

The first week's selling of our celebrated Eagle Brand of Muslin Underwear has been more "than a success" and as it is January Sale we intend to continue the sale to the last of the month, making almost daily additions to our vast line. The goods we offer are the best made in America, and well known for quality of materials, taste in trimmings and excellence of work. We are showing styles of "gowns" in domestic cambrics and nainsocks ranging in price from 48c to \$7.50 each; Drawers from 25c to \$3.95; Skirts 39c to \$12.50 each; Corset Covers 25c to \$4 each.

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QUEEN VICTORIA.

Cowes, Jan. 20, 1:35 p. m.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Osborne lodge gate keeper announced that the Prince of Wales and nearest relatives of the queen were at her bedside, but the queen's condition was unchanged. It is in the early hours of the morning that there is great anxiety.

The queen's faithful Scotch attendant, when asked by a friend, "How is her Majesty?" replied, "Oh, mon, she is just a dear old woman dying. All majesty is gone out of her."

The doctors now never leave the sick room.

London, Jan. 19.—The end of Queen Victoria's matchless reign is coming more swiftly than was expected even a few hours ago.

The country was sufficiently alarmed by last night's noncommittal announcement, but the nation was plunged into a gulf of sorrow by the ominous bulletin posted at the Mansion house this afternoon stating that the Queen is suffering from great physical prostration, accompanied by symptoms that cause anxiety.

Quick upon the heels of this mournful notice came the news that all the members of the royal family were hastening to the queen's bedside. Then came a despatch saying that the Kaiser had abandoned the great national festival in which he was engaged and was speeding to Osborne.

Only one of the royal family was unable to respond to the last call. That was the Empress Frederick, who herself is ill almost unto death.

It was the queen's dearest wish, cherished until within a few days ago that she would be able to meet her stricken daughter once more, in the course of her visit to the continent next spring. But it seems that the mother and not the daughter must be the first to go. There is no doubt that the world will crave knowledge of what is passing in the sick room at Osborne more keenly than it has ever before sought to know the secrets of the human death bed. This curiosity will never be gratified.

Any account that pretends to invade that privacy, sacred even unto dying sovereigns, will be apocryphal. On the other hand her subjects hope their loyalty and love will win for them some glimpse of her last hours. This possibility can be given as a semi-official statement, but for the present information is meagre and comes exclusively from medical sources.

It is almost incorrect to say that the queen is dying of any specific disease, her breakdown is so general. Stomachic symptoms noted yesterday are perhaps most serious, as now stated, she is no longer able to take nourishment. It is happily untrue that she suffers to any great extent. The great compensation of old age, the partial numbing of all faculties, has been vouchsafed to her. She is simply drifting silently, calmly, almost unconsciously out into the beyond. Latest reports from Osborne say that she cannot live beyond Monday at the latest.

Public attention turns sympathetically to the Prince of Wales at this supreme moment of his life. It has sometimes been callously speculated whether the prince was not really impatient at the long delay which kept him from regal powers, beyond ordinary operation of nature's laws.

No one who saw the sad face of the gray bearded man of 60 who paced the platform at Victoria station this afternoon, waiting for the train to start on the way to Osborne would be likely to be capable of such cynical speculation. His carriage, containing himself and two equerries and bearing one small trunk, had dashed up to the station where a special train was in waiting for the Prince Louise, who was going on the same train, had been delayed. The prince spent the interval waiting for his sister quite alone, pacing back and forth with bowed head. His manner plainly betokened that he was grief-stricken and heavy hearted.

When the Prince Louise's carriage galloped into the station, she stepped quickly on to the platform. The prince did not stop to greet her, but banded her silently into the car and the train started instantly.

It was only a few weeks ago that persons acquainted with the prince's physical condition were expressing the opinion that the queen's prospects of life was better than his own.

England tonight is silent, save for places where the people are for one cause or another, gathered together, and there "God Save the Queen" is being sung brokenly and fervently, perhaps for the last time. It is sung in almost every club in London tonight, and also in places of entertainment which are half deserted.

"You Americans cannot know how we love the queen," said an Englishman at one of the club tables tonight. "It is the same to each one of us as

is the dearest member of our own family was dying."

"It's worse," said a British officer, who turned away to hide the tears in his eyes and tried to swallow the lump in his throat.

Home Secretary Ritchie will arrive at Osborne tomorrow. His summons is merely a recognition and confirmation of the royal descent. The death of a sovereign brings the existing government to an end. The premier resigns and parliament is immediately dissolved. A general election is ordered and the sovereign requests the ministers to retain their portfolios pending the result of the election. The coronation is usually deferred for some months.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19. Noon.—The following bulletin has just been issued:

"The queen is suffering from great physical prostration accompanied by symptoms which cause anxiety. (Signed.)

"A. DOUGLASS POWELL. "JAMES REID."

STEAD'S PREDICTION.

New York, Jan. 19.—In a special dispatch to the Journal from London W. T. Stead says:

"The prediction I made when the South African war broke out seems to be drawing near to fulfillment. When all our efforts had failed to induce the British government to accede to the Boers' demand for arbitration, I wrote: 'This war will bring down the gray hairs of our queen with sorrow to the grave.'

"The fulfillment of that prophecy seems near at hand. The queen has never quite rallied from the shock of the news of her grandson Victor's death. The news today, although carefully kept back from the public, points to a general break up.

"The most glorious reign in England's history is setting in blood. But the approaching demise of the sovereign is not by any means the only lament in the gloom which darkened the counsels of the cabinet today."

RECEPTIONS POSTPONED.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—It is officially announced that owing to the serious illness of Queen Victoria and the consequent departure of Emperor William for England, the grand court receptions fixed for Monday and Wednesday next will not take place.

Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught with their suites, left Berlin in a special train for England at 6 this evening.

## QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

Sketch of the Life of England's Dying Monarch.

It was on May 24, 1819, that a girl child, who was to rule millions of people in widely separated portions of the habitable globe, was born in dingy old Kensington palace. She was the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, granddaughter of George III, then king of England, and niece of the then Prince of Wales, afterward King William III. In due time she was christened Victoria, and from the beginning her education and training were of the most careful, for, while it would have been a wild fancy indeed that had predicted such a career as she was actually destined to fill, there being at that time several lives between her and the throne, her father and mother, her grandmother, the dowager Duchess of Coburg, also grandmother of the Prince Albert, who was to be prince consort of England's queen, and indeed George IV of England himself, regarded her as very likely to be the sovereign of England before her death. Prince Albert, when he courted Victoria years afterward, said to her that he had been told from childhood that one day he was to marry the queen of England, and she was to be the queen.

The Duke of Kent, who was the fourth of seven disolute sons born to King George III, died when Victoria was yet an infant, leaving behind him an enormous indebtedness. This was due not only to his extravagant way of living, but also to the fact that his royal father adopted the utmost parsimony in dealing with him. At one time the duke was sent abroad with an allowance of but £2 a week, and on another occasion all his traveling expenses were put into the hands of the captain on whose ship he sailed. It was this state of affairs that caused the widowed duchess to live with great simplicity—a mode of life indeed that doubtless had a great deal to do with the sterling character of Victoria when she ascended the throne.

To wise hands was intrusted the care of the royal infant. Healthful outdoor exercise, plain and wholesome food and the utmost regularity and punctuality were the order of the day. The idea that not only her own time, but that of others as well, was valuable was fostered in Victoria's mind. The greatest care was taken to guard against vanity and love of display or power, and it was not until she was 12 years of age that she was informed of her possible future. It is told of her by the Baroness Lehzen that on receiving this information, "the princess, having lifted the forefinger of her right hand while she spoke, gave me the little hand, saying: 'I will be good. I understand now why you

# ENGLAND'S DYING EMPRESS.

## Victoria Drifting Silently And Calmly, But Speedily Out Into the Beyond—Royal Family Gathered at Her Bedside Awaiting the Summons of the Dread Messenger.

Victoria came of age on May 24, 1837, and on June 23, less than a month later, she was crowned queen of England. Within 371 days just died. It was in the month of the night that the young girl was notified that she had become queen of Great Britain and sovereign of an empire so vast that on it the sun never sets. The messengers who conveyed to her the news of her accession to the throne were the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chamberlain and Sir Henry Hallford. They experienced a good deal of difficulty in obtaining admission, as the entire palace at Kensington, where the young princess resided, was wrapped in deep slumber. Having at length made their way to the apartment adjoining her bedroom, they caused her to be summoned. A few minutes later she appeared, attired in a loose white dressing gown and shawl, her long hair falling over her shoulders and her bare feet in slippers.

pleased with him, but there is no doubt that she fell in love with him before the union was proposed by her. The nuptials took place on the 10th of February, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, St. James palace. The wedding breakfast was given at Buckingham Palace.

Her accession to the throne.

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QUEEN VICTORIA WEAR A GIRL.

On being informed of her new dignity she burst into tears, and then, addressing herself to the archbishop, exclaimed, "I beg your grace to pray for me." The whole party, consisting of the little queen, the prelate, the lord chamberlain and the king's physician, Sir Henry Hallford, then knelt, and there, in the middle of the night, offered up prayers to heaven that she might be strengthened from above and guided to the blessing of other people.

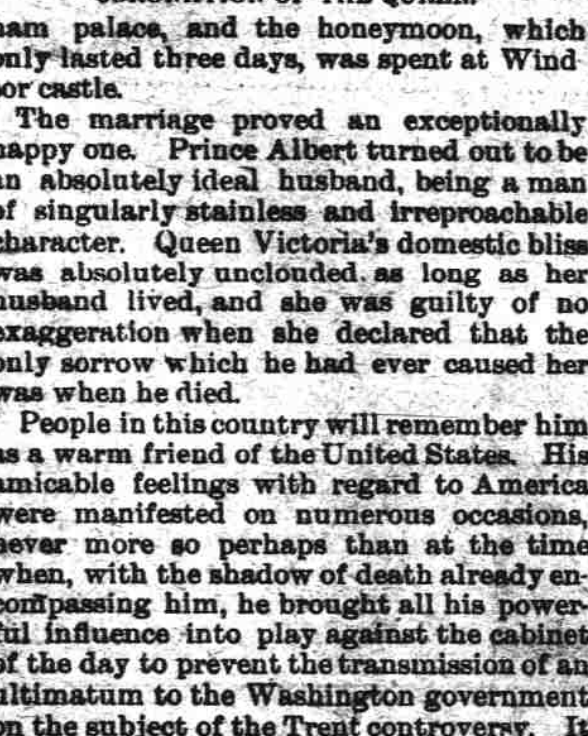
That was how Queen Victoria commenced her long and prosperous reign, and now it may well be said without fear of contradiction that her prayer offered up on the night of her accession has been fulfilled and that her reign has proved a blessing to her people.

Victoria was from the first idolized by the English people. Her youth appealed to their sympathies, and her good sense to their respect. She became a sort of national pet, yet withal she was admired for her wisdom, her rectitude and her firmness. Greville speaks with somewhat of regret of the last mentioned characteristic, evidently holding that the ordinary impulsiveness and perhaps even the mistakes of youth would have been more charming. Her glories and splendors that attended her coronation—are they not all set down in the chronicles of the day? The ceremonies occurred on June 28, 1838. Never had England's metropolis been so crowded. Places along the line of the royal procession brought a high premium. By dark on the preceding day the people began to gather. At daybreak of the 28th the popular enthusiasm had reached a high pitch. The procession outdid anything of the kind that had before been witnessed in London. Besides the troops, which were ordered out in full force, there were twelve royal carriages, each containing two ladies and two gentlemen, and each drawn by six princely horses. Then came the queen's state coach, drawn by eight cream colored horses and attended by a yeoman at each wheel and a footman at each door. The coronation itself was held in the vast building always used for the imposing ceremonies of English royalty—Westminster abbey. Victoria's train of royal crimson velvet and ermine was borne by eight young ladies of noble birth. Cannons boomed, trumpets sounded, and men and women cheered outside the building, and from every part of the sacred edifice were heard enthusiastic cries of "God save the queen!" Hats and handkerchiefs were waved aloft, peers and peeresses put on their coronets, and bishops donned their caps. The guests included other sovereigns, and they yielded to no one in the enthusiasm of the moment.

The "enthronement" was a singular portion of the ceremony. The young sovereign was lifted bodily into the royal seat, being surrounded by archbishops, bishops and all homage for himself and other spiritual lords, and all kissed the queen's hand. Her uncle, the Duke of Sussex and Cambridge, removed her coronets and did homage with set and elaborate speech. They touched the crown upon her head, kissed her left cheek and then retired. The peers also touched her crown, but kissed her hands.

Queens enjoy a privilege which is withheld, save in leap year, from women occupying a less august position in the social scale—namely, that of themselves making the offer of marriage, instead of waiting to receive the proposal from their suitors. And it was therefore Queen Victoria who a year after her coronation at Westminster abbey on June 28, 1838, invited her cousin, Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to share his life with her. It is only fitting that it was one that had been agreed upon for many years, providing Victoria herself approved of the young man. For a time she is recorded as having been not well

pleased with him, but there is no doubt that she fell in love with him before the union was proposed by her. The nuptials took place on the 10th of February, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, St. James palace. The wedding breakfast was given at Buckingham Palace.



CORONATION OF THE QUEEN.

ham palace, and the honeymoon, which only lasted three days, was spent at Windsor castle.

The marriage proved an exceptionally happy one. Prince Albert turned out to be an absolutely ideal husband, being a man of singularly stainless and irreproachable character. Queen Victoria's domestic life was absolutely unclouded, as long as her husband lived, and she was guilty of no exaggeration when she declared that the only sorrow which he had ever caused her was when he died.

People in this country will remember him as a warm friend of the United States. His amicable feelings with regard to America were manifested on numerous occasions, never more so perhaps than at the time when, with the shadow of death already encompassing him, he brought all his powerful influence to play against the cabinet of the day to prevent the transmission of an ultimatum to the Washington government on the subject of the Trent controversy. It has since been recognized on both sides of the Atlantic that had the dispatch drawn up by the Russell-Palmerston administration been sent war between the United States and Great Britain would have inevitably resulted therefrom. That it was withheld and a message of far more friendly and conciliatory tenor, drafted by the prince consort, substituted in its stead is entirely due to the enlightened and sagacious husband of Queen Victoria, who died deeply lamented both by his family and by the whole English people on Dec. 14, 1861.

Only in one respect was it perhaps well that he died just at that time, for had he lived to see his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, attain his majority an awkward and unpleasant question of precedence would have arisen which could not but have become a source of pain and mortification to the royal family. The father would have been forced to yield the pas to the son, who would have been forced to take the precedence over the prince consort everywhere. Americans who have visited the British house of lords will remember that on either side of the throne there is a chair of state. The one on the right is very magnificent, being decorated with the three feathers of the bear appellation.

It is the stool occupied by the Prince of Wales at the opening of parliament by the queen. The stool on the left, a far meaner looking object of furniture, is the seat formerly occupied by the prince consort, and had the latter survived his wife he would have become the subject of his own son.

Persistent Grief.

From the time of her husband's death the queen was scarcely ever seen in public until the year 1873, when she proceeded in state, together with the entire royal family, to St. Paul's cathedral to join in a national thanksgiving service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from the dangerous illness which had brought him so very near death's door the year before. The queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales passed from Buckingham palace to St. Paul's along streets literally alive with people. Footways, shop windows and the very roofs were teeming with shouting, hurrahing and enthusiastic crowds, and the popular display of loyalty was beyond all description.

In the cathedral the prince sat between his mother and his wife, the vast hush thronged to the utmost with good subjects of the queen, who were anxious to show

(Continued on fourth page.)

Something nice for little folks. Buy the Baby's go cart from Mrs. L. A. Johnson. A new and handsome time just received.

Valuable Building Lot At a Sacrifice.

We are offering a very desirable residence lot at considerably less than its value in order to make a quick sale. It is located on the street, near terminus of Chestnut street, also near

WILKIE & LABARBE, Real Estate Brokers, Phone 611. 23 Patton Avenue.

# CARNEGIE'S ULTIMATUM

Has Been Delivered to His Competitors in the Manufacture of Steel

Insisting They Must Confine Operations to Present Lines or Purchase his Plant.

## MORGAN AND ROCKEFELLER CONSIDERING PROPOSITION

AND HAVE CONSULTED THE HEADS OF THE OTHER BIG COMPANIES—THEY HAVE TAKEN OPTIONS ON CARNEGIE'S ENTERPRISE PLANT.

Cleveland, Jan. 19.—According to a story told here today Andrew Carnegie has presented his ultimatum to competitors in the manufacture of steel, insisting that they either must confine themselves to the lines of work they now engage in, or else purchase his entire plant for the sum of two hundred millions of dollars.

If neither condition is complied with a ruinous war between the great corporations is threatened, by which prices will be lowered to a point not reached for years.

Carnegie, it is said, will prevent the conflict, if possible, and his suggestion that he sell out is taken as accounting for rumors that J. P. Morgan intends to buy Carnegie's plant.

Morgan is virtual head of the Federal Steel company. He and John D. Rockefeller are said to have received Carnegie's proposition to sell.

The heads of the Federal Steel company are reported to have approached the heads of the other big steel companies, with the result that the combined forces have taken a fifteen days' option upon the entire Carnegie plant and all of Carnegie's interests for two hundred millions. The option is said to have already run several days.

## BODY FOUND IN CANAL.

Middleboro, Ky., Jan. 19.—The body of Antonio Venaga was found in the canal, near the tannery this morning. Venaga disappeared from town ten days ago. He had about \$50 in money on his person when last seen, and was drinking heavily. Whether he was murdered or fell into the canal is not known. The inquest will be held this evening.

## GRAND JURY WILL TAKE UP CORBIN CASE AT ONCE

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 19.—Col. Williams has returned from Corbin, Ky., with the troops and reports that the grand jury will at once take up the cases of the Shotwells and the Whites.

## MONIEY TO LEND.

\$4000 to lend in sums of \$200 to \$2000 on unquestionably good security. Give complete details as to security. Address Mrs. William Peck, P. O. Box 48, City.

## FREE DEMONSTRATION OF AIR-BOUR'S GAINED MEATS, MINCE, SALSAS, SOUPS, ETC., AT OSTREICHER'S MONDAY.

\$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.25, \$10.50. FOUR KINDS OF OIL HEATING STOVES, EVERY ONE GOOD. WE SELL ENOUGH OIL STOVES TO BE VERY SURE WHICH THE GOOD KINDS ARE. J. H. LAW, 35 PATTON AVENUE.

## LA GRIPPE.

Beware of La. Grippe. It is a dangerous disease. Take

## GRANT'S NO. 24

It will keep down the fever and pain. At store or by mail 25c.

## GRANT'S PHARMACY.

PHONE 10. Agency for Wood's Seeds.