering to Oppose Roberts.

WHITE'S GARRISON LEAVING LADYSMITH—DEAD MEN AND ANIMALS LEFT IN THE DESERTED BOER TRENCHES—STATERS FLEEING TO THE TRANSVAAL.

London, March 7.—The only important new facts concerning the situation in South Africa are the Boer evacuation of Stormberg and the apparent complete withdrawal of the enemy from Natal, but the continued concentration of Free State burghers to oppose Roberts' advance causes the expectation that a general action is immediately impending. Correspondents say the Boer position is weak, being liable to be turned on either flank. It is reported that Joubert is in supreme command, and it is assumed that the bulk of the Boers, who were recently invading Ladysmith, are now on the front of Lord Roberts, and the rear guard, which opposed Buller's final advance, is hastening to join Joubert, though they can hardly yet have reached him. Nothing can be learned regarding the future disposition of Buller's army. The intention to have it encamp temporarily to the north of Ladysmith seems to point to the eventual forward movement thence. Meanwhile General White is transporting his forces to Mool river, where they will remain for the time to recruit from the effects of their long siege.

Brabant's success, which apparently caused the evacuation of Stormberg, was neatly managed. His force consisted of about 1,800 men, mainly Brabant's horse and rifles. They left Dordrecht at midnight Saturday for Labuschagne's Nek, where shortly before daybreak they came upon the Boer from on a high ridge. They were greatly astonished to find it unoccupied. The Boers having retired to their laager below to sleep.

The British accordingly took positions and awaited developments. The Boers began to return to the fort at sunrise but they met with a severe fire, which bewildered them and they retired. A smart action followed, the Boers determinedly holding their position below the British, from which they courageously endeavored to recover the fort in the face of a shell fire from six guns. They eventually retired, leaving a rear guard, which gradually withdrew fighting. The Boers removed their two guns, all their wagons, but they left a number of dead. But it was believed Monday they were trekking toward Aliwal north with the intention of crossing the Orange river, but the accounts of their movements conflict, one report stating that the British failed to force the passage of Labuschagne's Nek and the Boers occupied a position of strength on the hill opposite Brabant's horse. Gatacre's occupation of Stormberg was a windfall. Scouts who had been reconnoitering reported that the Boers had everywhere withdrawn.

STORMBERG OCCUPIED, London, March 6.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts: "Osfontein, March 6.—General Gatacre occupied Stormberg yesterday. The lines of railway north and west will now be repaired. General Clements is at Joubert's Siding, a station beyond Colesberg.

"The Duke of Marlborough with the Oxford company of imperial yeomanry, has left Cape Town for Naauwpoort.

"General Buller reports that Natal is now practically clear of the enemy and that he cannot hear of any formed body of the enemy anywhere. The Boers left some ambulances full of their sick, from which the mules had been taken for transport service."

WHITE'S MEN. London, March 6.—The Boers in northern Cape Colony are in full retreat to the Orange Free State. The possession of Stormberg puts General Gatacre in railroad communication with General Clements at Colesberg, for though the Boers partially wrecked the railroad, it is understood that it can be quickly repaired and thus the entrance of additional British troops into the Free States will be greatly facilitated.

From Osfontein, where Lord Roberts is opposed by a good sized body of Boers, there still come news except the reports of minor skirmishes. The position gained by General Brabant at Dordrecht is reported to be exceedingly strong. According to the Times correspondent, the Boers' number alone enable them to retreat from Dordrecht practically unhindered. He also reports the violation of a white flag by the Boers and that they deliberately fired at close range on a stretch of party.

White's garrison has begun to leave Ladysmith and is arriving at Mool river camp, where the troops will remain several days, after which they will go further south. They are emaciated and exhausted, and say the road to Colenso presents scenes that exceed in horror those depicted in Dante's "Inferno." Dead men and animals are lying mutilated and putrid in the trenches formerly occupied by Boers and fill the air with a sickening stench. In cases where a hurried burial had been attempted the rains have washed the earth away and out of the earth stick the ghastly legs and arms of dead burghers.

A despatch from Osfontein says that, according to a Boer prisoner, another important British success will cause President Steylenbosch to flee Pretoria, leaving a provisional government at Bloemfontein, which will likely make peace overtures. Those Free Staters who are not wishing for peace are trekking into the Transvaal and there helping to make the stand which most British military critics now point out will constitute the most difficult and deciding feature of the war.

WHITTAKER HELD FOR GOEBEL MURDER

His Own Contradictory Statement the Strongest Evidence Against Him.

Frankfort, March 6.—Harlan Whittaker was this afternoon held without bail by Judge Moore to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of murder in connection with the assassination of Goebel. The charge of malicious shooting, originally entered against Whittaker was changed by the county attorney to that of murder before the prisoner was arraigned. The court room was packed. Among the audience were a number of legislators and prominent citizens. Counsel for Whittaker declined to introduce any witnesses or to place Whittaker on the stand. The principal witnesses were called to the stand by the prosecution, and their evidence was very damaging to Whittaker. The three revolvers taken from him when he was arrested were produced. Some of the witnesses testified that Whittaker became confused when asked as to his whereabouts at the time of the shooting and that he told contradictory stories, saying at one time he was in the third story of the executive mansion and then in another part. The detective swore that Whittaker told him he was in the senate chamber at the time of the shooting; that he had said he had come to Frankfort on a ticket furnished him by Taylor's brother, and that he slept in the next room to Taylor in the executive mansion. The constable that took Whittaker to Louisville testified that the prisoner told him he had no money but that his wife had \$3,000 in cash and the constable further testified that the prisoner offered him money and begged him not to let the mob take him. Whittaker, he said, promised to tell him all about the shooting, but all he would say was that he did not shoot Goebel. A policeman testified that after Whittaker was arrested he had said that there were fifty or sixty men as heavily armed as himself in the state house and asked why they were not captured. Charles Howard, a farmer, told how he had struck up an acquaintance with Whittaker before the shooting in the senate chamber, and Whittaker had asked him to point out Goebel. Howard further swore that a few minutes after the shooting he saw Berry and Jim Howard and a man named Philpot standing in the doorway of the executive building.

Representative Charlton, of Louisville, testified to having seen four men, one of whom was Whittaker, and another, a policeman, run out of the executive building just before the shooting. F. M. Bowman, of Harding county, swore that Whittaker looked like a man he had seen raising the second story window half an hour before the shooting. Silas Jones, another man arrested in connection with the shooting, swore that he was sitting in the ante-room of the governor's office when he heard several shots which seemed to come from the direction of the secretary of state's office. This closed the testimony for the state. None of the witnesses were cross-examined. Jack Chinn this afternoon filed a suit against Mrs. Kate Banta for \$25,000 damages for slander for charging him (Chinn) with the murder of Goebel. The bill appropriating \$100,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the assassin of Goebel was signed by Beckham this afternoon.

MEETING OF MAYORS OF HAVANA PROVINCE. No Revolution Impending in Cuba—Root Expected Tomorrow. Havana, March 6.—A meeting of the Mayors of the province of Havana was called by Civil Governor Nunez today. The chief point discussed was the autonomy of the respective municipalities. Nunez made it plain that so long as the municipalities depended upon the island to make up their financial deficiencies, they could not hope for home rule. Many of the mayors left for home determined to cut down their budgets, and to bring them as far as possible within the amounts raised by the municipal taxation, in order to have a stronger claim of freedom from control by the general government. Both the Americans and the Cubans are disgusted with the persistency with which the reports of an impending revolution in Cuba are cabled here from the United States. Talk of this kind here is confined to the bar rooms. The newspapers and people here reiterate their confidence in General Wood's government. Even the agitators have ceased talking of taking to the woods. The false stories sent out from here by irresponsible correspondents or concocted in the United States, are injurious to the Cubans and Americans here. Secretary Root's failure to arrive today caused disappointment. He is expected tomorrow.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON FINANCIAL BILL ADOPTED. House Applauds When News of Senate's Action is Returned. Washington, March 6.—The conference report on the financial bill was the topic in the senate today. Allen was the chief speaker against the measure, which he denounced as being in favor of the national banks and against the people. He asserted that it provided for unlimited issue of government bonds, and conferred too much power on the secretary of the treasury in the

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

Chicago, March 6.—The Paris correspondent of the Chicago Record reports the following despatch from St. Petersburg: The superior officers of the Russian headquarters staff have received information that Japan is making efforts to increase its standing army to 300,000 men. Up to the present the ministry of war has successfully completed the formation of thirteen divisions, each of 13,000 men—a total of 169,000 men, infantry and artillery—with 415 guns. A further increase is being hastened. The feeling between the governments of Great Britain and Russia regarding Morocco, already acute, is becoming more strained. Great Britain opposes Russia's Mediterranean program, which aims at acquiring an influence in Tangier and furthering the designs of France to gain possession of Ceuta. The Russian government, in its anxious desire to invade Morocco and with the assistance of France to divide the Moorish territory, is quietly despatching mortar battalions to the North Atlantic coast, a distinct challenge to Great Britain, at present secure in the possession of Gibraltar.

THE LYNCHING AT THE WAYNESVILLE JAIL

Some Difficulty in Finding a Burial Place for the Negro.

Waynesville, Mar. 6.—Our officials experienced some difficulty in procuring a burial ground for George Ratcliff and account of whose tragic death appeared in Monday's Gazette. Finally Mr. R. G. A. Love gave permission for the remains to be interred on his land, about a mile out of town. It is told that when the mob broke into the jail Monday, Solicitor Ferguson and others were invited by the sheriff to help for peace at the hands of the masked band. Accordingly Solicitor Ferguson advised the crowd to disperse in peace, whereupon some of the men whispered from their dough faces that the solicitor had better return home. The solicitor, whom no one accuses of being a coward, and who was supposed to be sober, which may in a measure be talked and talked as he retreated, until the sound of his footsteps had died away in the distance, where he could breathe more freely and talk to his heart's content. The mob that put to death the negro Ratcliff Monday morning were exceedingly quiet coming to and going from town. It is presumed that they all lived in and near the neighborhood where the awful crime was committed, and yet in their journey of ten or fifteen miles each way, no one on the road seems to have heard their pass. They were all supposed to be sober, which may in a measure account for their good deportment while on such a hellish mission. Had they let the law taken its course, justice would no doubt have been meted to the fiend, and the good name of our country been left untarnished.

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

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

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EXPLOSION IN A MINE

A Terrible Disaster in a West Virginia Colliery.

More Than 100 Persons Were in the Mine.

Twenty-Nine Bodies Have Been Taken From the Ruins Below.

Hundreds of Families Gathered at the Mouth of the Shaft.

NOT BELIEVED THAT ANY OF THE IMPRISONED MINERS ARE ALIVE—WORK OF THE RESCUERS PROGRESSES SLOWLY.

Montgomery, W. Va., March 6.—An explosion in Red Ash colliery on Fish creek today resulted in the worst mine disaster in the history of the state. Seventy-five men were at work in the mine when the disaster occurred. Fifty dead bodies have been taken out. The mine authorities are doing all they can to rescue the others but it is almost certain that none can be taken out alive. The explosion was so severe that mules and coal cars were blown out of the mouth of the mine. The shock was felt for miles and hundreds of families and the friends of the imprisoned men are gathered at the mouth of the mine. The mine was owned by Fred Effinger, of Staunton, Va., and most of the employees were negroes.

Later news from the mine disaster says the explosion was supposed to have been caused by fire damp. One hundred and twenty-five miners were entombed, instead of seventy-five as first reported. Since the explosion the work of rescue has been pushed with all vigor, but up to a late hour tonight only the remains of twenty-nine of the unfortunates had been taken out. The earlier reports stated that fifty bodies had been taken out but this proved erroneous. It is not believed, however, that any of the entombed men will be rescued alive. The bodies recovered have been removed to their homes. An inquest will be held tomorrow. The rescuing parties have not yet penetrated the mine more than sixty yards, and the work is slow as the interior of the mine is burning.

WATSON RELIEVED

Washington, March 6.—The navy department announced today that on account of the delicate condition of Admiral Watson's health he has been ordered to return to the United States with the cruiser Baltimore. Admiral Remy has been ordered to succeed him.

COMMISSION IN PANAMA.

Men Arrive to Look Over the Canal Route. Colon, March 6.—Admiral Walker and members of the canal commission have arrived in Panama on the Pacific Mail steamship City of Sydney. The commission will start work tomorrow.

M. Royer, director of the Panama Canal company, has been fully instructed from Paris to give the commissioners every facility for examining and surveying the Panama canal. Instructions to the same effect have also been issued to all subordinates on the line.

Elm Lozenges for all irritations of the throat, 5c. at Grant's.

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

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

Mrs. F. R. Darby says: "Camphorline 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 Camphorline quickly and freely."

DR. BALLARD'S Barbecue Tonic 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.

A choice collection of Wood's and Manderville and King's flower seeds—at Grant's.

Lenten Dishes.

Robin Brand Salmon Steak, Soused Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, Findon Haddocks, Kipped Herring, Selected Codfish, Beardsley's Shredded Codfish, Star Lobster, Fresh Barataria Shrimp, No. 1 Fat Mackerel.

In tin pails with heads and tails cut off.

"ROCKBROOK FARM" CREAMERY BUTTER.

Agency

CLARENCE SAWYER

Successor to W. F. Snider, 6 NORTH COURT SQUARE.

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PROF. MOSES ACCEPTS.

Washington, March 6.—Professor Bernard Moses, of the University of California, had a conference with the president today. McKinley tendered him the vacant place in the new Philippine commission and Moses accepted. This completes the commission, whose personnel is as follows: Judge Taft, of Ohio, president; Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont; Bernard Moses, of California.

PAUNCEFOTE REMAINS.

Washington, March 6.—The British ambassador received a cablegram from Salisbury today informing him that the government had decided to retain him indefinitely at Washington in view of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty pending and other matters. Pauncefote informed Secretary Hay of the decision of his government and Mr. Hay congratulated him on the honor conferred on him.

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

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BROKERS' COMMISSION HOUSE,

Murphy & Co., Incorporated, 61 Broadway, New York, 11 Church Street, Asheville.

Our offices being connected by private wire enables us to promptly execute orders on the

New York and Chicago Exchanges.

Continuous quotations at this office.

11 Church Street.

Reference: Blue Ridge National Bank, Asheville, N. C.