

Asheville Daily Gazette.

VOL. V: NO. 106

ASHEVILLE, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1900.

PRICE 5 CENTS

OSTREICHER'S
sale of
Housekeeping Goods.

Commencing Monday, June 4, we will put on sale 100 MILL ENDS of TABLE DAMASK. The pieces range in length 2, 2-1-2 and 3 yards. We will sell the

\$1.39 quality at 95c yard.
\$1.00 quality at 69c yard.
\$1.15 quality at 85c yard.
75c quality at 59c yard.

In Towels we offer two extra special values in Linen Huck—our

\$1.40 quality at \$1.10 doz.
\$1.95 quality at \$1.65 doz.

CURTAINS.

We are showing the latest makes of Bobnett Curtains, controlling one of the most celebrated makes for this market. Prices range from 69c. the pair to \$10.00 the pair.

OSTREICHER & CO
51 Patton Avenue.



The Columbus Buggy Co.'s
No. 306½ Light Surry.

CARMINE GEAR, GREEN LEATHER TRIMMINGS.—A BEAUTY.

Asheville Hardware Company, Agents.

SOUTHEAST COR. COURT SQUARE. PHONE 87.

Kelley Springfield Tire put on in our Rubber Tire Department.

MASSAGE AND PACKS.

Treatment for: Nervous, Rheumatic and other diseases.
Special: Thur Brandt Massage for Female Diseases; also Face Massage.

PROF. EDWIN GRUNER,
(Graduate Chemnitz College, Germany. Formerly 14th Oakland Heights Sanatorium.)
Home or Office Treatment. Office hours, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4 p. m.
45 S. MAIN ST. TELEPHONE 206.

Wood's Seeds for summer planting. Grant's Pharmacy.

One of the best insecticides is what is known as Slug Shot. It will destroy almost any kind of bug on almost any kind of plant. It is as effective as Paris green while much safer and cheaper. Sold at Grant's Pharmacy.

Bordeaux Mixture at Grant's.

While the rain is on is a good time to sow lawn grass. Get Wood's Evergreen Lawn grass at Grant's.

Paris Green at Grant's.

Can you use a Lenox Sprayer? We have one; price \$3, at Grant's.

For Bed Bugs, Moths and Fleas, use the Columbian Liquid. It is excellent; 50 cents at Grant's.

BITTER PARTISAN ATTACK ON A N. C. COTTON MILL
Rule or Ruin Policy Applied by Disfranchising Organization to Industries of the State.

Scurrilous Democratic Assault on the Factories at Maiden.
Because the Manager Would Not Yield His Political Faith.
Cartooned and Slandered and Refused the Vindication of Truth.
An Exhibition of Intolerant Political Demagoguery Directed at One of the Enterprises That is the Life and Hope of North Carolina.

Maiden, N. C., June 9.—There is much indignation here over an attempt on the part of certain violently partisan newspapers and democratic politicians to injure the business of the cotton mills at Maiden because of the political belief that the superintendent of the mills, who is also their largest stockholder. The mills at Maiden—the Providence located about a mile from town, the Union, about a half mile out, and the Maiden, in the heart of the village—are the chief support of the town of Maiden. Within their well built brick walls 450 persons find employment. Under the management that still conducts their affairs, some eighteen or nineteen years ago, some of the proudest monuments of thrift, enterprise and business sagacity in North Carolina, had their beginning in a single little mill, employing a few hands. Now surrounding their great buildings are a thousand acres of land under cultivation, the property of the mill company, and a village of well built cottages are the homes of the operatives. A reporter for the Gazette today and yesterday visited many of these homes. He found everywhere evidences of well rewarded thrift and comfort. The houses were freshly painted, pictures hung on their neatly papered walls. Some of the houses had been bought by the workmen, others were the property of the mills, but all were alike in the character of exceptional neatness and comfort. The reporter had visited the houses of many factory people but never anywhere had he seen the equal of these at Maiden. Free to go as he pleased, unaccompanied by any employer or employee of the mills, the reporter talked with very many of the operatives, and learned from their lips THE TRUTH. He also went about the mills while they were in operation. There also was the same neatness, good order and evidence of prosperous conditions, not only on the part of the mills, but of the men, women and children who were at the looms and spindles. A healthier or more contented body of working people it would be impossible to find anywhere. Into these mills of Maiden from the north and west, and even from over the seas, flows annually a great fortune, that adds to the wealth of this state, giving employment to its people in the mills and in the cotton fields. I will not go into all the details now of the partisan political attack that has been made, with marvelous malevolence against these mills of Maiden, though I shall mention enough to show

the character of it—enough to draw the moral of the rule or ruin policy of the political organization that has engaged in this assault to injure or destroy a North Carolina enterprise, and thereby to place a check on the very fountain of the prosperity that is flowing into North Carolina—but I will show before I have finished with my subject how totally without any reason, except political rancor, there is or has been, for the attempt to injure these mills and their manager. On May 30, after it had already published a violent partisan editorial accusing the superintendent of the three mills at Maiden, Mr. D. M. Carpenter, of going through the factories and tearing "white supremacy" buttons from the coats of the employees, and giving them notice that no person wearing this political emblem could find employment in the mills, the Raleigh News and Observer contained on its first page a large cartoon representing Mr. Carpenter blocking the door of one of his factories and forbidding the entrance of a body of men and women labeled "white supremacy employees." Under this cartoon were the words: "Ye cannot enter here," and below the heading, "Wanted White Slaves," comments on the cartoon, in which comments the following is included:

"A few days ago we printed that the republicans of the Seventh district had elected D. M. Carpenter, a cotton mill manufacturer of Catawba county, a delegate to the national convention. Following close upon the heels of that announcement comes the news that this man Carpenter, imitating northern republican manufacturers, regards his employees as white slaves, whose actions and votes he can control. In his cotton mill the operatives are white and they believe in White Supremacy, and some of them have been wearing 'White Supremacy for North Carolina' badges, as they had a right to do. What does his modern republican, who believes in white slavery, undertake to do? Every employee in the Maiden mill wearing this button was told to take it off. The News Enterprise adds:

"Most of them declined to do so, and we are told the bosses went through the mills and took the 'White Supremacy' buttons off the men and boys and girls, and warned them not to enter the mills again wearing 'White Supremacy' badges. Our informants do not say whether or not the offending individuals were taken into the 'tower' to make the surrender of their liberty. Perhaps they were thus dignified, but possibly they were not even given this much consideration. "Wonder if it once occurred to these 'bosses' that it was their duty to get the consent of the White Supremacy stockholders in the mills before proceeding to debilitate and disfranchise the boys and girls behind the spinning frames."

Some further slurring remarks by the News and Observer directed at Mr. Carpenter because he had "sought to put white operators on the level of a slave," concluded with the words: "Such attempted coercion will not be tolerated in North Carolina."

Editorially the News and Observer attacked Mr. Carpenter viciously, and other papers of its political following have taken up the refrain in the evident effort to create partisan feeling against the mills. The effort in which the newspapers have been assisted by the chattering class of political roustabouts, has been to represent the Maiden mill man as a rough tyrant with his employees, who would force them to adopt his political views and vote his political preferences or cease to receive employment in the mills. The evident effort of the attack on the mill and its manager is to provoke political ostracism and a partisan boycott, to make an example of this mill in order to intimidate the owners of other North Carolina mills. They chose, however, the wrong victim for their assaults. No man in this county, as the Gazette representative has proved by a careful investigation, stands higher in the esteem of his associates than D. M. Carpenter. In the three mills, of which he is the superintendent, there are many employees who have worked with him for eighteen years, and of these the reporter talked with a number who, during all this time, have been democrats and who are now of that political faith. They repudiate with indignation the suggestion that they were ever interfered with in the exercise of their political rights by any person connected with the mills. Everywhere the reporter went among the employees he heard the same expressions of warm personal esteem for the superintendent of the mills, and the assurance that they were free to hold whatever political views they chose to hold and to vote as they pleased. A

very large majority of the operatives, the reporter found, were opposed to the so-called "white supremacy" (by a wholesale disfranchisement of voters), but he talked with some who favored this scheme, and they laughed at the idea that they could not maintain their positions in the Maiden mills without changing their political views. The Gazette reporter had the following conversation with Mr. Carpenter: INTERVIEW WITH MR. CARPENTER.

Reporter—What, Mr. Carpenter, is your position at Maiden cotton mills?
D. M. Carpenter—I am president of the Union cotton mills, secretary-treasurer of Providence cotton mills, and director of Maiden cotton mills.
Are you a stockholder in all these concerns?
Mr. Carpenter—I am.
What grounds, if any, existed for all the charges that have been published against you?
Mr. Carpenter—Without my knowledge four boys and three girls employed in the Providence mills commenced wearing "White Supremacy" buttons, making themselves offensive to other employees by calling them negroes, black and tan, etc., etc., until actual trouble occurred.
Prior to this trouble did you know of the introduction of these buttons at the mills?
Mr. Carpenter—I did not.
Have you to this day forbidden the wearing of these buttons by your employees?
Mr. Carpenter—I have not, although several of our stockholders, since the trouble occurred at the mills, have requested me not to allow badges of political parties to be worn by our hands while at work in the mills.
In your judgment, what is the cause of these attacks?
Mr. Carpenter—For years the democratic machine and political schemers of Catawba county have labored diligently to control my politics by threats of injuring my business unless I would surrender my political freedom and become a political henchman of the democratic party.
Have you any proofs of these assertions?
Mr. Carpenter—I have many proofs, in numerous letters, written me by men at the head of the democratic party of this county, which I may shortly publish unless my persecutions cease. I dislike to publish the infamies of men, but may be forced to do so for my own vindication. Unless these democratic papers, when they have had time to cool off, retract their attacks upon me, I shall publish every letter written me showing the tone animus of my political enemies.

Among many others the reporter talked with Mayor D. S. Whisenant.
Reporter—I believe, sir, you are the mayor of Maiden?
E. S. Whisenant—I am.
Are you acquainted with D. M. Carpenter, and do you know of your own knowledge how the cotton mills of Maiden are conducted?
Mr. Whisenant—I have children working in the Union mills, and therefore know all about the management of that plant.
Have you any reason to believe that D. M. Carpenter tries to control by unfair means the votes of his employees at that plant?
Mr. Whisenant—I never heard of him doing or attempting to do so reprehensibly. I am satisfied the accusation is false.
Do you know in what estimation D. M. Carpenter is held by his employees?
Mr. Whisenant—Yes, in high estimation.
What is your opinion of the accusation brought in several newspapers against D. M. Carpenter?
Mr. Whisenant—They are false.
What is your occupation?
Mr. Whisenant—I am a Baptist preacher and farmer.
What do you regard as the true reasons for publishing false accusations against D. M. Carpenter?
Mr. Whisenant—I think the charges were published for political purposes and for political purposes alone.
Here is a talk with one of the employees:
Reporter—Are you acquainted with the management of the cotton mills of Maiden by D. M. Carpenter?
S. A. Williams—Yes, it is just—ever

(Continued on fifth page.)

WISDOM
W. W. W.
(THREE W'S)
Pure Rye
IF YOU ARE WISE, BE CAREFUL WHERE YOU DRINK
WHEAT HEARTS
ANGELO MYERS
THE DISTILLER PHILADELPHIA

CARR & WARD
DISTRIBUTORS,
23 South Main Street, Phone 288.

BAKER & CO.,
Scientific Refracting Opticians,
No. 45 Patton Avenue.
Examination Free.
Special attention given to repairing.

ROCKBROOK FARM
CREAMERY BUTTER.

CLARENCE SAWYER
Successor to W. F. Snider.
2 NORTH COURT SQUARE.

For No Reason
As Asheville more pre-eminent than on account of its fine climate all the year round. It is America's first resort, because perennially invigorating. It is the same way with Asheville's famous product:
WHEAT-HEARTS!
It is the first breakfast food for all the year; it is always invigorating. WHEAT HEARTS is prepared for serving in two minutes because we've milled the wheat, roasted the gluten and converted the starch to dextrin before it reaches you. WHEAT HEARTS makes a tempting dish with which nothing else compares. If you but try it once you'll understand why
"It's Wheat-Hearts we Want."
The Wheat-Hearts Comp'y,
ASHEVILLE

ROBERTS VICTORY AT PRETORIA INCOMPLETE
British Feel Disappointed and Blame Him For It.

London, June 9.—There is great disappointment in ministerial circles over what is regarded as the incompleteness of Lord Roberts' victory in Pretoria, and there is even a disposition to blame the victorious field marshal. Few people doubted that the capture of Pretoria and Johannesburg would be followed by a wholesale surrender of the Boer forces and capture of big guns. Instead, the Boers are still in the field and scarcely a gun worthy of the name has been captured. Boer strategy has upset the political calculations. July may come with the war still dragging along and it will be necessary to reconsider the plan of dissolving parliament.

The cutting of Lord Roberts' communications back almost to Kroonstad has particularly exasperated the country. NOW ON OFFENSIVE. London, June 9.—General Buller has at length taken the offensive and maneuvering has secured a position west of Laing's Nek by which he believes he can make the Boer position untenable. Presumably he will immediately follow up his success. After an action fought Thursday, June 7, the Boers offered to surrender conditionally, but General Buller replied that their surrender must be unconditional. TELEGRAPH CUT. London, June 9.—General Forrester Walker cables to the war office from Cape Town, under date of June 8, as follows: Kelley-Kenny at Bloemfontein reports that a telegraph line has been cut at Rooval, north of Kroonstad, by a body of Boers said to be about 2,000 strong, with six field guns. He is sending strong reinforcements to Kroonstad, and I am reinforcing from Cape Colony. I hope the interruption will be only temporary.

A STRONG POSITION. London, June 9.—As yet there is no indication whence came the strong body of 2,000 Boers that have arrived at Rooval, unless it is the force mentioned in a recent Boer dispatch as having started from Standerton with this object in view. Rooval is a fairly strong position, 25 miles north of Kroonstad capable of giving General Kelley-Kenny trouble should the federals elect to dispute its possession, as General Kelley-Kenny cannot be overburdened with cavalry, with which to threaten the burgher line of retreat. The news somewhat discounts the flattering deductions the Britishers have been extracting from Lord Roberts' silence, as it indicates that the menace of the Boers to carry on a prolonged guerrilla warfare is not simply a threat and President Steyn is still capable of creating serious, if only temporary trouble. A parliamentary return issued today shows that 36 members of the House of Lords and 25 members of the House of Commons are serving with the British troops in South Africa.

POSTPONED TO OCTOBER. New York, June 9.—The appeal of Roland B. Molinieux from his conviction of the crime of murder which was to have been heard by the Court of Appeals at Saratoga this month, has been postponed until next October. THIRTY THOUSAND MORE. New York, June 9.—The executive committee of the committee of one hundred on Indian famine relief has cabled \$30,000 more to Bombay. Courtney is selling Hanan's Tan Shoes at \$4 for one week. The person who got the wrong hat at Odd Fellows hall Thursday night will please return it to Wilkie & La Barbe's office. Clothing reductions at Courtney's for one week. Boys' Wool Suits at cost for one week at Courtney's. We are headquarters for cots and cot mattresses. Styles to suit everybody. Mrs. L. A. Johnson, 43 Patton avenue.

TANG CHOW BURNING. London, June 9.—A despatch to the Central News from Tien Tsin says: "Tung Chow station, near Pekin, is reported to be burning as a result of the boxer raid. A rescue party is going from Pekin, and Minister Conger has ordered a detachment of American marines to march to the scene. It is feared the Tung Chow Christians will be massacred. The Chinese troops who were dispatched against the boxers are returning to Luy Tai. The Chinese General Nieh's troops are on the verge of mutiny." DON'T LIKE MARINES AROUND. London, June 9.—A despatch to Dalziel's news agency from Shanghai of today's date says: "The Tung li yamen (foreign office) protested to the foreign diplomat against the presence of large foreign forces. It says these forces cannot be only for the protection of the legation; they are really the establishment of a garrison in the capital of an independent friendly state." The American mission at Pei Tang Chow was destroyed on June 8. The missionaries made good their escape. Pao Ting Fu is now burning. The Tien Tsin railway has finally ceased operations. SHIPS AVAILABLE. Washington, June 9.—Admiral Remy informs the navy department that the gunboat Nashville, with a force of marines aboard, left Cavite yesterday for Taku. She is a light draught gunboat of the same type as the Helena and it is presumed that she is sent in place of the latter. The Monocacy, at Shanghai, has been ordered to join Admiral Kempf at Taku. LESS ENCOURAGING. Washington, June 9.—Minister Conger's report on the boxer situation is even less encouraging than usual today. The gravest fears are entertain-

(Continued on fifth page.)

DEPOSE THE DOWAGER
And Restore the Emperor by Combined Force is Only Solution.
Chinese Question Can Hardly be Settled Peacefully.
Tung Chow Station Near Pekin is Burning.
Chinese General's Troops on Verge of Mutiny.

INTERVIEW FOLLOWS: CHINESE DIPLOMAT AT SHANGHAI
HAI PROTESTS AGAINST PRESENCE OF LARGE FOREIGN FORCES—AMERICAN MISSION AT PEI TANG CHOW BURNED, BUT OCCUPANTS ESCAPE.
London, June 9.—English and European opinion is rapidly crystallizing in favor of forcibly deposing the dowager empress of China and the restoration of the emperor by the combined forces of the powers as the only solution of the Chinese crisis. The British uneasiness is increased by today's South African news indicating that the Boers are still active and that it is not likely that any large section of Lord Roberts' forces will be available elsewhere for some time. Few believe the Chinese problem can be solved peacefully. The Times correspondent in a letter to that paper says that the consensus of opinion is plain that war in the far east is inevitable, that it cannot be long delayed, and that it is only deterred by the unpreparedness of Russian and the fact that Japan must go slow so long as the British forces are tied up in South Africa.

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