The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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WORST NEWS NO SURPRISE

No Catastrophe Too Dreadful to Credit Now of Beleagured Pekin.

NOT A WORD THENCE

On Authority, and the Few Rumors are of the Gloomiest Possible Character—At Tien Tsin 4,000 Foreign Troops on the Defensive.

LI HUNG CHANG'S TASK

To Quell the Boxers and Treat With Foreign Land-Grabbers—Alarm in London and Washington Over the Situation—Further Massacres of Missionaries Reported—Russia Assumes a More Aggressive Attitude.

London, June 23 (3 a. m.)—The silence of Pekin continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien Tsin Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being enforced Thursday. This is the situation in China, as set forth in the British government dispatches.

"Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting at Tien Tsin," says the Shang Hai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabling last evening, "and they apparently form a part of a supplementary force, arriving with Germans and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of the Chinese there; but they had a surprising number of guns."

This information appears to have been brought by the United tSates gunboat Nashville to Che Foo and telegraphed thence to Shang Hai. The Chinese are deserting Shang Hai in large numbers and going into the interior.

Reports from native sources continue to reach Shang Hai of anarchy in Pekin. According to these the streets are filled day and night with boxers, who are wholly beyond the control of the Chinese troops and who are working themselves up to a frenzy and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

The English consulate at Shan Hai is said to have received from influential natives reports of a tragedy in the palace at Pekin, though precisely what it is is not defined. The consulate thinks that Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief force, was misled by information from Pekin and, consequently underestimated the difficulties in his way and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim guns and Mausers.

The consuls at Shang Hai still believe the foreign minister at Pekin safe, although Japanese reports received at Shang Hai allege that up to June 15, 199 foreigners had been killed in Pekin.

The Daily Express says: "We understand that Mr. Reginald Thomas Tower, secretary of the British embassy in Washington is to succeed Sir Claude MacDonald at Pekin, and that the reason of Sir Claude's recall is the breakdown to his health."

A special dispatch from Vienna says Li Hung Chang has wired the various Chinese legations in Europe directing them to inform the governments to which they are accredited that he is called to Pekin b ythe empress to act as intermediary between China and the powers to negotiate a settlement of the points at issue; and he instructs them to beg the powers to facilitate his mission by ceasing to send troops to China.

Sheng, director general of telegrams, wires from Shang Hai to the Chinese legations in Europe that the foreign legations in Pekin are safe.

It is reported that the British government will immediately send 1,500 marines to China and, possibly, according to some of the morning papers, 10,000 of the regulars now with Lord Roberts.

A special dispatch from Shang Hai dated Thursday says: "A prominent resident of Pekin received at Tien Tsin on June 15 reports that the soldiers were troublesome in Pekin, that a night attack on the legations was feared and that the advent of the relief force would be the signal for a general riot in Pekin.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED

New York, June 22.—Rev. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary society, in this city, received the following cablegram today:

"Che Foo, June 15.—Tien Tsin bombarded. Pekin very serious. Hopkins, Brown and King saved. Gunboat.

(Signed) "BROWN."

The three men mentioned are missionaries. Dr. Leonard infers from the fact that only those who were saved are cabled, the remaining twenty-four missionaries at Tien Tsin have been murdered by the Boxers. Among them are many women, including five in the Woman's Foreign Missionary society, and members of the Hayner, Pike and Hopkins and Brown families.

Mr. Brown is the Rev. F. Brown, of Tien Tsin. The others referred to are N. S. Hopkins, M. D., and the Rev. H. E. King. Dr. Hopkins is stationed at Tsun Hua and Mr. King at Pekin. Last week word was received that the Methodist missionaries at Tsun Hua had gone to Tien Tsin for safety. At the missionary society it is estimated that, including their wives and families, there are now thirty-seven Americans under the protection of the gunboat referred to.

Boston, June 22.—The missionary societies represented in Tien Tsin include the American Board. The concession, or place of residence of foreigners, is some two miles from the city. At present the only missionary board at Tien Tsin is Rev. J. H. Roberts, who is assisted by Mrs. F. D. Wilder. Rev. Roberts is a native of Hartford, Conn. He was graduated from Yale and began missionary work in 1887. His family is in this country. Other missionary societies represented in Tien Tsin are: The London Society and the China Inland Mission. The American Bible society, New York, is represented by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Gammon.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 22.—Dr. P. Walter Emens of this city, whose son, Walter Semens, represents the American Trading company in China, to day received the following cablegram, dated Tien Tsin, June 15:

"Situation growing worse. Pekin besieged. In danger of massacre.

(Signed) "WALTER SEMENS."

Nashville, Tenn., June 22.—The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian church today received a dispatch from Frank Price, dated Kashgg, China, June 21, stating that the mid-China stations were quiet. The mid-China stations are at Hang-Chow, Kansheng, Kink Yin, Sing Chang and Soo Chow, situated south of the Yang Tse Kiang river and for the most part on the grand canal.

RUMOR OF ENTRY INTO PEKIN

Brussiers, June 22.—The Petit Bleu states that a telegram was received yesterday by an important Brussels firm from China saying that Admiral Seymour's relieving force and the Russian column entered Pekin simultaneously. The legations were reported intact and all the Belgian residents are said to be safe.

BOMBARDMENT AND MASSACRE

Berlin, June 22.—According to a dispatch from Shang Hai, received here, Tien Tsin is being bombarded by Chinese regulars, and not by the Boxers.

Che Foo, June 22.—It is officially reported that the bombardment of Tien Tsin with large guns continues incessantly. The foreign concessions have nearly all been burned and the American consulate has been razed to the ground. The Russians are occupying the railroad station, but are hard pressed. Reinforcements are urgently needed. The casualties are heavy. The railroad is open from Tong Tu to Ching Yong Chun, half way to Taku.

London, June 22.—A special from Shang Hai says that it is reported from Japanese sources that 1,500 foreigners have been massacred at Hien Tsin.

BOMBARDED THREE DAYS

Berlin, June 22.—The commander of the German squadron at Taku has wired as follows to the government:

"A French officer who has arrived from Tien Tsing, which he left June 20, reports that for three days the city had been bombarded by the Chinese and that the troops of the foreign detachment were short of ammunition. The German cruiser Irene has arrived here with 240 marines, who with 280 English and 1,500 Russians, proceeded to the relief of Tien Tsin. The railway is working from Taku to within fifteen milometres of Tien Tsin."

WHAT THE POWERS WILL BE AT

Whether the powers interested in China will ultimately reach an agreement regarding concerted action, it seems to be certain, judging fromtheresultsofinvxestigations made today by the correspondent of the Associated Press that no such an agreement has yet been reached. The same series of questions was put successively to the German foreign office and to the Russian and French embassies. The German foreign officer said: "The powers just now are agreed as to these points only: The relief of Tien Tsin and Pekin, adequate satisfaction for the severe injuries European interests have sustained, and the establishment of guarantees against a repetition of such outrages. Beyond this the attitude of the powers will largely depend upon what has really hapaned in Pekin, which is still unknown to Europe."

The reply of the Russian ambassador, Count Osten-Sacken, was substantially the same as that of the German foreign office, except on two points. The ambassador said with much emphasis: "The intervention of the powers in China must, under no condition, be made a settlement by war of old scores with the Chinese government and it must embrace governmental re-organization. Especially it must not include a change in the head of the government. Even if the Chinese and the international armies come into collision these considerations must never be lost sight of."

The French ambassador, Marques de Noilles, expressed a different view. While substantially coinciding with the program of the German foreign office, he insisted that the removal of the empress dowager and her clique would be necessary to secure the permanent results which the powers desire.

The Washington government several days ago inquired through United States Ambassador White regarding the whereabouts and safety of a number of American missionaries located within the German sphere of influence in Shan Tung. Thus far the German government has been unable to furnish a satisfactory reply. The semi-official Berliner Post has a special dispatch from Rome asserting that the vatican has applied to the French government urgently entreating that larger reinforcements be sent for the protection of Christians in China. The reply of the Paris cabinet, according to this correspondent, is that the matter will be treated in harmony and solidarity with the other powers.

The Chinese embassy having received several anonymous letters threatening vengeance should the news of the murder of the German minister in Pekin, Baron von Kettler, prove to be true, it immediately applied to the Berlin police for protection and a number of men in plain clothing now patrol the precincts of the embassy night and day.

REINFORCEMENTS REPORTED

Calcutta, June 22.—Fourteen transports will convey troops from Indiato, China. All except six are already in port. The Nerbudda and Palamcotta will probably sail Sunday with the Seventh Bengal infantry.

Yokohama, June 22.—The Rurik sailed for Taku yesterday. The government has arranged to receive and treat the wounded of other powers. The Russian wounded have already arrived. Ships belonging to the standing squadron are assembling at Sasecho.

Washington, June 22.—The state department has received a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shang Hai, announcing the arrival there of two steel cruisers. No details are given. These vessels are supposedly British cruisers to protectthe town in the event of an attack from the outlying forts.

Shang Hai, June 22.—Owing to the absence of warships at Kiu Kiang Fu some apprehension is felt there of an uprising. The Merchants Steamship company have arranged to always keep one steamer in readiness. The British twin-screw cruiser Daphne has arrived here with ammunition. There are no signs of a disturbance. The American consul at Che Foo writes that the Nashville from Taku is bringing thirty-three Americans from Pei Tai Ho.

Rome, June 22.—A dispatch from Taku, dated yesterday (Thursday) says: "An international column consisting of British, Russian and Japanese troops left Taku this morning for Tien Tsin. An Italian detachment commanded by an ensign will remain here to guard the Italian flag, with which the flags of other powers has been hoisted over the forts. The detachment of Italian sailors which participated in the capture of teh forts suffered no loss. German reinforcements from Kiao Chou and British reinforcements from Hong Kong have arrived here."

LONDON NEWS FROM TIEN TSIN

London, June 22.—In the house of commons today Mr. Broderick, the under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, replying to a question, said the foreign office had no news from Pekin or Vice Admiral Seymour. He added that news by runner, June 18, from Tien Tsin, arriving at Taku, June 21, announced that several attacks had been made and repulsed. Continuing, Mr. Broderick said that on June 17 the Chinese shelled the foreign settlement, and the Chinese military college was attacked by a mixed force of 175 Austrians, British, Germans and Italians. They destroyed the guns and burned the college, which contained a considerable store of ammunition, and killed the defenders. The Russians, with their four heavy field guns, did excellent service. The British loss was one man killed and five wounded; the Germans had one man killed: the Italians had five men wounded, and the Russians had seven men killed and five wounded. During the night of June 17, the Chinese tried to seize the bridge of boats, but were repulsed with loss, including, it is reported, a Chinese general.

Rear Admiral Bruce, at Taku, telegraphed last night the further information that at Tien Tsin, June 20, fighting was proceeding and that reinforcements were required.

Mr. Broderick also said: "We have further heard from Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, last night and Chee Foo, this morning as follows: 'I am hoping Tien Tsin may be relieved tonight. No news from the commander-inchief. The Terrible landed this morning 382 officers and men of the Fusiliers.'"

In conclusion Mr. Broderick announced that he believed various other troops would arrive in a day or two, if they had not already landed, and that arrangement had been made by the government to supplement very considerably the force already ordered to China.

JOHN BULL IS SCARED UP

London, June 22.—Lord Salisbury presided this morning at a meeting of the cabinet, specially summoned to consider the far eastern crisis. Prior tothe meeting the French ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, and the Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, paid a lengthy visit to the officials of the foreign office and it is expected that important developments will be the outcome of the cabinet conference, as Lord Salisbury proceeded to Windsor after the meeting. The apprehensions as to the fate of the Europeans cut off at Tien Tsin have been sharpened by Admiral Kempff's message, which was the first definite announcement of the bombardment and destruction of the foreign concessions. But, in spite of Shang Hai's grim statement that the Chinese used forty-pounders, and that 1,500 foreigners were massacred, there is no reason to conclude that the foreign colony has been unable to protect itself. A Shang Hai dispatch reports that Tien Tsin was bombarded for two days, that the casualties were 100, that 5,000 international troops are there and that, now that the allied commanders at Taku are hastily pushing forward a relief column, it is hoped the worst apprehensions will soon be dispelled.

Another Shang Hai dispatch announces that all the members of the foreign community of Pei Tai Ho have arrived at Che Fu on board the Nashville, but they left all their possessions behind them.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Shang Hai under this afternoon's date, says five Chinese warships passed Woo Sung today and that officers of the British armed cruiser Undaunted visited the Chinese commanding officer and received an assurance that the ships were under orders to act against any Boxer rising.

The superintendent of foreign telegraphs has started for Che Foo to organize a service thence to Shang Hai.

It is understood the admiralty has received a dispatch from the British naval commander in Chinese waters on the subject of the heavy damage done to the foreign concessions at Tien Tsin, and the casualties of the international forces. This has not yet been published. The admiralty sent orders to Portsmouth and Plymouth this morning to hold detachments of marine artillery and infantry in instant readiness for service in China.

It is thought in some quarters that Li Hung Chang's failure to go to Pekin indicates that he is aware the situation is so bad that it is impossible for him to overcome the difficulties.

WASHINGTON SHARES THE ALARM

Washington, D. C., June 22.—(11 p. m.)—The only news from China laid before the cabinet today was a telegram to the secretary of the navy giving the movement of vessels in Chinese waters. The text of the message, however, was not made public. That the president and the members of the cabinet regard the situation in China as extremely critical is shown by the fact that the preliminary preparations are being made to send forward additional troops in case of need. A telegram will be sent to General MacArthur at Manila asking him how large a force can be spare should it become necessary to send them to China. No answer to this inquiry is expected before tomorrow, when instructions may be sent to have transports and troops in readiness in anticipation or orders to sail. It is said that it is not the purpose of the president to dispatch these additional troops at once except in the event that the situation becomes even more grave and critical than at present. The cablegram to MacArthur was a precautionary measure taken with a view to bein in readiness to meet any emergency.

The cabinet session was largely occupied by the postmaster general, who had just returned from Philadelphia, in telling the secretaries of the story of the convention.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Quartermaster General Ludington has received a cable message from Colonel Miller, quartermaster at Manila, saying that the transport Hancock, which had been unavoidably detained by continuance of storm, had sailed on the 19th instant for San Francisco, and that the transport Warren, which had been ordered south by the major general commanding, would sail from Manila for San Francisco on the 1st proximo. No mention was made of the transport Logan, but it is supposed that she will be ready to start from Manila on the 24th instant with the Ninth Infantry for Taku, as previously predicted by General MacArthur. It is understood that the movement of the regiment to Manila from Tarlac, Conception and other stations on the Manila, and Dagupan railway, has been delayed by the prevalence of severt storms in the interior.

THERE IS URGENCY AS TO TROOPS

Washington, D. C., June 22 (2:00 p. m.)—The administration is endeavoring to stimulate the dispatch of troops and naval reinforcements to China to meet the emergency at Tien Tsin. Reports that have been received over night at the navy department but which are temporarily withheld from publication, are, it is believed, confirmatory of the reports from Europe of the need of reinforcements for the international forces at Tien Tsin.

It is understood that low water in the Pei Ho river is preventing the naval vessels at Taku from going to the assistance of the small force at Tien Tsin and it is probable that no boat drawing more water than a torpedo boat can get that far up the river. In that case, the purpose of the navy department is navigating the gunboat Nashville and the old Monocacy to Taku has been defeated, for, even with their light draft it is improbable that they could ascend the Pei Ho as far as Tien Tsin during extreme low waterf. In this city the only recourse is in the use of troops and naval battalions afoot. The distance from Taku to Tien Tsin is about thirty miles, but the traveling is bad and if there is much opposition the journey might occupy several days. The emergency described in Admiral Kempff's dispatches has led the war department to make an effort to hurry forward the Ninth regiment from Luzon to Taku. It was reported by General MacArthur, upon the receipt of the original order to send these troops to China, that, owing to the break in railway communication between Tarlac, the headquarters of the Ninth, and Manila, and the prevalence in the harbor of a typhoon, it would probably not be possible for the troops to get away before the 24th instant. The war department is now determined that this movement shall be hastened, if possible to do so, and has instructed General MacArthur in such fashion as to warrant the belief here that the troops will be on their way to China not later than tomorrow evening, thus saving one or two days on the original calculation. There also is good reason to believe that the authorities will dispatch at least one other regiment from Manila to China with the least possible delay, in order that the United States may be in a better position to assist the allied forces in protecting the lives and property of foreigners.

The United States consulate at Tien Tsin, which late news advices report to have been destroyed, is situated far up on the Meadows road, which runs up from the Pei Ho directly through the center of the town. It is far removed from any of the other consulates and practically isolated from all other foreign buildings. This fact might explain the report of its destruction before the rest of the foreign consulates were molested. The Japanese and the German consulates are close together on the Meadows road, nearer the river. Away off by themselves farther up the Pei Ho stand the British and French buildings in close proximity to each other. The American consulate is, or was (as the case may be), one of the most imposing and substantial buildings in the town.

A recent census of Tien Tsin shows the foreign population to be about 1000 persons, including 110 Americans. Thus the report from Japanese sources that 1500 foreigners at Tien Tsin had been massacred, would seem to be untrue or grossly exaggerated in point of numbers. Every foreigner within the city's boundaries would have to be killed to bring the total up to anywhere that number.

FRANCE GIVES UP THE GRAB

Washington, D. C., June 22.—During this afternoon M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, visited the state department. These frequent visits to Secretary Hay of the ambassadors of nations interested in the Chinese situation fully illustrate the feverish anxiety with which every development in the situation is being watched. It may be regarded as an expression of the confidence repposed by Europe in the correct intentions of the United tSates.

The French government, in addition to those already recorded, has now signified its accession to the understanding that the movement in China is to be conducted in the common interest; for the protection of the lives and interests of foreigners in China and not for any national gain.

"ARE WE AT WAR WITH CHINA?"

It turned out during the day that the warships which have arrived at Shang Hai are three Armstrong built cruisers. Not much apprehension is felt on account of the appearance of these vessels at Shang Hai, for the officials believe that there is no longer doubt as to the good intentions of the Chinese navy. It is only as to the Chinese army that doubts exist, and the administration officials are exasperated at the peculiar omission from every official message of any statement which would clear up the doubt as to whether or not the Chinese army, as well as the Boxers, are opposing the relief column, and, if the former, then whether the troops are rebels or are acting under orders from the Chinese government. This point is of the utmost importance, for upon it depends the attitude to be assumed by the United States towards China, and by that test must be determined the question, "Are we at war with China?" The state department still holds to a negative view, and it has received recently a powerful support in its position by the attitude assumed by the various European chancelleries. Without exception the European advices to the department indicate that the governments there do not regard the developments in China as warranting the assumption that a state of war exists. The general disposition is to avoid the application to China of the same rules that govern intercourse between highly civilized nations, and even if there have been infractions of those rules by the Pekin government, providing it shows readiness to make amends and do what is necessary to safeguard foreign life and property in China it is likely that that government will be dealt with leniently in the common interest and to prevent a dismemberment of China.

Just at the close of the day a long message was dispatched by the navy department to Admiral Remey, at Manila, supposed to be in execution of the cabinet's decision to strengthen the United States forces at Taku. Nothing was made public respecting the communication received earlier in the day from the east, but in view of the reported arrival of the gunboat Nashville at Che Foo it is assumed that the message relates to the movements of that vessel.

MR. WU HAS BETTER NEWS

Washington, June 22.—Reassuring advices regarding the condition of affairs in Central China have come to Minister Wu of the Chinese legation here. The viceroy of the provinces of Hanan and Hupe has sent a cablegram saying that peace and order prevails in that section of the country. At the same time some apprehension is felt that any attempt by foreign warships to ascend the Yang Tse Kiang river for the protection of foreigners in those provinces may excite the natives and arouse their suspicions. Such an intimation was conveyed in the viceroy's dispatch.

Mr. Wu communicated the contents of the cablegram to Secretary Hay when he called at the state department today. The minister is still without any advice touching affairs in north China and expressed a disinclination to discuss what may be the condition of affairs in Pekin. Contenting himself with an expression that many of the reports regarding conditions in China, and particularly at Tien Tsin, are wilful misrepresentations, designed to injure the Chinese in the eyes of the world, the minister is awaiting with absorbing interest some definite information.

"How absurd the statement that 1,500 foreigners in Tien Tsin had been killed," he said in a tone of disgust. "Why, there are not as many foreigners as that in the city. When I was there several years ago their number did not exceed several hundred. No, I am sure those reports must be all wrong. Nor do I understand the statements regarding the bombardment of the city, or by whom it is being done. We must wait some definite news before arriving at a conclusion as to the exact state of affairs. Another report I have seen published is incomprehensible to me. I refer to the story saying that the foreign forces attacked the Chinese military school at Tien Tsin. Now what did they want to do that for? The students there probably have nothing more than a few small arms and I don't see what would be accomplished by destroying the place."

ALL SIBERIAN TROOPS

London, June 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says: "The Russian minister of war, General Kourpatkin, yesterday ordered a mobilization of all the Siberian regiments in the line.

SIEGE OF TIEN TSIN FOREIGNERS

London, June 22.—A special dispatch from Shang Hai, dated yesterday, says: "Intelligence has been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville that the foreign quarter at Tien Tsin was bombarded Tuesday by Generals, Nieh, Tung Fuh Siang, Krand Su and Yuan Shu Kai. The result of the fighting is not known. The foreign residents are confined to a restricted district, and as food and water are scarce, they have suffered greatly. The Ton Shan mines at Pieh Ta Ho were abandoned by the soldiers, and rioters flooded the mines and ruined the machinery."

THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP

London, June 22.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express says that the Rusian minister of the interior, M. Sipiaguine, has issued the following instructions for the guidance of newspapers in dealing with the far eastern situation:

"First—No reference to the movement of Rusisan troops or warships.

"Second—Papers must bear in mind that the czar is actuated only by a desire to maintain peace and good will among the nation.

"Third—No gossip about difference among the pawers that would be displeasing to the government.

"Fourth—No criticism of Rusisan diplomacy or of military or naval strategy.

"Fifth—Editorial writes should recollect that Rusia is predestined to predominate in China.

"Sixth—Comparisons may be made between Russian and foreign troops and seamen when unfavorable to foreigners."

RUSSIA SHOWS HER TEETH

St. Petersburg, June 22.—The view expressed by both the press and politicians here is that Russian should make common cause with the other powers in meeting the common danger in China. It is pointed out, however, that when once the time arrives to settle the Chinese question, Russia must regard her true interests, which differ greatly from those of the other powers and prevent her more particularly from definitely embarking in hostilities afainst the vast Chinese empire, her neighbor. This is also understood to be the government view of the situation.

LI HUNG CHANG'S REMEDY

Hong Kong, June 21.—Li Hung Chang, who was interviewed in Canton yesterday, said he would leave for Pekin on June 25, in obedience to an order from the empress to suppress the Boxers and to make peace with the powers. He endorsed the opinion that he was the only man in China capable of coping with the situation. He said he believed the Boxers to be a "rabble led away by fanaticism and the anti-Christian feelings," but he also declared that the native Christian leaders were much to blame. He asserted that he did not regard the Boxers as a political society, that in his opinion the empress had been misled and misinformed. Prince Li said he had been officially informed that the Taku forts fired upon the allied fleet because the admirals sent an ultimatum calling for the removal of the soldiers. He does not interpret that action as a declaration of war and he has not received any instructions to the effect that war has been declared. His remedy for the situation is to decapitate the leaders of the Boxers, to send their ignorant followers home and to make peace with the powers.

MARK HANNA AGAIN CHAIRMAN

Conference With National Campaign Leaders Before Adjourning.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.—At a post convention meeting of the national Republican committee, Senator Hanna was re-elected national committeeman.

Philadelphia, June 22.—Chairman Hanna today held a conference with Joseph H. Manly of Maine, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Senator Scott of West Virginia, National Committeeman Richard C. Kerens of Missouri, General Grosvenor of Ohio and several other members of the national committee. While unofficial, the meeting was said to be for a general settling up of the accounts of the committee and other matters that required attention before the committee finally adjourned. There was also some discussion among the members with relation to the work of the new executive committee, which was named by Chairman Hanna last night. Mayor Ashbridge visited Senator Hanna and was highly complimented by the national chairman for Philadelphia's part in the success of the convention.

BOARD OF TRADE IS WINNER

In a Contest at Chicago Against the Western Union.

Chicago, June 22.—By order of Judge Tuley, the Western Union Telegraph company has been ousted for its position as collector of the daily market quotations on the floor of the board of trade and that body today commenced to collect its own quotations and transmit them to the telegraph companies. The right to collect the quotations has been regarded by the board of trade as an important step in the contest over the cutting off of the ticker service from bucket shops. No change, however, will be made in the manner of distributing the quotations until the matter has been finally passed upon by the courts.

Price, McCormick & Co.'s Assets

New York, June 22.—The schedules in the assignments of Price, McCormick & Co., bankers and brokers, were filed today in the supreme court. They show: Liabilities, $12,987,331; nominal assets, $24,100,962; actual assets, $12,650,321.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 22.—John Chapman and Ivor Lawson broke the one-mile tandem competition world's record on the Salt Palace track tonight, making the distance in 1:58.

TWO-THIRDS IS KILLED

Oliver Dalrymple's Wheat Crop Estimate.

PLOWS IN THE FIELD

Preparing the Ground for the Next Crop

THIS ONE BEING RUINED

Expert Snow Says the Dakotas and Minnesota Will Produce 75,000,000 Against 200,000,000.

Duluth, Minn., June 22.—Oliver Dalrymple, the big wheat grower of North Dakota, writes his son here as follows: "Ten days ago I wrote you one-third of the spring wheat crop had been destroyed by drouth. I now am of the opinion that two-thirds of the crop is killed beyond redemption. The Grandin farm is running sixty plows in the wheat fields. I shall start plows tomorrow, and nearly all spring wheat farmers will be plowing under wheat next week unless heavy rains come."

Chicago, June 22.—The Times-Herald tomorrow will publish a crop report, prepared by Snow, the crop expert, who has just completed a two weeks' trip through the states of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. He declares the situation a national calamity and claims the wheat failure the worst ever known. He estimates the Dakotas are promising only 20,000,000 bushels each and Minnesota about 35,000,000, a total of 75,000,000 against 200,000,000 last year and 225,000,000 in 1898.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, June 23, 1900.

Weather for Wichita Today:
Fair; warm; south winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages.

1. Northwestern Wheat Crop
China Situation Worse Again
Bryan on Insular Problems

2. Flynn at Blackwell the 4th
Mining District Organized
Additional Local News

3. Wichita Livestock Markets
Review of the Grain Markets
Wall Street Stock Circular
City in Brief

5. Awful Tragedy at El Dorado
For Roosevelt Ratification

6. Talk of Macadamizing Waco
Campbell Gaining Friends
Called Him a Liar

8. Weekly Review of Trade
Glass at Pittsburg, Pa.

BRYAN DO SETTLE IT

Snaps What He Fondly Imagines are Epigrams

AT THE INSULAR PROBLEM

Filipinos Had the Same Rights as the Cubans.

WAR HAD NEVER OCCURRED

Had Bacon's Resolution Been Passed to Anticipate It, and, After, Would Have Stopped It.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 22.—The Sentinel prints a letter addressed to it by Colonel William Jennings Bryan in which he expresses his views upon the relations of the Filipinos and the Cubans and their rights. It is as follows:

"I believe that the rights of the Filipinos and the rights of the Cubans are identical. The recognition of the rights of the Cubans by resolution did not create these rights. They existed before. If the Filipinos have a right to their independence the fact that they fought for it does not justify us in carrying on a war of conquest. It is no more humiliating for a nation to recognize the rights of an opponent than for an individual to do so.

"We would have had the same trouble in Cuba if we had treated the Cubans the same as we have the Filipinos. We would have had no trouble in the Philippine islands if we had treated the Filipinos as we have treated the Cubans. If we are going to give the Filipinos their independence we ought to say so at once and thus avoid further bloodshed.

"How can we justify the sacrifice of American soldiers and the killing of Filipinos merely to show that we can whip them?

"The Bacon resolution received the support of nearly every Democratic senator and was adopted by a Democratic caucus in the house. This resolution promised independence. If it had been accepted and acted upon when it was first introduced there would have been no Filipino war. If it had been adopted at the time the vote was taken it would have stopped the war. Very truly yours,

"W. J. BRYAN."

Milwaukee, Wis., June 21.—A Sentinel special from Minocqua, Wis., says: "Col. W. J. Bryan and party left this evening for Lincoln, Neb., where they will remain until after the Democratic national convention. Mr. Bryan expressed himself as greatly pleased with his outing.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 22.—William S. Jennings, a first cousin of William Jennings Bryan, was nominated for governor today by the Democratic state convention. There were four candidates for the nomination, and although Jennings had the greatest strength from the first, his nomination was not effected until the forty-third ballot, when the other candidates withdrew and his nomination was made unanimous amid a scene of wild enthusiasm. Mr. Jennings is a native of Illinois, but removed to Florida in 1886. He is 37 years old.

KRUGER'S TERMS FOR PEACE

Mainly He Wants to Stay in His Own Country—Recent Operations.

Lourenzo Marques, June 22.—President Kruger's principal condition for immediate peace is that he be allowed to stay in the country. There are 1,500 British sick and wounded at Pretoria. Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal state secretary, and her family, who arrived here en route for Europe, had so little money that the Dutch consul purchased second-class steamship tickets for them.

Kaatchbosh, June 22.—General Dundonald, with the Third cavalry brigade, occupied Standerton today with out opposition. The burghers left yesterday, after having blown up the railroad bridge and doing other damage. The infantry marched 22 miles today and camped at Kaatchbosh Spruit tonight.

London, June 23—2:35 a. m.—General Steyn's forces in the Orange River Colony are for the time drawing most of the attention of Lord Roberts, rather to the neglect of Commandant General Louis Botha and President Kruger. The severance between the Transvaal and the Orange River colony was completed yesterday, as Lord Roberts said it would be, by the arrival of General Buller's advance guard, under Lord Dundonald, at Standerton. The wide net ground too 4,000 or 5,000 men under General Steyn will now contract. Adroit maneuvering and brisk fighting are likely to take place, because until all resistance south of the Vaal is at an end, the British line of connections will not be safe.

President Kruger's sons, who surrendered to General Baden-Powell, are back on their farms and working peacefully. General Baden-Powell rode whp only 90 men from Mafeking and he made the last section of his ride to Pretoria with only 25. Lord Roberts met him in the outskirts of town and escorted him to the presidency.

HAMILTON TO JOIN BULLER

London, June 22.—Lord Roberts reports that General Ian Hamilton reached the Springs yesterday enroute for Heidelberg to join hands with General Buller, who is expected to reach Standerton tomorrow. Otherwise there is no news of importance from South Africa. The dispatch of Lord Roberts in full is as follows:

"Pretoria, June 22.—Ian Hamilton's column reached the Springs yesterday enroute to Heidelberg, where they will join hands with Buller's troops, who reached Paardekop yesterday, and will be at Standerton tomorrow, thus opening up communication between Pretoria and Natal and preventing any joint action between the Transvaalers and the people of the Orange River colony. Baden Powell reports from Rustenburg that he found the leading Boers very pacific and cordial on his return journey home. Commandant Steyn and two actively hostile field cornets had been captured during his absence. Lord Edward Cecil, the administrator of the Rustenburg district, has to date collected 1,000 rifles. The commissioner at Kroonstad reports that 90 rifles have been handed in at Winburg.

Washington, June 22.—Charles H. Lichman of New Jersey, has been appointed a member of the industrial commission, vice M. D. Ratchford resigned.