

Asheville Daily Gazette.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1900.

PRICE 5 CENTS

OESTREICHER & COMPANY

SPECIAL

All wool plaid back Walking Skirts, such as are selling everywhere for \$7.00—our SPECIAL price this week....

\$4.58

Colors Brown, Tans, Blues, and Greys.

We have just received and put on sale the latest shapes in

Walking Hats...

Prices—

98c

to

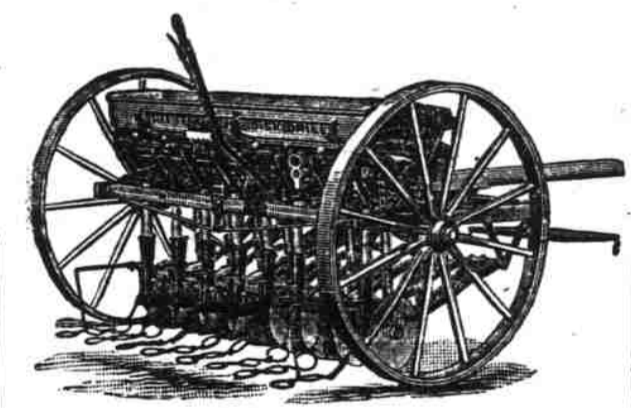
\$3.00

each.

Cut prices on all summer stuffs.

OESTREICHER & CO

51 Patton Avenue.



To use mixing dry dirt with fertilizer in this machine. It sows damp or lumpy fertilizer without having to sift it. The disks are set at an angle to line of draught so as to open suitable furrow.

REMEMBER THERE ARE NO LOOSE COG WHEELS ON THE HOOSIER TO BE LOST OR MISPLACED.

ASHEVILLE HARDWARE CO., Agts
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
SOUTHEAST COR. COURT SQUARE.
PHONE 87.

MASSAGE AND PACKS.

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

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

SMOKE TRAYLOR'S MAGISTRATE

5-CENT CIGAR.
2000 pairs Men's Summer Vici Kid Shoes, tan and black, at actual cost at G. A. Mears Shoe Store.
Ladies, Misses and Children's Summer Shoes at cost. G. A. Mears.

CHINA SENDS ASSURANCES

That all But Germany's Ministers are Safe in Peking.

All Foreign Governments to be Notified.

Advance on Peking Delayed Awaiting Reinforcements.

Chinese Forces at Peking Being Greatly Augmented.

DIFFICULTY IN AGREEMENT ON A COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES—RUSSIA HAS HER HANDS FULL GUARDING FRONTIER.

London, July 27.—It is reported that the Chinese minister here received this afternoon from Director of Telegraphs Sheng a despatch, dated Shanghai, July 27, saying that an imperial decree, dated the 24th, states that all foreign representatives with the exception of Baron von Ketteler have found safety and are unharmed. The decree adds: "Provisions in the shape of vegetables, fruits, etc., are to be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

Sheng requests that a copy of this despatch be furnished to the Chinese ministers at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris and Washington.

Washington, July 27.—Late this evening it was learned that two despatches from Admiral Remy were considered at the cabinet council today. The contents of one was only partly divulged while the other was wholly suppressed. A statement is contained in one of the despatches that there were only 28,000 allied troops on Chinese soil caused much disappointment. It is understood that Remy stated in his despatches that the foreign commanders had decided on Monday that there were enough allied troops at Tien Tsin to justify an immediate advance, but owing to the inability of the foreign commanders to agree on a commander in chief of the allied forces they deemed it proper to await the arrival of General Chaffee. Later, however, according to Remy's despatches, news was received at Tien Tsin that heavy reinforcements of Chinese troops were being pushed to Peking and that in consequence an immediate attack on the capital meant certain defeat. It therefore was determined to wait until a sufficient number of foreign reinforcements had arrived, thus creating an indefinite delay.

LITTLE HELP FROM RUSSIA.

London, July 28.—Several Shanghai correspondents state that Russian help in China can only be small. St. Petersburg despatches indicate that the Russians have hands full protecting their Chinese frontier.

LETTER FOR McDONALD.

"Shanghai, July 27.—A letter just received here from Sir Claude MacDonald, dated Peking, July 6, follows: "We are receiving no assistance from the authorities. Three legations are still standing, including the British. We also hold part of the city walls. The Chinese are shelling us from the city with a three-inch gun and some smaller ones and are sniping us. We may be annihilated any day. Our ammunition and food are short. We would have perished by this time only the Chinese are cowards and have no organized plan of attack. If we are not pressed we may hold out a fortnight longer; otherwise four days at the utmost. I anticipate only slight resistance to the relief force."

Sir Claude concludes by advising the relief force to approach by the eastern gate or by way of the river.

"The losses of the foreigners in Peking up to July 6 were forty killed and eighty wounded."

Some of the statements above are strikingly similar to the published version of Sir Claude MacDonald's letter of July 4. If not the same letters the Chinese artillery would appear to be strangely ineffective, as the casualties

were the same, according to the letters of both dates. As lending color to the suggestion that the communications are identical it may be stated that the Belgian foreign office his morning received a dispatch from Shanghai under today's date, mentioning the receipt of a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald dated July 4, in which it was stated that the besieged foreigners in Peking were reduced to horseflesh. The German consul at Shanghai advises that a servant of the German minister at Peking, who left July 9, states that the British legation was only attacked at night and if resupplied he believed he could hold out.

DEEP LAID PLOT.

London, July 2.—The alleged departure of the ministers from Peking has led to a reassertion of the belief that the story is part of a deep-laid plan by China to conceal the date of the massacre at Peking, the suggestion being that Chinese officials will claim that the ministers left Peking under a strong escort but were ambushed and massacred by Boxers en route to Tien Tsin. However, although it is still believed a massacre has occurred of the foreign colony of Peking, the disposition now is to think the ministers were somehow rescued from a tragic fate.

CHINESE PROPOSITION REFUSED.

Washington, July 27.—The United States government has absolutely refused the Chinese proposition to suspend military operations against Peking in return for the delivery at Tien Tsin of the foreign ministers.

CHINAMEN WILL LEAVE.

New York, July 27.—Many of the Chinamen of this city who fear that revenge will be taken on them for the outrages of Boxers in China are arranging to leave the city, but they are not going to China. The island of Cuba is the haven of safety which they have in view and inducements for them to go there are not wanting. The amount of Spanish money which is in circulation in Chinatown is proof of the success of the Chinamen who have recently returned from the island. The stories they tell of profitable work on the tobacco plantations and the considerate treatment they received from the Spaniards and Cubans is having its effect on those who are anxious to leave this city. The prospect of a big tobacco crop is responsible for the establishment of several cigar factories. It is said that a great many Chinese will be sent to plantations in which different Chinamen of this city are interested.

STATIONS PILLAGED.

Paris, July 27.—The consul at Hankow telegraphs to the foreign office that two military stations at Sze Chuen have been pillaged and the Lazarist establishments burned. The despatch adds that the viceroys spontaneously took measures to restore order.

MORE MISSIONARIES KILLED.

London, July 27.—In missionary circles at Shanghai, according to a despatch received here today, it has been learned that all the missionaries at Pao Ting in the province of Pechili have been murdered. All of the people of the mission at Amoy, province of Fo Kien, are reported well.

ALLIES ARE ABOUT READY.

London, July 27.—The only information regarding China that the parliamentary secretaries of the foreign office, Mr. Bill St. John Broderick, was able to import to the house of commons was that preparations for the advance on Peking seemed to be approaching completion.

EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

Paris, July 27.—(4:40 a. m.) The Journal Official publishes this morning a decree prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from France and the colonies of France to China and adjacent countries.

HURRY ORDERS RECEIVED.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Hurry orders were received today by Major Heath, commanding the arsenal at Frankfort, a suburb of this city, to begin work at once on a large supply of 30-calibre revolver cartridges and shells. In addition Maj. Heath was ordered to increase his working force from 500 to 700 and to work the men from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

GERMAN TROOPS EMBARK.

Bemer Haven, July 27.—Part of the German expeditionary force for China sailed today on board three transports. Emperor William, who was accompanied by two of his sons and the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenzollern, witnessed the embarkation of the expedition and delivered a farewell address to the troops.

HORSES AND MULES.

Bonham, Tex., July 27.—Steger & Co., of this city, agents of the British government, today received a contract to furnish eleven hundred horses and mules for army service. It is understood the animals will be used in China.

La Sinceridad cigars, very fine, at Grant's Pharmacy.

Try Gore's high grade Early Breakfast coffee at 25 cents. None will excel it. No. 34 N. Main street.

Long Island Malt Extract, the cheapest of all good malt extracts, at Grant's Pharmacy.

Extracts vanilla, lemon and orange; free from every kind of adulteration; 25c. Grant's Pharmacy.

El Principe de Gales cigars; for 50 years the highest standard quality. At Grant's Pharmacy.

A new lot of nail brushes of excellent quality; 25c. Grant's Pharmacy.

Bear in mind that Grant's Poison Oak Cure is a certain specific; 25c. Grant's Pharmacy.

Corns are easy to remove. Grant's Corn Solvent will remove them without causing pain or soreness; 25c. Grant's Pharmacy.

It will cure your headache—Baldwin's Headache Cure, 25c. Grant's Pharmacy.

200 pairs Ladies' Tan Oxfords, 2 to 5, just one-half price. G. A. Mears.

Ladies' Oxford Ties at cost at G. A. Mears Shoe Store.

A good book-case for \$4 at Mrs. L. A. Johnson's.

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED

After Most Fierce Fighting the Isthmus of Panama Ever Saw.

Hundreds of Dead Taken From the Field.

Revolutionists Deliver Up all Arms, Ammunition and Ships.

Full Amnesty Granted to Them and Officers Retain Swords.

FOREIGNERS WHO FOUGHT IN PANAMA TO BE ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME AND POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED—OPENING ERA OF PROSPERITY FOR REPUBLIC.

New York, July 27.—A despatch from Panama says:

"A treaty of peace between the government and the revolutionists has been signed. This action followed directly after the most desperate battle of the entire revolution, in which the losses on each side were very heavy. Owing it is believed to some misunderstanding of the terms of the armistice brought about by the American and English consuls, the insurgents suddenly renewed their attacks upon the suburbs of Panama. The fighting lasted eleven hours, with the exception of only a few minutes interval, and was very heavy from start to finish. The rebel troops made charge after charge upon the trenches of the government forces, pushing forward with remarkable bravery and with a recklessness approaching closely to madness. Every assault was repulsed with a terrible loss of life, but the rebels were undaunted, and with extraordinary courage and renewed vigor, repeated the attacks again and again. These desperate assaults were kept up all night long and were met with equally brave resistance by the regulars. In one of the intrenchments defended by a detachment composed almost entirely of young men from this city, nearly every one of the defenders was killed or badly wounded. It was 6 o'clock Thursday morning when the revolutionists were finally compelled to give up their attacks and forced to retreat to the positions they held when the armistice was declared. The tide of battle was turned against them by the arrival of an express train from Colon of 800 fresh troops to reinforce the government. These gave the regulars the advantage and the rebels retired, after eleven hours of such fierce fighting as the isthmus never saw before.

The appearance of the battle ground after cessation of hostilities can be better imagined than described. Dead and dying men were lying all along the Caledonia road, beyond the railroad bridge, for half a mile, sometimes scattered a few feet apart and more often in heaps, packed closely together. How many were killed during the night is not yet known, but the number will reach into the hundreds. The exact loss may never be known, for many of the wounded men crawled into out of the way thickets.

As quickly as possible the Red Cross corps, aided by the ambulance corps of the British cruiser Leander, began gathering up and attending to the wounded. Some of the wounded were taken to the Red Cross hospital, already crowded with patients from the previous battles. Others were carried to the Panama Canal company's hospital, where they were cared for by all available surgeons.

Sailors from the Leander were also sent out to pick up the dead. Cart load after cart load of corpses was gathered together and cremated.

Dr. Carlos Henzoza, secretary general of the revolutionary movement, went to the old station of the Panama railroad under a flag of truce at noon. He met there General Alban, governor of Panama, and discussed with him terms of a treaty of peace between the

hostile forces. An agreement was reached after a long conference and the treaty was signed by General Alban on behalf of the government, and Dr. Henzoza and Pelsario Ferras as representatives of the revolutionists. Under the terms of the treaty the surrender of the insurgents is complete. They agree to deliver up all arms, ammunition and ships in their possession. The government grants full amnesty to all the revolutionists and the officers are permitted to retain their swords. Foreigners who may have fought in the insurgents' ranks are to be allowed to return to their homes. All political prisoners held in Panama have been released. Excitement in the city is already gradually subsiding and there is general rejoicing that the fighting has ended without the threatened bombardment of Panama.

REBELS BADLY DEFEATED.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 27.—The Colombian consul general here, Mr. Porwood, gave out the statement today that he had received a despatch from the governor of the department of Bolivar saying that the rebels had been badly defeated at Santander, that the departments of Cauca, Antioquia, Cundinamarca and Bogota, were quiet and in possession of the government and that in Tolima, the rebels were entirely surrounded by the government troops.

MANY LIVES SACRIFICED.

Colon, July 27.—The liberal rebellion in this department has ended, after the sacrifice of more than 600 lives, the liberals having been the greatest sufferers, while the wounded numbered many hundreds. Dr. Mendoza, representing the liberals, and General Alban arranged yesterday for a cessation of hostilities, the Colombian liberals being pledged to surrender their arms, and being guaranteed their freedom from prosecution and the retention of all political rights. The foreigners who took sides with the rebels are to be banished within a week. General Herrera and Dr. Paras, who were active in the revolutionary interests, have already left Panama. The work of burying the dead on both sides is in progress. Panama has been plunged into the deepest mourning by the loss of many of its most prominent men. On both sides in this conflict the armies were provided with arms of the latest models. Colon has been tranquil throughout the rebellion.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At New York— RHE
New York 4 9 2
Cincinnati 2 6 2
Batteries: Mercer and Warner; Hahn and Kehoe.

At Brooklyn— RHE
Brooklyn 5 8 3
St. Louis 10 13 2
Batteries: Kitson and Farrell; Powell and Criger.

At Philadelphia— RHE
Philadelphia 7 8 1
Chicago 4 6 3
Piatt and Douglass; Griffith and Donohue.

At Boston— RHE
Boston 3 6 1
Pittsburg 2 6 1
Batteries: Philippi and Zimmer; Dieneen and Sullivan.

E. Coffin, auctioneer, will sell in store room, 47 South Main street, at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, 28th July, a large lot of bedsteads, bureaus and other furniture; well made bed springs, carpets and crockery; these goods have been used in the new Hotel Berkeley. A good chance for ladies to get bargains. Order will be preserved. Sale will commence promptly at 10 o'clock.

A new cheap toilet set, complete with sloop jar, blue decoration; price \$2.10; also pitchers, etc., in same ware. J. H. Law, 35 Patton avenue.

Pictures and framing, a great many new pictures and lots of new moulding in art department. J. H. Law, 35 Patton avenue.

"ROCKBROOK FARM" CREAMERY BUTTER.

Do you want Pure Spices and Extracts?

We have only the absolutely pure spices, made from the finest berries, and they will cost you no more than you pay for inferior goods. In extracts we have them from five cents to \$11.00 per bottle.

Burnett's being our leader, once bought you will have no other.

CLARENCE SAWYER

GROCER.
6 NORTH COURT SQUARE.

GREAT DAY IN HENDERSON

A Host of Anti-Amendment Voters Greet Judge Adams.

An Impressive Procession of Horsemen.

Senator Pritchard and Congressman Pearson Speak.

Hendersonville Alive to the Vital Issue of Political Liberty.

JUDGE ADAMS SALUTES THE "UNTERRIFIED REPUBLICANS" OF HENDERSON—A PICTURE OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY CARRIED AT THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.

Hendersonville, N. C., July 27.—The republicans held a rally in this city today. The occasion was one to make the heart feel glad with exceeding great joy. It took one back to the days of '94 when a wave of republicanism swept things clean from the mountains to the seashore. It had rained last night and lowering clouds shut out the sun throughout practically the entire day, but ordinary rain can not dampen the dauntless true blue republicanism of Henderson.

Not less than five hundred people, practically all of whom were 23 yrs. took part in the parade. The procession was formed at the station and after traversing the principal streets stopped in the grove at the academy, where the speaking was held. A huge picture of President McKinley was carried at the head of the procession. Then came the draped carriages in which rode the speakers and others, the Hendersonville band, horseback riders and vehicles. The men of a number of the townships carried large banners on which were inscribed the number of riders from that particular section and the words, "We demand a free election and a fair count. Our women shall be protected, or 'For Adams, Honesty and Liberty.'"

After the crowd had reached the academy ground the first notable demonstration occurred when the picture of the president was placed on the stand erected for the speakers. The opening address was delivered by Hon. Spencer B. Adams, republican candidate for governor. Judge Adams, after being introduced by O. V. F. Blythe, began by saying that he had often heard of the unterrified republicanism of Henderson county, but now realized that the half had not been told. He could look into the faces of the people and tell they would never surrender their liberties without a struggle. The democratic party was referred to as a one-eyed party with only one issue, the negro, and this issue was the only one discussed by them. It was a party of affidavits because the people would not credit any ordinary statement they might make. "They call Aycock a second Vance," exclaimed Judge Adams, "but who ever heard of Vance asking the people to elect him to an office by force or fraud?" It was a treat to hear Judge Adams prove that there were more negroes in the democracy than anywhere else. He described Josephus Daniels and Simmons listening with wrapt attention to the negro Turner as he spoke in the national democratic convention, while Aycock was in the white counties of the west crying down with the negro. He read a letter Simmons had written to Peter Harding, a democratic negro in which the democratic chairman enjoined the democratic negro to be up and doing early and late that the democrats might be successful. He spoke of the fact that the democrats have appointed more than three hundred ne-

(Continued on fifth page.)

Don't Get Hot

standing over a hot stove in a hot kitchen. You don't need to have a hot kitchen if you use WHEAT-HEARTS. To be thoroughly digestible, cereals must be well prepared in a hot place some time or other. It's hot enough in our factory but that's so you can be cool. We prepare WHEAT-HEARTS up to the two last minutes—and those two minutes is all you need to cook it. You save fuel, have a cool kitchen, and enjoy the most inviting and seasonable food for hot weather.

"It's Wheat-Hearts we Want."

The Wheat-Hearts Comp'y

ASHEVILLE.