

Asheville Daily Gazette.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1901

PRICE 5 CENTS

OESTREICHER & CO.
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If we have it it is the best.

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Which include NEW AND ATTRACTIVE lines in Open and Top Buggies, Carriages, Surreys and Traps.

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QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN IS ENDED

Her Death Occured at 6 30 O'clock Last Evening, After Some Hours of Consciousness, During Which She Spoke to Her Children.

Termination of Life Was Quiet, Peaceful And Gentle.

King Edward VII. to Meet the Privy Council at London Today.

Victoria Will be Buried Beside Her Husband—Funeral Will be Delayed a Week.

East Cowes, Jan. 22.—The queen is no more. She passed away at Osborne House at 6:30 this evening without pain or suffering.

King Edward VII. rules in her stead. England is silent with grief. In a sense the personal bereavement is so overwhelming that Englishmen will be unable for a season to join in the joyful cry of "Long live the king."

It was when the cold gray of day dawned that the renewed decline of the queen's vital powers warned the watchers their struggle against nature could not much longer succeed. The queen was then completely unconscious.

Shortly after nine the doctors sent summonses to all the members of the family also to the rector of the royal chapel. Before their arrival there took place that providential phenomenon which nature sometimes grants to the dying. The queen became conscious and free from all suffering.

It was under the circumstances of precious memory that the last interviews with her children and grandchildren took place. The world will never know what then occurred. The queen received them all singly and by twos and threes with the next four hours. She recognized most of them. Then the curtain of unconsciousness fell for the last time and her physicians made known that the queen was dying. All assembled and remained by her bedside to the very end. It was so quiet and peaceful and gentle it was difficult to realize that the shadow of death was present.

Nothing more can be said of these last moments. Even the dazzling light which beats upon a throne did not penetrate that chamber, and the tender memories of the last hours belong to those who mourn Victoria not as queen, but in the dearer relationship of family ties.

The circulation of all manner of imaginative reports during the past few days led the authorities at Osborne House to authorize the publication of these simple facts: The queen was nourished throughout her illness on only warm milk, invalids' prepared food, champagne and brandy. She was never fed artificially. The doors of the wing of the palace where the queen lay were kept locked during her illness as she was entirely isolated from the rest of the establishment. The strictest precautions were taken Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights that in case of sudden death no unauthorized person should communicate the fact to the Prince of Wales in violation of strict traditions. The Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain and first lord of the treasury Balfour arrived just in time to perform the duty.

East Cowes, Jan. 22.—While the court is not prepared for the great public functions attendant upon the change of sovereigns it is of course settled that the remains will be taken to Windsor and buried beside those of the Prince Consort at Frogmore. The funeral certainly will not be delayed more than a week. It has not been decided whether the body will lie in state at Osborne House, or be removed to St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The king will go to London early tomorrow morning where a meeting of the privy council will be held.

Some doubt about the designation of the king has been caused his first signature since his accession, attached to a brief message to the Lord Mayor of London, announcing the death of the queen. It was signed "Albert Edward." It is of course within his power to adopt any designation he chooses, but it has always been understood that he will be Edward VII. All doubt on this point will be settled by the proclamation to be issued tomorrow.

When the Lord Mayor received the message of the king announcing the death of his mother he stepped out on the balcony of the mansion house and read the message to the immense crowd which had surrounded the mansion house all day. Having finished reading the telegram the lord mayor withdrew. A subdued murmur of sympathetic exclamations rose from the crowd which immediately began to dis-

perse. Meanwhile the lord mayor telegraphed condolence to the king. After sending this despatch the lord mayor directed that the bell at St. Paul's cathedral be tolled, and soon its deep tones were sounding at intervals of a minute. Many flags were placed at half mast, and narrow black boards were fastened in the centres of windows of offices and shops.

London, Jan. 22.—An unofficial announcement made tonight stated that in consequence of the death of the queen parliament will assemble Wednesday for the purpose of enabling the peers and members to take the oath of allegiance.

It is known that the queen will be buried at Frogmore beside her husband.

Cowes, Jan. 22, 7 P. M.—The queen is dead. The end came at 6:55. She is said to have bade farewell in a feeble monosyllable to the family and those assembled at the bedside at midday.

She first recognized the Prince of Wales, to whom she spoke a few words of great moment.

Emperor William, with others, fled past and heard a whispered goodbye. All those in the bedroom were in tears.

The following bulletin has just been issued: "Osborne House, 6:45 P. M.—Her majesty the queen breathed her last at 6:30 p. m., surrounded by her children and grandchildren. (Signed.)

"JAMES REID.
"R. DOUGLASS POWELL.
"THOMAS BARTOW.
FROM THE PRINCE."

London, Jan. 22, 7:30 P. M.—A telegram from the Prince of Wales to the lord mayor, timed at Osborne 6:45 p. m., says the queen has passed away. The text of his message to the lord mayor follows:

"Osborne, 6:45 P. M.—My beloved mother has just passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. (Signed.)

"ALBERT EDWARD."
Paris, Jan. 22.—The dispatches from Osborne have been eagerly followed here. The English papers publish more frequent editions, which are quickly sold. The articles in the papers are sympathetic, though they give evidence of the anti-British feeling aroused by the South African war.

Many of the writers ascribe Queen Victoria's collapse to the cloud of melancholy enshrouding her on account of the trouble in South Africa and the ever-increasing death roll. Sir Joseph Chamberlain is spoken of as the evil spirit responsible for the painful circumstances of her end. Anglophobe writers, like Drumont and Millevoye, publish, however, in Libre Parole and Patrie respectively ruthless exhortations to the dying queen.

Bulletins posted at the British embassy and the British consulate have been read by a large number of visitors. Many notable people called at the British embassy and inscribed their names.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—In the comment on Queen Victoria's illness the personal note dominates the political. The czar's subjects freely admit that her majesty has been one of the principal bulwarks of peace. The Russia and the Novosti alone touch a political chord.

The Russia says: "England's prestige is largely due to the queen. To spare Queen Victoria much has been forgiven her ministers. With her will depart Britannia's good genius."

The Novosti says: "England is discontented with the situation and this dissatisfaction will possibly be expressed more plainly if Victoria dies. Her successor will probably entertain different views on many questions. He is credited with strong French sympathies."

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here learns from an official source that Queen Victoria recognized Emperor William yesterday when the latter went to her bedside yesterday by giving a sign of joy. She was unable to converse with him. It is not known how long the emperor will stay in England.

VICTORIA'S TRAITS AS WOMAN AND QUEEN

Outlived the Friends of Her Youth and Happiness Went With Them.

Although it is impossible to say that Queen Victoria outlived her usefulness, yet she may be said to have outlived her happiness. During her long and eventful reign—almost the longest on record and extending considerably over half a century—she had seen all her oldest friends and acquaintances as well as numerous members of her immediate family disappear into the grave, until at last she felt herself quite alone in the world. Not a single one of her former associates to whom she could unburden her mind, discuss the earlier events of her reign, or with whom she could enjoy confidential intercourse, was left.

"Nanna is so entirely alone," exclaimed her daughter, the Princess Christian, in her mourning days. "You can't imagine how

and it is for her. We all belong to a younger generation and have different thoughts and sentiments, many of which she can neither understand nor appreciate. Every one of her contemporaries and friends has passed away, and with them have vanished all her old time associations. There is no one remaining to whom she can really talk about matters."

The Queen's Sense of the Ludicrous.

This remark of Princess Christian goes far toward explaining the unhappy and even morose expression that pervaded the queen's features during the last 80 years of her reign, save when something extraordinary occurred to excite her keen sense of the ludicrous. On such occasions as these she would laugh with a degree of heartiness and even violence that would have completely staggered those who had never seen her without that half sad, half sour droop of the corners of her mouth.

I remember especially one case where she laughed so much that she almost had a fit of apoplexy in consequence. The incident which excited her risibility was the misadventure of a photographer who had been summoned from London to Windsor to take pictures of her majesty and of her children. It was the first time in his life that the man had ever found himself in the presence of royalty, and he was very nervous. So great indeed was his trepidation that on putting his hand beneath the cloth for the purpose of getting the right focus he suddenly upset the camera. The sight of the latter, with its three legs sticking up into the air, while the frightened photographer stood stock still, with light pertified with fear and with the black cloth still hanging over his head and face, struck both the queen and Prince Leopold, duke of Albany, as so intensely funny that they both burst into peals of the most immoderate laughter.

The little great lady fairly shook with merriment as she lay back on the sofa where she was sitting, while Prince Leopold threw himself on the floor and fairly shrieked with delight. The scene, however, was brought to a sudden and somewhat tragical conclusion, for the prince laughed so hard that he broke a blood vessel and brought on a fit, from the effects of which he almost died at the time.

This sense of the ridiculous constituted a remarkable feature of the queen's character throughout her life and is noticeable, moreover, in the books which she published concerning her life in the highlands.

Even in her childhood and girlhood previous to her accession to the throne in 1837 that sense of the ridiculous seems to have given evidence of the underlying current of merriment and fun in the constitution of her character. True, everything was done that could be done to check it by her mother, the Duchess of Kent, whose severity and even harshness toward the young princess called forth on one memorable occasion, at a state banquet at Windsor, a violent and public rebuke from King William IV.

Personal Traits.

Queen Victoria was small in stature and during the latter part of her life very stout. This, however, did not prevent her from retaining a most remarkable grace and majesty of deportment. It was impossible to conceive anything more captivating and winning than her smile. Always plainly and even shabbily dressed in black gowns that were often rusty, it was impossible not to feel when in her presence that that little old woman had ruled for more than half a century over the greatest and most extensive empire of the civilized globe, and with all that a true, warm hearted woman, full of tenderness, a broad minded, unaffected piety and sincere sympathy for all that are in trouble or distressed, a thoroughly human empress in fact, whose affections, thoughts and utterances were understood and appreciated at their true value by her subjects.

Coming to a throne tarnished by the immunities bestowed upon her predecessors, Queen Victoria completely reformed the moral atmosphere of the court, and to a certain extent also of the entire British people, for notwithstanding all the epithets that are hurled against it British society is today infinitely superior in morals as well as in honor to what it was previous to 1837. Vice there is and always will be in a metropolis so large as London, in a society so elastic and accessible as that of England, but vice is no longer so rampant, so unblushing and so public as in days of yore.

That Queen Victoria fostered the fine arts is best shown by the fact that a large proportion of the former enormous imports of art objects from France into England have now ceased. Britain has learned to supply her own demand for art objects. Her majesty's interest in such matters as these was only natural, for she was one of the most accomplished women of her dominions, being a painter of considerable merit, a musician of rare talent, a clever writer, as shown by her "Highland Leaves," and a remarkable linguist. Not content with knowing German, French and Italian, she set herself down when past the age of 60 to study Hindoo, and was able at the time of her death to converse freely with her two or three Indian body servants.

Moreover, her long experience as a ruler and the profound knowledge which she possessed of international politics were almost without parallel among the European sovereigns and statesmen, and endowed her with great prestige and influence. The latter, exercised with much caution and foresight, proved sufficient on several occasions to avert continental wars, and it is no secret that Emperor William of Germany and Alexander III of Russia were restrained from fighting for years by nothing but the wise intervention of Queen Victoria.

EX-ATTACHE.

FEATURES OF HER LIFE.

The papers devote columns of space to historical and personal reminiscences and scenes and incidents in the queen's life. Emphasis is laid on the fact that her majesty paid the penalty for her devotion to the affairs of state. It is generally recognized that until a few days ago there was no harder worker in the kingdom. Roughly estimated, she signed 50,000 documents yearly. No dispatch of any gravity was ever issued from the foreign office until seen by the queen, and some idea of the work thus entailed is gathered from the fact that the foreign office

handles considerably over 1000 dispatches weekly. After every sitting of the house of commons the government secretary in the house was in the habit of forwarding to the queen an abstract of the business done. She personally attended to these notes and frequently returned them with marginal notes asking explanations.

It was singularly fortunate for the monarchy and for the people of England that the successor of the obnoxious William IV was to be a woman without personal ambition, without moral taint with a sweet and kindly disposition and with an earnest desire to win the love of her people. The Prince Consort lived long enough, and the queen was therefore, at the head of the active sort of social life long enough to bring about a complete revolution in the shameful and scandalous characteristic of the court life of the queen's immediate predecessors on the throne. She surrounded herself with the most worthy nobles, morally and socially in the kingdom. She drove the unclean from her presence mercilessly as soon as she discovered them for what they were. It was through this most wholesome severity that Lady Flora Hastings was unfortunately sacrificed. This honorable young woman fell under a mistaken suspicion and was so conspicuously marked for rebuke that the sense of shame and unmerited disgrace drove her to her death. The result of these changes in the standard of the court life were apparent almost immediately. The people testified their appreciation of the cleansed atmosphere by giving the queen that love and admiration which they had not been able to afford a sovereign since the days of the Stuarts.

The first conspicuous episode in the progress of the new order of things was the marriage of the queen and Prince Albert Edward. The story of their true and happy love is one of its kind seldom found in the records of royal unions. Prince Albert Edward of Saxe-Coburg, visited England for the second time in October, 1839, and entered upon his suit for the hand of Queen Victoria. There could be no doubt of his success. Of all the eligible young men there were none so worthy as he. Within a week of his arrival the suit was accepted. It was necessary that the first word must come from the queen. He was summoned to her private reception room. He found her alone. Mrs. Oliphant has suggested that Mrs. Oliphant's first glance must have been all the advance necessary for her to make. Her letter to King Leopold, her uncle, tells of her own happiness.

"These last few days have passed like a dream," she says, "and I am so much bewildered by it all that I hardly know how to write. But—I do feel very happy."

The story of the communication of the news to the privy council as it is written in the queen's journal is another bit of evidence, were any needed, of the simplicity and sweetness of the emotion which the queen was privileged to share as queens seldom are, with the humblest maid in all her dominions.

"Precisely at 2 o'clock," she wrote in the journal, "went in. The room was full but I hardly knew who was there. Lord Melbourne I saw looking kindly at me with tears in his eyes, but he was not near me. I then read my short declaration. I felt that my hands shook, but I did not make one mistake. I felt most happy and thankful when it was over. Lord Lansdowne then rose, and in the name of the privy council, asked that 'this most gracious and most welcome communication might be printed.' I then left the room, the whole thing not taking above two or three minutes. The Duke of Cambridge came into the small library."

(Continued on fifth page.)

Something nice for little folks. Buy the baby a go cart from Mrs. L. A. Johnson. A new and handsome line just received.

TOBACCO SHIPMENT.
Havana, Jan. 15.—The Havana tobacco market was decreased today by a cargo billed to the manufacturers of Ko-We-Ba cigars. These high grade goods are sold only by Wells, 14 Patton avenue.

EXPLOSION.
Last evening a quick flash was seen on Patton avenue. It was the flash of a match to light a Ko-We-Ba cigar sold only at Wells, 14 Patton avenue.

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 line street, near terminus of Chastrut street, also \$4x22.

WILKIE & LABARBE,
Real Estate Brokers,
Phone 61. 15 Patton Avenue.

NEW SENATORS ARE ELECTED

The Legislature in a Number of States Held Elections Yesterday.

F. M. Simmons Chosen to Succeed Marion Butler By Democrats at Raleigh.

CONGRESSMAN PEARSON VOTED FOR BY REPUBLICANS

ALSO BY POPULISTS—NELSON CLAPP ELECTED IN MINNESOTA

—NO CHOICE IN DELAWARE NOR IN NEBRASKA.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—At noon today the election of a United States senator occurred. Broughton, of Wake, nominated F. M. Simmons, H. A. Fluocsee, and Warren, of Jones, made speeches seconding the nomination.

Pinnix nominated Richmond Pearson who was seconded by Dulu. Senator Miller asked the populists to be excused from voting, but afterwards changed his mind and voted for Pearson. The ballot was Simmons 35; Pearson 8.

A bill was introduced in the senate by Henderson, to make a North Carolina exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. At noon in the house White nominated Simmons and Gattis seconded the nomination.

Benbow nominated Pearson and Blythe seconded the nomination. Dun, can of Sampson, Marion Butler, but he was not voted for. Simmons received 88 votes and Pearson 18.

A bill was introduced to impose a graduated tax on railway earnings. Also a bill providing home rule for North Carolina cities. There was considerable discussion over the resolution inviting Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the well known educator and treasurer of the Peabody fund, to address the legislature. The debate was participated in by Craig and Curtis of Buncombe, who charged Dr. Curry with having worked to unseat W. T. Crawford and seat Richmond Pearson.

The discussion took on an acrimonious political turn. Whitaker, of Forsyth made a motion to table the resolution. This motion was lost by a vote of 12 to 85.

The members of the legislature have engagements for Wednesday and Thursday nights this week, the addresses on textile instruction on the former and the entertainment at the Institute for the Blind on the latter.

Carson, republican of Alexander, yesterday introduced an amendment to the constitution to provide for the elimination of the negro and indian in making up the senatorial and judicial appointments.

McKethan's insurance bill introduced yesterday, provides that when property insured shall be totally destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured and the true amount of loss and measure of damage when destroyed.

CARMACK VOTED FOR.

Nashville Jan. 22.—The senate and house today voted for United States senator the democrats voting for Hon. E. W. Carmack and the republicans for Hon. Thomas N. Burkett the vote in the senate was 25 for Carmack and 4 for Burkett, and in the house, 71 for Carmack and 20 for Burkett. But lit-

(Continued on fourth page.)

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 Snake.