

# Asheville Daily Gazette.

VOL. VI: 28.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1901.

PRICE 5 CENTS

If you get it from Oestreicher & Co. it is "up-to-date."

## Oestreicher & Co.,

51 Patton Ave.

A perfect avalanche of all the "New Things" in wash goods. In purchasing our line of Spring and Summer wash goods we omitted nothing. We have them all, so be on the right side and buy anything you may need in this line from us. We have too many styles and too many pieces to enumerate each and every one. "But we have 'em."

## Oestreicher & Co.

THE UP TO DATE DRY GOODS HOUSE.  
51 PATTON AVENUE.

"Be sure you see our suits, skirts and waists."  
"It is teeming with the latest styles."

If we have it it is the best.

We have just received a carload of

### COLUMBUS BUGGY CO'S VEHICLES

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

We will be able to display in a short time, and invite your call if you are in need of anything of HIGH CLASS WORK.

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S. E. Cor. Court Square. Phone 87.

### Don't Board Any Longer

Let Mrs. L. A. Johnson furnish rooms for you, pay her on installments and save money.

43 Patton Ave.

### ROCK! ROCK!! ROCK!!

We are in control of four Stone Quarries in city and suburbs. Are prepared for furnishing building stone, step stones, hearth stones, curbing, etc. In fact any kind of building stone. Also for grading side or yard walks and excavating work.

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Phone No. 25. P. O. Box 222.

### W. D. Western, Masseur

Watson & Reagan, real estate office, Court Square. Phone 223.

### House Furnishing Goods.

Prompt Delivery.

FIVE AND TEN CENT STORE.  
30 Patton Avenue. Phone 213.

## GEN. HARRISON'S LIFE IS ENDED

### The Ex-President Passed Quietly Away Yesterday Afternoon.

#### Death Came So Gradually as to be Almost Imperceptible.

#### Remains Will Lie in State at the Capital in Indianapolis Until Saturday.

Indianapolis, March 13.—General Benjamin Harrison passed away almost imperceptibly, without the slightest struggle, at 4:45 this afternoon, surrounded by some of the intimate members of the family and the physicians. Among those present in the death chamber at the moment of his dissolution were Mrs. Harrison, his daughter, Elizabeth, the general's two sisters and an ex-Attorney General Miller and wife. His son, Russell, did not arrive until after his demise.

No final arrangements have been made about the funeral, but the remains will lie in state at the capitol until Saturday. The remains will be interred at Crown Hill cemetery Sunday and the grave will be close to that of his first wife.

#### THE STRUGGLE WITH DEATH.

Indianapolis, March 13.—The oxygen treatment, by which it was hoped that General Harrison's breathing might be eased to such an extent that the affected portion of his lungs might be relieved of the strain that deepened the inflammation while he would be enabled to recuperate a little of the strength that was being continually worn away was administered regularly. While it did not bring results that were at any time encouraging it enabled the general to prolong the fight. General Harrison gave no signs during the night that indicated that he recognized those about him or that he was suffering greatly. A feature of the general's illness, while a source of annoyance to the physicians and to the family, is indicative of the solicitude the ex-president has on the people of the country, was the large number of offers and solicitations which were received from all sorts of quacks and cranks who are ready to guarantee that they have a remedy or system of treatment which would cure the general. Dozens of offers have been received from cranks who said that they possessed infallible remedies, and one of them even went so far as to wire that he was enroute to Indianapolis at his own expense to administer his treatment.

The oxygen treatment which is being used in General Harrison's case is the same treatment that saved Rudyard Kipling from death from pneumonia when he was attacked by that disease about a year ago. In Mr. Kipling's case a strong constitution and comparative youth enabled him to rally under the treatment and successfully fight off the disease.

Benjamin Harrison was of distinguished lineage. His grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was grandson of President William Henry Harrison.

General Harrison was born in North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833; was graduated in 1852 from Miami University; studied law in Cincinnati. In 1854 he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he has resided ever since when not on duty in Washington; gained a large legal practice; entered the Union army (1862) as lieutenant, and shortly afterward was appointed colonel of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, which he organized; served with gallantry in the Atlanta campaign, returning to civil life at the close of the war with the rank of brevet brigadier-general. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful republican candidate for governor of Indiana, but in 1881 was sent to the United States senate for six years. In 1888 he was nominated on the republican ticket for president of the United States, with Levi P. Morton for vice-president. He received 233 electoral votes to 168 for Grover Cleveland, the democratic nominee, the popular vote standing 5,439,853 against 5,540,329. Among the important measures adopted during his term were the McKinley tariff bill, the

suppression of the Louisiana lottery, the establishment of Mr. Blain's reciprocity policy, the extension of the new navy, the settlement of the Chilean and Samoan difficulties, and the Bering Sea fisheries arbitration. In 1892 President Harrison was again the nominee of the republicans, with Whitelaw Reid on the ticket for vice-president, but this time he encountered defeat from the same rival, who succeeded him in the presidency in 1893. Mr. Cleveland receiving 276 electoral and 5,553,142 popular votes, against Mr. Harrison's 145 electoral and 5,186,951 popular votes. He resumed his law practice and assumed the duties of lecturer of jurisprudence at the Leland Stanford Junior University, in California.

#### GUBA'S SAFEST COURSE TO ACCEPT TERMS

Havana, March 13.—Senor Sanguliy says the convention is now in a fix and says Cuba's safest course is to accept the Americans' terms. Other delegates declare the convention will never yield. Several members of the house river and harbor committee visited the convention today. One of the members of the committee said Cuba has expressed no gratitude when the United States granted independence.

## GIFT OF FIVE MILLIONS BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

### The Pittsburg Multi-Millionaire Provides For Maintenance of Public Libraries and Disabled Employees.

Pittsburg, March 13.—Two letters signed by Andrew Carnegie were made public here today, one addressed to the president and manager of the Carnegie Company, and the other to the people of Pittsburg.

In the first Carnegie requests these gentlemen to accept the trust of five millions, the income of one million to be devoted to the maintenance of the libraries in Bradock, Homestead and Duquesne. The income of the other four millions is to provide for all employees injured in the Carnegie company's service and for those dependent on any employees killed.

The second letter tells the "good people" of Pittsburg that he has an opportunity to retire from business, which he thinks it is his duty to accept.

He expresses the hope that his friends in Pittsburg will approve of his action, and says his heart is still with the city, and how best to serve it is a question that recurs to him every day.

## WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN PROBABLE

London, March 13.—The Daily News declares that owing to the Manchurian convention relations between Russia and Japan are strained, and war seems not only possible but probable.

It prints an interview with a "distinguished Japanese diplomatist," who is represented as saying that unless Russia makes some material concessions to Japan a war, he is afraid it is impossible to avoid war.

#### SENATOR PLATT TALKS ON HIS AMENDMENT

Washington, March 13.—Senator Platt of Connecticut, author of the much-discussed Platt amendment relating to Cuba, which is just now a theme of agitation in Cuba had a brief talk with President McKinley today regarding Cuba, and later saw Secretary Root. Mr. Platt, when asked concerning the published criticisms appearing today from Havana, concerning the amendment bearing his name declined to enter into any discussion as to a particular criticism made by a certain distinguished Cuban leader, but on the general subject said:

"The Cubans will see in the end that the amendments are as much in their interests as they are in the interests of the United States. They will see that in the end, repeated Mr. Platt, to lend emphasis to this particular conviction. "There may be at the start a little offended dignity growing out of misapprehension of purposes and aims, but I have no doubt that the Cubans will

## NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE

### Five Thousand Persons Witness Terrible Lynching in Texas.

#### Hurried Preparations For Fear Troops Would Interfere.

#### FIRE BELL RUNG TO CALL THE CROWDS

#### NEGRO CONFESSED TO THE BRUTAL MURDER OF A WOMAN, JUST BEFORE HE WAS LED TO HIS AWFUL DEATH.

Corsicana, Texas, March 13.—John Henderson, the negro who murdered Mrs. Conway Younger near this city Wednesday afternoon, was brought to this city this morning at 7 o'clock and landed in jail for safe keeping. Six of the leading citizens of this county effected the capture acting on behalf of the citizens of Navarro county. Henderson had been confined in Belton jail and the officers were taking him to Fort Worth, Sheriff Baker, of Waco, refusing to receive him. Telegraph wires had been tapped at Hillsboro and the citizens' posse was constantly informed of the movements of the officers with Henderson.

The train was boarded at Hillsboro and no attempt made to capture Henderson until near Itasca. Then the party tried to enter the car and the conductor tried to prevent them and tried to run to Fort Worth without stopping. He was treated roughly and they entered the car and secured the prisoner and the officers in charge.

A Johnson officer pulled a revolver on the committee but was disarmed before he could shoot. After a lively fight the committee compelled the officers in charge of Henderson to accompany them across the country 45 miles to Corsicana, changing horses and teams at Frost. Henderson made no attempt to resist when captured, and, although he knew that probable death awaited him, gave no signs of fear.

The negro made a full confession after arriving here, telling how he went to the Younger home and attempted assault; how Mrs. Younger fought for her honor; how, finally, angered at her resistance, he attacked her with his knife; how the two children screamed in fright when they saw their mother's lifeblood crimsoning the walls and floor, and how Mrs. Younger fell across the door step. He then fled, but looking back he saw his victim staggering down the road aimlessly, falteringly she fell and lay still. Then he turned and ran.

The first train this morning on the Cotton Belt from Hillsboro was so crowded it could carry no more. Runners were sent over the county announcing the arrival of Henderson, and people began swarming in the city to take part in or witness the execution of the penalty to be inflicted on the negro.

After his confession it was decided to burn him at the stake at 2 o'clock, but news was received that Rangers and troops were enroute from Dallas and were due here at 12, and hurried preparations were made to anticipate interference. A railroad rail was driven into the ground in the corner of the court house lot and boxes and wood piled around it and started with oil. The crowd had increased about 2,000. At 11 o'clock about 40 made a rush from the jail across the street to the court house. In their midst was the negro handcuffed. The men formed a circle, holding to the chain which completely surrounded Henderson to prevent the attempt of the enraged people to get at him and tear him to pieces.

They rushed to the pile of wood and fastened the negro to the iron rail with wire and chains. Cans of oil were dashed over his clothes and dozens of lighted matches touched to the inflammable material.

At that time the fire alarm bell was rung and the stores of the city were deserted and the streets full of men rushing to the court house to witness the burning.

Just before the pile was fired Conway Younger, husband of the murdered woman, jumped at Henderson and slashed him across the face with a knife. As the flames which encircled the negro ran over his clothing the crowd yelled and Younger again attempted to cut him with a knife.

Henderson rolled his eyes so as to get a glimpse of the sea of angry faces which surrounded him and his hands moved slightly. It was about 10 minutes before he was dead. At no time did he make an outcry other than one groan.

TABLE CHINA—IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THIS WE HAVE TWELVE GOOD, ALL OPEN STOCK PATTERNS, AND PRICES ARE RIGHT. J. H. LAW, 35 PATTON AVENUE.

Wood's Onion Sets, Garden and Flower seeds — Grant's Pharmacy.

"Every woman is beautiful at some time of her life."  
—Victor Hugo.

Every woman is more beautiful some lights and positions than others. We find the most becoming light and position when we make your portrait. We try to find the most becoming expression (the natural one) but there is where we are dependent upon your help. We have a pencil which can work wonders in straightening irregular features and rounding thin bosoms. Our pictures for 1901 shall be better than ever before.

### Brock, Photographer

Patton Ave

If we do not make your portrait beautiful it will because it was taken at the wrong time of day.

## TODAY'S GAZETTE.

FIRST PAGE:  
Ex-President Harrison Dead.  
A Carnegie Gift of \$5,000,000.  
Negro Burned by a Mob.  
Prospect of War Between Russia and Japan.

SECOND PAGE:  
The Markets by Telegraph.  
People's Column (Want Advs.)  
State News Items.

THIRD PAGE:  
Miscellany.

FOURTH PAGE:  
Editorial.  
City Personals.  
Topics of this Town.

FIFTH PAGE:  
Yesterday at Raleigh.  
Maryland Election Law.  
South African Situation.  
Yesterday's Races.  
Improved Situation in Cuba.  
Local and Telegraphic News.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH PAGES:  
Short Story.

EIGHTH PAGE:  
Miscellany.  
City News.

## RUSSIA SPRINGS A SURPRISE

### Instructs Minister in China to Oppose Further Punish- ment of Officials.

#### First Decided Break in the Concerted Action of the Powers.

#### HUNDRED THOUSAND RUSSIANS IN CHINA

#### EDICT ISSUED CALLING FOR SUP- PRESSION OF BOXERS—LEGA- TIONS CONSTRUCTING FORTIFI- CATIONS.

Peking, March 12.—The minister's meeting today discussed the question of punishment of the provincial officers primarily responsible for the boxer troubles. To the surprise of everybody the Russian minister objected to further punishment of Chinese officials no matter how guilty. This is the first decided break in the concert of the powers. The Russian minister got his orders from St. Petersburg. It is understood that he was instructed to aid China in every way in return for China's signing an agreement recognizing Russia's predominance in Manchuria. The Chinese peace commissioners have endeavored to minimize the agreement in the hope of creating discord among the ministers. The position of America and Japan in regard to further punishment of officials is uncertain, but all the other powers favor the infliction of punishment except Russia. Most of the foreign ministers believe punishment should be inflicted in the interest of justice, declaring that if there be any yielding in the matter of punishment of the guilty officials the lives of foreigners in China will be insecure hereafter.

Russia is expecting the arrival of further troops, and when they arrive she will make a demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili, mainly as a warning to Japan to keep hands off if she has any idea of hindering Russian aggression. It is estimated that at present there are one hundred thousand Russians in China.

#### SUPPRESSION OF BOXERS.

Peking, March 13.—It is reported that one of the cabinet ministers at Peking has telegraphed the Chinese peace envoys here that news has reached Peking that Russia is ready to reconsider some of the points in the Manchurian agreement.

Edicts have been issued which will be posted throughout the empire for a period of two years, calling for the suppression of the boxers. Local officials who fail to suppress anti-foreign disturbances will be removed from office hereafter. Various government and other high officials will be punished for attacks on foreigners.

Some legations have begun the work of construction of fortifications. Germany is the most energetic in this work. She is building extensive barracks.

London, March 13.—4:30 a. m.—Friction has arisen at Tien Tsin between the British and the Russians over a piece of land alleged to belong to the railway company and to have been in possession of the company for some years.

According to dispatches from Tien Tsin the Russians assert that this land is part of their new concession, and therefore Russian property. Mr. Kinder, manager of the railway, had begun to make a siding, but was stopped by the Russian authorities. He appealed to Colonel McDonald, who referred the matter to General Barrow, British chief of staff in Peking, who replied: "Carry on the siding, with armed force if necessary."

Guards were put on the line by the British and the work was continued. General Wagsell, the Russian commander, protested and said the thing would not have been done if the Russians had had as many troops as the British, adding that such matters should be left to diplomacy.

Colonel McDonald again communicated with General Barrow, who telegraphed to the British minister, General Wagsell, saying that the thing would not have been done if the Russians had had as many troops as the British, adding that such matters should be left to diplomacy.

## BOILER OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES IN TRANSIT

### Engineer, Fireman and a Brakeman Instantly Killed.

Trenton, N. J., March 13.—The boiler of engine No. 42, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, exploded this morning while the engine was pulling a coal train near Mud Run and three men were killed. They were Wilton Albert, engineer; Norman Morris, fireman; Robert McMillen, brakeman, all of Pittston.

The engine was blown into the Lehigh river and the men were instantly killed. The train was not affected and ran for some time about the engine. It is reported that the boiler was used in the explosion, as it was a comparatively new one. All the witnesses were killed and their families.

During March, April, May, purify your blood with Grant's Sarsaparilla. Price per bottle, \$1.00. Grant's Pharmacy.



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