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SEYMOUR SAFE

SUCCORED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN BLUE JACKETS.

Found Surrounded by a Horde of Chinese, Who Had Harassed Him for Many Days.

BRISK FIGHT WITH BOXERS

WHO WERE DRIVEN OFF BY THE RELIEVING FORCE OF MARINES.

The Admiral and His Wounded, Numbering Two Hundred, Escorted Back to the City of Tien-Tsin.

ADVANCE ON PEKING BEGUN

LARGE FORCE OF INTERNATIONALS MOVING ON THE CAPITAL.

Tien-Tsin Again Attacked by Chinese and the Foreign Settlement Bombarded with Vigor.

NO NEWS OF THE LEGATIONERS

UNCONFIRMED RUMORS LOCATING THEM AT VARIOUS PLACES.

Announcement Made in the British Parliament that the Whereabouts of the Ministers Is Unknown.

LONDON, June 29, 4 a. m.—The most important advices received from China in the past twenty-four hours were dispatches announcing the relief of Admiral Seymour. The first news came from Che-Foo, via Shanghai. Confirmatory dispatches were received here later from St. Petersburg and Berlin. No definite news has yet been received as to the whereabouts of the legationers, who are said to have left Peking and were reported to be with Admiral Seymour. It is believed, however, they are still in Peking. The casualties of the international force attacking Tien-Tsin were:

	Killed.	Wounded.
American	3	2
British	2	1
Germans	15	27
Russians	10	37

The gunfire of the Americans and British is described as "beautiful." After the relieving force pushed on to relieve Admiral Seymour Chinese regulars, under General Nieh, says a dispatch from Shanghai, again attacked Tien-Tsin fiercely and bombarded the foreign settlement with a terrible fire.

Colonel Dorward, British, commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour. American marines participated in the achievement. The admiral was found intrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the relieving column after a brisk fight. His men had made a brilliant resistance, never failing in courage for fifteen days of continuous fighting. During ten days the men were on quarter rations. They started with provisions for ten days and they could have held out a day or two longer. The column was a few miles beyond Lofa. Deeming it hopeless to attempt to break through the hordes, Admiral Seymour essayed a night retreat toward Tien-Tsin, but he came into collision with a strong force of Chinese arriving from the northwest and could neither advance nor retreat. There was nothing to do but to intrench and to stand siege. He vainly attempted heliographic communication.

STORIES TOLD BY CHINESE.

Seymour's men caught several Chinese who said the legations had been burned and the ministers killed. Others said the ministers had been imprisoned. The Chinese displayed fanatical courage in the attack. Four thousand Russians left Tien-Tsin four days after Admiral Seymour, but they never got in touch with him.

Railway communication from Taku to Tien-Tsin has been restored and the force is advancing toward Peking. Fighting was in progress on Wednesday in the vicinity of Tse-Chi-Lin. Large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the Peking relieving column. Twenty thousand troops of all arms, largely Japanese, have now been landed.

The fate of the members of the legations is still a mystery. If they are alive and unharmed at Peking the Chinese government deserves some credit, Shanghai correspondents think, for restraining the fanatical mob.

As was the case on the occasion of the relief of Tien-Tsin, the Associated Press was able to give the Foreign Office, the Admiralty and the Queen the first news of the rescue of Vice Admiral Seymour. The officials were greatly relieved when this information was conveyed to them and expressed their hearty appreciation at the communication of the important and welcome tidings. At the same time it was recognized that the advices of the Associated Press from Che-Foo also added to the anxieties regarding the fate of the legationers and foreigners of Peking, who, it was hoped, might be with Seymour. The world again has to depend upon rumor in regard to the fate of the supposed exiles from the Chinese capital. It is generally accepted that they have been compelled to leave Peking, but whether coastwards, under a Chinese guard, or as hostages towards the possible new capital, their plight must excite the gravest anxiety, as, even if they are in the care of a Chinese escort, this is hardly considered a good guarantee of the safety of "foreign devils" in a country swarming with their most virulent enemies.

STILL AT PEKING.

A telegram from Jardine, Mattheson & Co., dated Shanghai, yesterday afternoon, suggests that the ministers are still at Peking, but admits that there is no news from the capital. The telegram adds: "Seymour arrived at Tien-Tsin with 312 of his force wounded, besides sixty-two killed. The damage done to Tien-Tsin has been much exaggerated. Shanghai is quiet."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring at 9:05 p. m. yesterday, says: "It is reported on good Chinese authority that the government, alarmed by the foreign military preparations, has issued an edict ordering the peremptory suppression of the Boxers and announcing a decision to protect the legations at all hazards."

However this may be, the British consulate at Shanghai received definite information yesterday, the Daily Express correspondent says, that, while solemnly promising complete abstention from warlike preparations, the Chinese are mounting several new six-inch guns at the Woo-Sung forts.

Three British warships have sailed from Hong-Kong to reinforce the allied squadron at Shanghai. The southern provinces are sending troops toward Peking and the exodus of Chinese of all classes from Shanghai continues at the rate of from 10,000 to 15,000 a day.

Russian prestige has been injured during the recent fighting, and an anti-Russian rising in the Liao-Tong peninsula, Russian Manchuria, is predicted.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times a dispatch from Shan-Tung says that Governor Yuan Shik Kai maintains cordial relations with the foreigners and has sent numerous couriers to Peking, but none of them has returned.

Other dispatches from Shanghai reiterate the announcement of the massacre of native Christians in the inland districts, which rival the Armenian horrors. The officials at the places watched by gunboats make a show of protecting the missionaries, but there is not even a pretense of protection for the converts in the interior, who have been butchered by wholesale.

IMPERIAL PALACE BURNED.

An imperial decree published in Shanghai yesterday (Thursday), says a correspondent of the Daily Express, asserts that the imperial palace in Peking was burned on June 16 and that the attack on the palace was made by revolting Chinese troops.

Admiral Bruce, in command of the British forces at Taku, reports to the British Admiralty the following casualties: At Taku, June 24, one seaman wounded; at Tien-Tsin, up to forenoon, June 23, four seamen killed and Lieutenants Stirling, Powell and Wright, Commander Beatty and forty-four midshipmen and seamen wounded."

A Che-Foo dispatch says: "The American mission at Wuh-Si-En, Shan-Tung province, has been destroyed. The missionaries escaped. The governer has notified foreigners inland that he is unable to protect them."

At Shanghai it is asserted that Liu, the viceroy of Nan-Kin, has received instructions from Peking to inform the foreign consuls here immediately that the legations at Peking "have been arranging peace terms."

A representative of the Associated Press was informed at the Foreign Office last evening that the viceroy of Nan-Kin had telegraphed to the British consul general at Shanghai that he had received, June 25, an imperial rescript, as follows: "The foreign legations at Peking continue, as usual, to receive every protection from the imperial government." On the other hand, the officials of the Chinese embassy say they have reason to believe the foreign ministers at Peking were given their passports June 19. The Foreign Office is much concerned at the latter report and hopes it will not be confirmed, as it would be an unexpectedly adverse development, which would possibly mean a declaration of war.

The Daily News of Shanghai has a dispatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, dated June 17, saying: "The railway terminus, which is eight miles north of Tien-Tsin, is destroyed. Captain Bailey wishes it published that it is due to the Russians that any one is alive at Tien-Tsin. The American consul telegraphs that the American mission at Wei-Hai-Wei has been completely destroyed."

RELIEF OF SEYMOUR.

First Report Was Received from Che-Foo by Way of Shanghai.

CHE-FOO, June 28, via Shanghai, Noon.—Admiral Seymour's expedition has been relieved, having failed to connect with Peking. There is no news from Peking. The Russian colonel, Schtelle, commanding the combined forces of 10,000 men, is supposed to be proceeding to Peking. Admiral Seymour's expedition is returning to Tien-Tsin. His force has suffered greatly. It is estimated that from 40,000 to 60,000 Chinese troops are now before Peking. Boxers from all sections of the country are swarming there.

Ministers with the Landing Force.

BERLIN, June 28.—The commander of the German squadron at Taku telegraphs under date of June 26 as follows: "The foreign ministers are with the landing force." According to reports of Christians, it is added, fighting continued at Tien-Tsin June 25, the fortified arsenal outside the town being still in possession of the Chinese.

The German commander at Taku reports that in the relief of Tien-Tsin the Germans lost Lieutenant Fredrich and ten men killed and had twenty men wounded. The fight lasted eight hours.

Brought Back Two Hundred Wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The minister of war has received the following from Admiral Alexieff, dated Port Arthur, June 27: "During the night of June 25 a detachment of four companies of Russians, Col. Schivensky commanding, and the same number of foreigners went to the relief of Admiral Seymour and brought 200 of his wounded to Tien-Tsin."

All Well at Tien-Tsin.

SHANGHAI, June 28.—Vice Admiral Seymour has reached Tien-Tsin, where all are well. There have been few foreign casualties.

NO NEWS FROM MINISTERS.

Announcements by Broderick and Salisbury in the British Parliament.

LONDON, June 28.—The parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, William St. John Broderick, in the House of Commons to-day said the latest news received by the government was contained in a dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated June 24, from which it appeared that Vice Admiral Seymour sent word that he had seized a small arsenal north of Tien-Tsin, where he was being bombarded by a large number of guns and had lost forty men killed and seventy

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

WITH A HURRAH

NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION NAMES ITS CANDIDATES.

J. G. Woolley, of Illinois, for President, and H. B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, for Vice President.

BOTH ON THE FIRST BALLOT

MR. WOOLLEY RECEIVES 380 VOTES AND REV. DR. SWALLOW 320.

Metcalf Gets 349 for Second Place, Thomas R. Carskadon 132 and Rev. E. L. Eaton 113.

INDIANIANS AGAINST WINNERS

NEARLY ALL WERE FOR SWALLOW AND THE WEST VIRGINIAN.

Collection of $7,000 Taken for Campaign Purposes—Several Enthusiastic Demonstrations.

For President.....JOHN G. WOOLLEY
For Vice President..HENRY B. METCALF

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Prohibition national convention adjourned sine die to-day, after having placed in nomination for President John G. Woolliey, of Illinois, and for Vice President Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island. The nominations in each instance were made on the first ballot. Only two candidates for the presidential nomination were ballotted for—Mr. Woolley and Rev. Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, Hale Johnson, of Illinois, withdawing his name at the last moment and throwing his strength to Mr. Woolley. This undoubtedly had a great effect on the result, as the convention earlier in the day had been nearly stampeded for Swallow by an eloquent speech by Homer L. Castle, of Pittsburg, and had the friends of the Pennsylvania clergyman forced a ballot at that time the result might have been different. For Vice President three candidates were balloted for—H. B. Metcalf, Thomas R. Carskadon, of West Virginia, and Rev. E. L. Eaton, of Iowa—Mr. Metcalf receiving an overwhelming majority of the votes cast. Immediately after the announcement of the result of the ballot for the presidential nomination Dr. Swallow was proposed as the vice-presidential nominee. The convention went wild over the suggestion, but Dr. Swallow, after a hurried conference with the Pennsylvania delegation, refused to accept the nomination.

During to-day's session Chairman Stewart, of the national committee, called for contributions for the campaign and over $7,000 was realized in a few minutes.

NOMINATING SPEECHES.

Nominations for the presidency were in order when the convention opened to-day, but were postponed for a short time, and Colonel Brewer, of the Salvation Army, was introduced. He made an eloquent plea for the cause of prohibition and was enthusiastically cheered when he took his seat.

"The roll of States will now be called for nominations for President," announced Chairman Wolfenbarger.

"Arkansas yields to Illinois," cried the lone woman delegate from that State.

"Illinois has two candidates for the presidency," shouted a delegate. Amid much applause National Chairman Oliver W. Stewart was recognized to place John G. Woolley in nomination. The announcement of Woolley's name by Mr. Stewart was the signal for the indulgence in a little horseplay of politics by the delegates. Graybearded old delegates, as well as the younger men, cheered, shouted, waved flags and handkerchiefs, and when Mr. Stewart concluded apparently half the delegates arose and cheered wildly.

George W. Gere, of Illinois, then took the platform to nominate Hale Johnson. He said: "I have the honor to name to you to-day the grandest man in the Prohibition party in the world [applause], except Oliver W. Stewart and myself. [Laughter.] He was born in Indiana in 1847. He could not help it. He is wiser than Solomon. He married only one wife. He was a soldier. So were his father and his grandfather. So is his son. So, delegates, his war record is clear. In 1875 he became a lawyer—an honest lawyer. [Laughter.] Not only must we have a man of ability, but we must have a man of business affairs and constitutional ability, so he can call down the attorney general when he nullifies the canteen law. For years he has been a fighter in the ranks of prohibition, for God and home and native land. He is a courageous Christian citizen, as grand a man as lives beneath the sun, is Hale Johnson." [Great applause.]

"California yields to Pennsylvania," came the announcement from that State.

Homer L. Castle, of Pittsburg, pale and slender, took the platform amid the applause of the friends of Dr. Swallow, to nominate the Pennsylvanian.

A SWALLOW DEMONSTRATION.

"Get on the table!" yelled some delegate in the rear of the hall. "If you can't see me you'll hear me," retorted Mr. Castle, and the delegates did, for his speech aroused an uproar. Mr. Castle's fierce denunciation of former Senator Quay was received with delight by the delegates. As Mr. Castle concluded the most striking demonstration of the day occurred. Every delegate in the Pennsylvania section, with his hands full of gaily-colored pampas plumes, or with large pictures of Dr. Swallow, jumped to his feet shouting wildly, while in other sections of the hall delegates blew horns and waved the state banners. The demonstrations continued for several minutes and apparently came near stampeding the convention. A motion to adjourn was made, and, though apparently howled down, the chair ruled that the motion had carried. A storm of protests arose and an appeal from the chair's decision was sustained by an overwhelming vote. The roll call of States was then concluded, no further nominations being made. After seconding speeches had been made the convention took a recess for an hour.

Seconding speeches were resumed at the afternoon session, representatives of nearly every State delegation taking the platform in support of some one of the three candidates. It was nearly 4 o'clock when the roll call of States was completed and the convention was ready to ballot.

Hale Johnson, of Illinois, then took the platform. In a brief speech he thanked his friends for their support and then withdrew his name as a candidate.

Amid considerable fusion the balloting then began. The vote was very close throughout, but with Woolley slightly in the lead. It was not until the last State had been called, however, that Mr. Woolley's nomination was assured. When the result was announced—"Woolley, 380; Swallow, 320"—a perfect tempest of cheering ensued and it was not until Chairman Dickie had almost splintered the table with his gavel in his endeavors to restore order that quiet was finally restored. The nomination, amid renewed cheers, was made unanimous. The Indiana delegates gave 7 votes to Woolley and 26 to Swallow.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, then secured the floor. "It would make the ticket the strongest we ever had," he shouted, "to nominate S. C. Swallow for Vice President." This started the convention again. Hats, canes, umbrellas, fans, pampas plumes and everything but chairs filled the air, while the delegates, already hoarse from shouting, lost their voices in a long-continued roar of "Woolley! Swallow!" "Woolley! Swallow!"

Somebody started "America" and the delegates and spectators joined with thunderous accord in the words of the anthem.

Meanwhile the Pennsylvania delegation retired to consider whether or not to accept second place on the ticket for Dr. Swallow. After a brief conference the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation announced that Dr. Swallow would not accept the nomination.

The roll of States was then called for nominations for the vice presidency. A. H. Morrill, of Massachusetts, placed Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, in nomination. The delegates, tired out and impatient under six hours' speechmaking, were evidently anxious to bring things to a conclusion, but a motion to suspend the rules and nominate Metcalf by acclamation was lost by a close vote. Dr. E. L. Eaton, of Des Moines, Ia., Thomas R. Carskadon, of West Virginia, and James A. Tate, of Tennessee, also were placed in nomination. Mr. Tate, however, withdrew his name.

The roll was then called. The result was an overwhelming vote in favor of Metcalf. The vote was as follows: Total vote cast, 594; Metcalf, 349; Carskadon, 132; Eaton, 113. The Indiana delegates cast all their votes—33—for Carskadon.

A motion by Dr. Eaton to make the nomination unanimous was seconded by Mr. Carskadon, carried, and, after resolutions of thanks had been passed and a committee appointed to formally notify the candidates of their nomination, the convention at 6 o'clock adjourned sine die.

A mass meeting of Prohibitionists was held in the armory to-night, at which a number of speeches were made, including short addresses by Mr. Woolley and Mr. Metcalf.

The Candidates.

John G. Woolley, candidate for President, is descended in the direct line from Emanuel Woolley, an English Quaker and friend of George Fox, who came to New England in 1653 and later became a large land owner in New Jersey, which is still the family seat. Dr. Woolley was born at Collinsville, O., Feb. 15, 1850. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1871, practiced law in Paris, Ill., Minneapolis and New York until 1888, when he became a Prohibitionist, and from accepting occasional invitations to speak upon the subject of the liquor traffic drifted out of practice of his profession into the lecture field. He has resided in Chicago since 1892.

Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, nominee for Vice President, was born seventy-one years ago. He is president of the Providence County Savings Bank and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Church of Our Father in Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. Metcalf was formerly a Republican, but joined the Prohibition party several years ago and has been prominently identified with that party since. He has been the candidate of his party for Governor several times.

"YELLOW" PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Took Snapshot Pictures of Roosevelt's Children in Bathing.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Governor Roosevelt was indignant to-day, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, when he learned that a couple of newspaper photographers had been loitering about his place and taking surreptitious views of his children about the grounds and in bathing. "You may say as coming from me," said the Governor, "that I will not tolerate photographers coming here and taking pictures of my children while they are bathing. Furthermore, I will take legal steps, if necessary, to prohibit it and punish violators of this rule. I wish you would give all fair warning that I will not tolerate it. One newspaper sent a request for me to sit for a picture on horseback, and I consented, and it seemed satisfied with that. Shortly afterward, while my children were in bathing in the cove, two photographers—the newspaper one and another—crept out of the woods and without permission took snapshot pictures. That was not a nice thing for them to do, particularly after I had just done a favor in sitting myself for one of them."

The Governor said he intended to take the 6:50 train in the morning on his trip to Oklahoma, where he is going to attend the reunion of the Rough Riders. He expects to be absent a week or so.

SIOUX INDIAN'S DEATH.

He Succumbed to Canned Corn—Member of Cody's Show.

DANBURY, Conn., June 28.—Man-Afraid-of-a-Hawk, aged twenty-one, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, connected with Buffalo Bill's show, died at the Danbury Hospital to-night after a brief illness from inflammation of the stomach. Eagle Bear, another member, is also in a critical condition. A number of other attaches of the show were ill on their arrival here this morning, but with the exception of the two Indians none of the cases are serious. It is believed the men were made sick by eating canned corn.

FIGHT WITH NEGROES.

Kentucky Excursionists Driven Out of an Illinois Town.

METROPOLIS, Ill., June 28.—Last night a crowd of about fifty negroes from Paducah came to this place on a steamboat excursion and attempted to take the town. They were armed and half drunk. The police attacked them at the water's edge, in which over a hundred shots were fired. Three of the negroes were fatally wounded. The officers escaped uninjured.

NOT IN ACCORD

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED ON THE MONEY PLANK OF THEIR PLATFORM.

Indications Point to a Stormy Time at Kansas City When the National Convention Meets.

BRYAN STILL FOR SILVER

WANTS THE CHICAGO 16-TO-1 DECLARATION REAFFIRMED.

While Eastern Delegates Will Insist on Its Modification or Omission Altogether.

VIEWS OF JUDGE VAN WYCK

HE THINKS THE PEOPLE CAN BE GULLED BY PROMISES.

Gossip About Vice Presidential Candidates—Bryan to Keep Away from Kansas City July 4.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—Convention signs are apparent, but not very plentiful. No one in Kansas City talks about anything but the coming Democratic national convention, and it is evident that the gathering is to be the event in the history of the city. They are getting ready for the crowds, too, and intend to take care of all who may come, notwithstanding the doubts that have existed concerning the ability of the city to handle a great national gathering.

Among the convention signs are pictures of William J. Bryan, and the "peerless young leader of 1896" looks at one from many windows of the shops and hotels. Then there are the decorations which are being put up on the streets and about the rooms selected for headquarters of different state delegations. In the hotels the carpets are being covered with canvas, and dray load after dray load of cots and bedding are being carried into the hotels. The cot is a sure sign of a convention.

Over at the convention hall every effort is being made to complete the building by Wednesday morning, and the men in charge renew their promises that the convention will not be delayed a minute by reason of incomplete arrangements. To-night there is much more to do, but wherever a man can work he is employed, so that the prediction of the committee will no doubt be verified.

As to political news relating to the convention there is more coming into Kansas City than is being found or manufactured here. The few Democrats who have arrived read the interviews and reports of the leaders who are about to start for the convention or are on their way here, and this forms the basis of most of the gossip afloat. Of course the dispatches from Lincoln have the most interest, for everybody is anxious to know what Mr. Bryan is talking about and what the men say who will visit him.

There is a feeling that Mr. Bryan may come to Kansas City during the convention, and some of those now here think the great demonstration which would follow his appearance would carry enthusiasm all over the country and start the campaign off with a hurrah that would be beneficial. This is a matter which will be determined by Mr. Bryan and the leaders when they arrive.

There is the faintest intimation that there may be a contest over the platform. It is known that Mr. Bryan not only wants the Chicago platform reaffirmed, but that he also desires the 16-to-1 declaration reiterated as strongly as it was in the Nebraska state platform. There are other Democrats who think a strong reaffirmation of the Chicago platform in a few words and then to pass on to "imperialism," trusts and other new features will be sufficient. The latter course is advised as one tending to satisfy Eastern demands.

The fact that the nomination for first place is already beyond question naturally attracts more attention to the second place, and there is some speculation about the man who is to be the vice presidential candidate with Mr. Bryan. As was the case in Philadelphia, New York occupies the center of the stage. Quite a number of names have been suggested from that State, and one candidate—Mr. Sulzer—already has headquarters opened and some enthusiastic boomers on the ground. If Mr. Sulzer comes here after his visit to Lincoln with hopes high he will get a great many delegates outside of his own State. New York has not indorsed him, but he is said to have the friendship of Mr. Croker. However, there are those who will remember that hearty support on the part of the New York organization will indicate the desire of Mr. Croker.

No one here pretends to explain the talk about ex-Senator Hill, and Western Democrats say his announced intention of coming to Kansas City for the purpose of trying to secure a modification of the platform is sufficient to take him out of the vice presidential race. Mr. Hill, it was understood by men coming direct from Lincoln, was far from satisfactory to Mr. Bryan.

Other candidates are mentioned, including ex-Representative B. F. Shively, of Indiana, and there is some little talk about Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, who was nominated by the Populists with Bryan. There is no doubt about the earnestness of Mr. Towne and his friends. He has had quarters engaged and the silver Republicans will hold a convention simultaneously with the Democratic gathering. They and the Populists intend to impress on the delegates the ability of Mr. Towne as a vote getter and urge his nomination.

Bryan Will Not Attend.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 28.—If ex-Senator Murphy and Richard Croker, of New York, are coming to Lincoln, William J. Bryan has no private knowledge of the fact. He said this evening he knew nothing about their coming or of the visit of Congressman Sulzer, further than what he read in the newspapers. He declined to speculate on their probable mission or any action to be taken at Kansas City. Mr. Bryan today sat for the last photograph he will have taken this year. The demand for portraits of himself and family the past week has been enormous. Mr. Bryan gave his final answer to the Kansas City gentlemen who have been urging him to attend the convention. He positively refused to attend. His only visitor to-day from outside the State was Mr. McCraney, of Sacramento, Cal., who is on his way to the convention.

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S PLATFORM.

What Democrats Must Do to Make Their Party Triumphant.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of New York, late Democratic candidate for Governor of that State and now delegate at large to the national convention, reached here this afternoon en route to Kansas City. He was accompanied by Harry Walker, secretary of the aqueduct commission. They are stopping at the Planters' Hotel. In an interview Judge Van Wyck said: "I believe that Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky will return to the dear old homestead of Democracy and the New York delegation will earnestly urge the national Democracy by their course in the convention to aid the organized Democracy of New York to get back within the fold those who left us in 1896. To make Democracy triumphant we have only to convince the people that it will give:

"First—Honesty and economy in the administration of the government, national and State.

"Second—Taxation for the payment of the legitimate expenses and liabilities of the government and not for gratuities.

"Third—Repeal the laws lending the taxing power to monopolies giving them special privileges to the exclusion of the many.

"Fourth—Enactment of equitable tariff laws.

"Fifth—That quasi public corporations like railroads, gas and electric companies, in consideration of the rights acquired under the right of eminent domain, must be made to impartially subserve the interests of the public.

"Sixth—The general business of the country must be protected against the dangerous influence of monopolies fostered by unjust laws.

"Seventh—That such sure protection shall be extended to the property rights of all as will invite and deserve the confidence of the general business interests of the country.

"Eighth—The equitable restraint of such mammoth trusts which destroy competition, restricting the fields of employment and individual effort—making this a nation of servants.

"Ninth—That American citizens shall be treated justly and fairly in every part of American territory.

"Tenth—That our country shall keep clear of entangling alliances with all nations to the end that we may live in peace with all and shall not be involved in their controversies, in many cases the result of race prejudices of centuries."

SIXTEEN-TO-ONE SILVER.

Ex-Governor Stone Says It Is a Fixed Democratic Principle.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Ex-Governor William J. Stone, national committeeman from Missouri and vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, in an interview to-day said: "I have not discussed the platform or any of its provisions with prominent leaders of the party and do not know their views, but so far as the silver question is concerned I do not think it is important whether the platform contains a general reaffirmation of the Chicago platform or whether it contains a repetition of that platform. The free coinage of silver has been fixed as a Democratic principle. It was so established by the fight which culminated at Chicago in 1896. It was a real issue then and it became a cardinal Democratic doctrine. Now I see no reason why we should specifically repeat the free-coinage plank of the Chicago platform in order to prove to the country that we still adhere to it. Three planks in the Chicago platform were specially criticised by our enemies. They are the free silver, income tax and government by injunction declarations. Of these, of course, the silver plank was the most important. Now suppose the party at Kansas City adopts a resolution to this effect: 'We indorse and reaffirm in whole and in part the platform of our party adopted at Chicago in 1896.'"

Will Oppose a Free-Silver Plank.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—At a conference of Democratic leaders of this State held here yesterday, at which former Senator Gorman and Governor John W. Smith were present, the course of the Maryland delegation to the convention at Kansas City was discussed and to some extent mapped out. It was determined to make every proper effort to prevent the passage of 16-to-1 resolutions and to incorporate into the platform the plank on the currency question adopted by the late Democratic state convention in Maryland. No effort will be made to oppose the nomination of Bryan. Senator Gorman will not attend the convention and his place on the national committee will be filled during the preliminary arrangements by Col. L. Victor Baughman. There is some talk among the delegates of placing in nomination the name of Governor John Walter Smith for the vice presidency, but this has as yet assumed no definite shape. The delegation will leave here on Sunday afternoon by way of Chicago over the Pennsylvania and Burlington & Quincy systems.

Newlands Favors Towne.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 28.—Representative F. G. Newlands, of Nevada, a delegate to the Kansas City convention, who is spending a few days here, says he has not been officially advised that he is to second the nomination of William J. Bryan, who will probably be nominated by ex-Senator White, of California. In such an event, the honor of seconding the nomination, said Mr. Newlands, will come further east than Nevada. Regarding the nomination of ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, for the vice presidency, Mr. Newlands said: "The West admires Hill's courage and ability, but we don't think his sympathy with the platform that Bryan will be nominated on is strong enough to gain the support of that part of the country. Charles A. Towne, the Populist nominee for Vice President, is a favorite, and an able and logical orator."

Jones Will Manage Bryan.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, left here to-night for Kansas Cityy. It is learned on high authority that Mr. Jones will be Mr. Bryan's choice for re-election as chairman of the national committee. The senator's health is very much improved and his friends here believe he would accept the chairmanship again. He declined to talk for publication to-day, regarding the latter subject. He stated, however, that his relations with Mr. Bryan are entirely harmonious and that there has never been a jar between them.

Asked what city would probably be selected for Democratic campaign headquarters, Senator Jones said the campaign would likely be conducted from Chicago.

Campau Not a Candidate.

DETRIOT, June 28.—Daniel J. Campau to-day gave out a statement in which he reiterated his denial that he is not a candidate either for the vice presidential nomi-

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NOW A MYSTERY

NO ONE SEEMS TO KNOW WHERE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ARE.

Alleged Message from Li Hung Chang Saying They Were with Seymour Is Not Credited.

THE REPORT NOT CONFIRMED

THOUGH MINISTER WU IS CONFIDENT IT IS CORRECT.

Other Dispatches Received Intimating the Legationers Are Still in the Chinese Capital.

BRIEF MESSAGE FROM KEMPFF

SAYING THAT 12,000 FOREIGN TROOPS ARE NOW ASHORE.

But Containing No Mention of the Arrival of Mr. Conger with the Rescued Seymour Force.

CONFERENCE WITH M'KINLEY

MESSRS. FAIRBANKS, DAVIS AND HITT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

All of Opinion that a Special Session of Congress Is Improbable—Envoy from the Chinese Emperor.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The day's developments in Chinese affairs were meager, and the general opinion here is that the two messages received—one from Kempff and the other from Li Hung Chang—could not be accepted as settling the important question as to the fate of the foreign ministers at Peking and their families and attaches. Admiral Kempff's cablegram was dated Che-Foo, June 28. It read:

"About 12,000 foreign troops now ashore. Soldiers ordered should report at Taku instead of Che-Foo. Substituted Nashville for Yorktown at Che-Foo. Yorktown used as dispatch boat, being more suitable."

The secretary of the navy, by special instruction of the President, had been particular to cable Admiral Kempff several days ago to keep the Navy Department informed of everything that happened within the zone of disturbance in China, and it is believed that his omission to make any reference in his cablegram of this morning to the whereabouts of the ministers was based on the absence of any information on the subject at Taku, where the admiral is with his flagship, the Newark. And if any information could be had at Taku, only thirty miles down the river from Tien-Tsin, of the presence of the ministers in Admiral Seymour's column, but eight miles distant, then officials here cannot understand how any other government could have superior facilities, and so they felt justified in waiting for further advices before accepting the Chinese statements on that point as accurate. Minister Wu called at the State Department this afternoon and exhibited the following cablegram to Secretary Hay:

"Canton, June 28.—The legations' ministers having left Peking, are now twelve miles from Tien-Tsin, with Admiral Seymour. LI HUNG CHANG."

The minister explained that the cablegram reached him from the Chinese minister in London. He believes the dispatch to be accurate, but the State Department officials are inclined to doubt it as yet. Minister Wu could not explain away the points of variance between the viceroy's statements and the cable messages received from other sources. However, he pinned his faith to the accuracy of the message, and pointed out that it agreed closely with Admiral Kempff's message of yesterday, stating that the ministers were reported to be with Seymour.

A SUSPICIOUS PHASE.

The Navy Department has had further communication with Admiral Kempff in the shape of two messages, one touching the strength of the foreign forces ashore in China, and another which, the officials stated, had no bearing on the military situation, but in neither was there any mention of the ministers. One consideration which makes against the unreserved acceptance by the officials of the assurance of minor Chinese officials, including Li Hung Chang and Minister Wu, that a state of war does not exist, is the fact that Mr. Conger is not permitted to communicate with his own government by the same means employed by the Tsung-Li-Yamen in getting news to the outside world, leading to a suspicion that he is not at that perfect liberty which marks the existence of a state of peace. It is possible that the Chinese government may be able to offer a satisfactory explanation on this point, but at present the officials say that our future relations with China depend altogether on what Minister Conger has to say when he is finally brought again in touch with the State Department.

An explanation was had at the State Department to-day of the report from Shanghai that the consuls there were negotiating with the Chinese viceroys respecting the protection of the city. Because they were cut off from communication with Minister Conger, from whom they should receive instructions in normal conditions, the American consuls in China had been embarrassed in dealing with the local Chinese authorities by reason of the necessity of securing instructions from Washington at every point. Therefore Secretary Hay yesterday sent general instructions to all of the American consuls in China who could be reached by cable and wire, authorizing them to deal directly with the Chinese viceroys and taotis in framing measures for the protection of American lives and property. Shanghai has heretofore been made a neutral port during time of war by such agreements between the foreign consuls there and the Chinese officials, and it is probable that a similar arrangement will be made now. The only condition is that before withdrawing their naval forces from the treaty ports the foreign consuls must feel assured that the Chinese officials are not only willing but are perfectly able to