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slip of paper. Although he spoke clearly and distinctively, the crowd's impatience repeatedly interrupted him by cries of "Louder!" "Time!" "Vote!" He read steadily, however, and the tumult increased to such an excitement that Chairman Richardson was compelled to use his gavel.

South Carolina, from the floor, seconded the nomination of Stevenson.

Tennessee, also from the floor, Charles T. Cate making the speech, seconded the nomination of that "matchless leader of the New York Democracy, David B. Hill." This was greeted with a howl of applause. Jonathan Lane, of Texas, promised to be brief when he took the platform, and he kept his word, seconding the nomination of Stevenson.

Vermont followed suit, going also for Stevenson.

Washington, when called, yielded back to Idaho the time it had received from it, and Chairman Read, of the Idaho delegation, seconded the nomination of Lewis.

J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia, appealed to the delegates to vote for the man who would bring the greatest number of votes to the ticket, and that man, he declared, was Stevenson, of Illinois.

G. C. Cooper, of Wisconsin, spoke for Towne. His short speech was ably delivered and called forth much applause.

Wyoming, from the floor, seconded Stevenson.

Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, sprang upon his seat and announced that, despite the address of Mr. Cooper, Wisconsin would cast its vote for Stevenson.

John H. Wise, of Hawaii, from the floor, seconded the nomination of Hill.

New Mexico, from the floor, seconded the nomination of Stevenson.

J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, whose name had already been presented, was next recognized by Chairman Richardson. He expressed his thanks to the States of Washington and Idaho, which had championed his cause, and announced his withdrawal from the race.

STEVENSON NOMINATED.

Received 559 1-2 Votes, Hill 200 and Towne a Paltry 89 1-2.

The roll call for the first ballot then began. The announcement of Alabama that it had nineteen votes for Hill was received with a roar of applause.

"Four for Hill from Flarida!" called forth another yell of applause.

"Illinois!" shouted the clerk, and back came the cry, "Forty-eight for Stevenson!" and then the Stevenson enthusiasm was unbottled in good earnest and it rose higher still when Iowa and Kansas cast their full votes for him.

Louisiana was the next to go for Hill, her delegation giving him the entire vote of sixteen.

Michigan, which had all along strongly approved of Towne, gave him only five votes, the remainder going to Stevenson.

The shout of Missouri: "One for Hogg, of Texas," called forth loud laughter and applause.

New Jersey's twenty votes for Hill called forth another ripple of cheers, and then came "New York." The reply: "New York casts her entire seventy-two votes for the Hon. D. B. Hill," increased the ripple to a wave of applause.

"Pennsylvania's sixty-four votes for Stevenson," caused the adherents of the Illinois man to shout until the rafters rang.

The Hill people cheered wildly when Tennessee went solidly for the New York man, and the Stevenson people answered their cheer when Texas came to their man. Tennesse was up as soon as the vote from Hawaii had been announced and declared that it changed its vote to Stevenson. After that they all made a rush for the coming candidate.

The cheering while the first changes were being made was enthusiastic in the extreme rear. A procession was formed to march around the hall, but the long session that had preceded the nomination of Stevenson and the exciting scenes of yesterday had worn the delegates out and the parade was short in length and still shorter as to its line of march, and the delegates confined themselves for the chief part to cheering.

The vote of the three leading candidates before any changes were made was as follows:

Stevenson	559½
Hill	200
Towne	89½

While the changes of the various States were being made pandemonium reigned in the hall. Delegates and alternates stood on their chairs, and throughout all of the galleries people were standing and cheering. Practically the entire delegation from New York, headed by Mr. Croker, left the hall. Women and children and other spectators who had been standing in the aisles during the proceedings, and a lot of special officers and pages, swarmed over the delegates' section. When order had been partially restored the floor section of the hall bore the appearance more of a miscellaneous gathering than of a political convention. Sergeant-at-arms John I. Martin, his assistants and the police had the utmost difficulty in clearing the aisles, but the people were finally forced to their seats or out of the building.

As soon as quiet was restored J. Milton Turner, a prominent negro from Missouri, the chairman of the convention of Afro-Americans which only recently nominated Mr. Bryan for President, was invited to the platform and briefly addressed the convention. Judge Gray, of Texas, chairman of the committee on credentials, announced that the contesting delegations from the District of Columbia, Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma each had been given half of the vote of the districts they represented. However, as these delegations had been unable to effect proper organization on account of internal differences, Judge Gray moved that the matter of the election of a national committeeman for those districts be referred back to the Democracy of the districts. The motion prevailed, but subsequently, on motion of Chairman Jones, of the national committee, it was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The usual formal resolutions of thanks to Kansas City and to the officers of the convention were adopted amid the greatest confusion, and then, at 3:21, on motion of Chairman Jones, the Democratic national convention of 1900 adjourned.

Income Tax Plank Left Out.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—The income tax was left out of the platform as adopted by the convention, and attention of the Democratic leaders was called to it early in the day. Senator Jones, chairman of the committee on resolutions, intended to make a motion to have the income tax provision inserted. He did not make the motion, however, and it is not included in the platform. It was stated to-night that the reaffirmation of the principles of the Chicago platform included the income tax provision. It is reported that Mr. Bryan first called attention to the omission.

TORNADO IN WISCONSIN.

Property Destroyed and Men Injured in Winnebago County.

WAUKAU, Wis., July 6.—The southwestern part of Winnebago county, particularly the townships of Nepeuskun and Utica, was visited to-day by the most destructive tornado in the history of this locality. The storm lasted thirty minutes. Lawrence and Pierce Morrissey sought refuge in their barn. It was blown down. Lawrence was hurled through the air a distance of a hundred feet. His head was badly cut and serious internal injuries were suffered.

Several other barns in the same locality were wrecked. Reports of loss of stock, horses and cattle are coming in fast, and the damage is estimated at many thousands of dollars.

Large crews of men haying on Rush lake marsh report thrilling experiences. One crew was buried under a hay stack and extricated with difficulty. Two brothers, John and Joseph Deyoe, are missing, their team being found some distance from the fields where they were working. Robert Craig, a farmer, had an almost miraculous escape. He was between his horses, quieting them, when a bolt struck one horse, killing it instantly. Craig was knocked to the ground insensible, but revived later.

One Man Killed at Berlin.

BERLIN, Wis., July 6.—About the worst rain and windstorm Berlin ever had passed over the city this afternoon. Many roofs were blown off, including those on several business blocks on Huron street and Broadway. The entire front of the Owen livery stable was blown out. Many streets are blocked with broken trees. The telephone and electric light systems are demoralized. Mike Decker, of Fargoville, was struck by lightning and killed.

Crop Damage Is Enormous.

ELDORA, Ia., July 6.—A small tornado rushed over the northern part of Hardin county this afternoon. The loss to crops is enormous. No loss of life has been reported as yet. The houses of two farmers near Steamboat Rock were razed.

WOOLSON IS DEFIANT.

Says the Havemeyers Shall Not Examine His Books.

TOLEDO, O., July 6.—During the progress of the Arbuckle-Havemeyer trial to-day Judge Doyle, attorney for the Woolson Spice Company, defied the Havemeyers, and said they would not be permitted to examine the books of the company until orders to that effect were received from the court of last resort.

Herman Sellcken, the Eastern banker and coffee broker and buyer, testified that Woolson stock, since the change in management, had increased in value from $1,200 per share to $1,700. This statement is vigorously disputed by the other side. The hearing will close to-morrow night.

CANTON WENT WILD

WHEN M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT MET ON THE PORCH.

The Demonstration in Honor of the Governor Was Remarkable, Even for a Canton Gathering.

CAMPAIGN UNDER DISCUSSION

LONG CONFERENCE BY THE STANDARD BEARERS LAST NIGHT.

Hanna and Roosevelt Outlined a Speaking Trip at Cleveland—The New Yorker Off for Home.

CANTON, O., July 6.—The home city of the President to-day accorded to his colleague on the Republican national ticket an ovation almost unprecedented, even in Canton. It would be hard to say whether the citizens of Canton voiced a more demonstrative welcome to President McKinley or Governor Roosevelt, yet it may be said that Canton did not discriminate in to-day's demonstration, the first occasion which the Republican candidates for President and Vice President have personally met since the Philadelphia convention. Governor Roosevelt arrived in Canton over the Valley Railroad at half past 5. His only companions from Cleveland to Canton were the newspaper men who have accompanied him on his long trip to Oklahoma. As the Governor alighted from the train whistles blew and cannons boomed, and an immense crowd gathered about the station gave him a mighty cheer of welcome. The President's secretary, George B. Cortelyou, was the first person to greet him as he stepped off the platform. Carriages were in waiting and the march for the President's home was at once taken up. All along the line from the station to the McKinley residence—nearly a mile—the streets were lined with people, and Governor Roosevelt was kept busy bowing his acknowledgments to the acclaims of the people of Canton. A brass band giving forth patriotic airs led the procession. The carriage in which Governor Roosevelt rode was surrounded with small boys shouting at the highest pitch of their voices and by bicyclists who seemed anxious to feast their eyes on the sight of the Rough Rider.

The yard of the McKinley residence and the streets adjacent were literally packed with humanity when the Governor alighted from his carriage and walked briskly toward the house. Then a tremendous cheer burst forth from the assembled multitude. President McKinley was standing on the porch waiting with outstretched hand to greet his associate on the national ticket. When they shook hands the scene was inspiring indeed. The assemblage was clamorous for speeches, and when something like quiet was restored the President introduced Governor Roosevelt in the following words:

"I cannot express the pleasure it has given me to see the generous welcome my fellow-citizens have given to Governor Roosevelt, and I now have the pleasure of presenting him to you."

The Governor spoke but a few words, but his voice rang loud and clear and the great crowd had no difficulty in hearing him. He said:

"My Fellow-citizens—I thank you most cordially for the way you have come forward to greet me. I know that none of you, least of all my old comrades here, will grudge my saying that I thank particularly those who wear the buttons that shows they fought in the great war. [Great applause.] I cannot say how I appreciate this, coming as it does from the townsmen of the President, who is now in a peculiar sense my leader, and whom I shall follow and support with every ounce of strength that there is in me. And at least there is to be said for our side that we know what we believe. In Kansas City they have had a little difficulty in finding out what they believe. I see by the papers that they had some difficulty extending finally to a vote of 27 to 25 in putting in free silver. [A voice: "They have got to guess again."] Now, we believe with all our faith in a dollar worth a hundred cents. Apparently they have 52 per cent. faith in a 48-cent dollar. I do not intend to do more this afternoon than again to thank you most cordially, and to say that I appreciate what this greeting means, coming as it does from the home of the President. I shall try to show myself not wholly unworthy of the way in which you have met me this afternoon." [Long continued applause.]

The President and Governor then retired to the interior of the house, but the crowd was not satisfied. The demands for McKinley were so persistent that at length the President stepped out again upon the porch. A great cheer went up, which he silenced with a wave of his hand. "I only appear," said the President, "that I may say to you that I am going to be with you most of the summer." Cheers and laughter followed this remark of the President, and the crowd soon after broke up.

At dinner the only guests at the McKinley residence, besides the regular household, were Governor Roosevelt and Judge and Mrs. Day. President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt were in conference most of the evening, but nothing could be learned as to the matters discussed.

The Governor left for New York at 10:50. "I am going direct to Oyster Bay to-morrow afternoon," he said, "and we are going to have some fireworks, a sort of belated Fourth of July celebration for the children."

Governor Roosevelt refused to discuss the Kansas City platform or the candidates.

Senator P. L. Flanagan and O. J. Smith, of Nevada, who were delegates to the Philadelphia convention, stopped over in Canton to-day to call on the President, and remained to see Governor Roosevelt this evening. They say they expect to carry Nevada for McKinley this fall. Free silver, they say, has been dying out for the past four years, and in view of the present prosperity cannot be revived by any campaign made in its behalf. They say their State and all of the West are enthusiastic for expansion, and that the issues on which the campaign will be made will be expansion and the tariff, the State, on account of its sheep industry, being strongly for protection.

ALL THE MOUNTAIN STATES.

They Will Be Visited by Roosevelt This Fall—Mr. Hanna's Opinion.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Governor Roosevelt spent eight hours in Cleveland to-day. He left at 3:25 this afternoon, for Canton, to visit President McKinley. Senator Hanna did not accompany him. The most part of the Governor's stay in Clevgland was taken up by a consultation with Senator Hanna. Governor Roosevelt said: "I have been conferring with the senator about the itinerary that we shall follow out this fall. It has been determined that, if possible, I shall visit all the Rocky mountain States."

Senator Hanna, when asked for an expression on the Democratic platform, said: "From what I have read, I can see that it is a cunningly devised scheme to catch the unwary and the unthinking voters. I think the most labored effort in their document was to create a difference between expansion and imperialism. It is rather amusing to see their line of demarkation; they apparently rely on the constitutional question to establish that difference, as to whether the flag follows the Constitution or the Constitution follows the flag. We are perfectly willing to meet that issue on their own hypothesis. So far as the free-silver plank is concerned, I think all Republicans will be satisfied with that. It certainly is satisfactory to me."

Cablegram from the Emperor.

CANTON, O., July 6.—The following cablegram was received by President McKinley to-day:

"Rendsburg, July 6.—To the President of the United States, William McKinley: For your Excellency's warm words of condolence in the murder of my representative in Peking I express my most sincere thanks. I recognize therein the common impulse of interests which binds the civilized nations together. WILLIAM, Emperor-King."

INTO DE WET'S COUNTRY

PAGET IS MOVING WITH A STRONG COLUMN OF BRITISH.

Buller Opens the Heidelburg Road—Natives Fight Over Boer Cattle—Burghers Attack Ficksburg.

LONDON, July 7.—General Paget is moving toward the heart of the country held by De Wet.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to the War Office under date of Pretoria, July 6, 2:25 p. m., as follows:

"Paget engaged the enemy on July 3, successfully, at Pleisirfontein. He drove them out of a very strong position across Leeuwkop to Broncrifontein, where he bivouacked for the night. He followed up the enemy, and on the afternoon of July 4 was at Blaauwkopje, fifteen miles northwest of Bethlehem. He reports that all of Steyn's government officials, except the treasurer general, who has gone to Vrede, are at Bethlehem, which has been proclaimed the capital. Steyn himself is reported to have taken flight to the mountains. Buller reports the line to Heidelberg restored, thus completing railway communication between Pretoria and Natal."

Lourenzo Marques, on Friday, learned that the Boers are showing fresh activity. A Boer force is reported within forty miles of Koomatipoort.

The Times's Lourenzo Marques correspondent, in a dispatch dated Friday, says: "From a trustworthy source it is learned that ex-President Steyn and Christian De Wet are the only obstacles to the termination of the war in South Africa."

A special dispatch from Pretoria says that an inter-tribal fight, in which more than 1,000 natives are engaged, is taking place on the plains north of the Boer position. The fignt, it is added, is for possession of Boer cattle.

Boer Delegates in Paris.

PARIS, July 6.—The Boer delegates—Messrs. Wessels, Fischer and Wolmarans—arrived in Paris this evening. They were met at the station by the president of the Municipal Council and several senators, who invited them to be present at a reception to be given at the Hotel De Ville on Tuesday next. The crowd which had gathered at the station greeted the delegates with acclamations and a few persons cried: "Down with England!" They were placed under arrest, but were subsequently released.

Attack on Ficksburg Repulsed.

MASERU, Basutoland, Thursday, July 5.—The Boers made a determined attempt to retake Ficksburg (Orange River Colony) yesterday. They attacked the place at midnight. The fighting was short but fierce, lasting one hour, when the federals were repulsed.

PERFECT CASE AGAINST HIM.

Special Prosecutor of Neely Says the Evidence Is Complete.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Ernest Lee Conant, the lawyer retained by the government to prosecute the men involved in the Cuban postal frauds scandal, has just landed, after detention in quarantine because of arrival from Havana. "The evidence in regard to the postal frauds," he said, "is practically all in. Most of it is in my hands. It is fair to assume that there will be further arrests in a short while. I do not think it proper to discuss at the present just whom our evidence implicates. There will not be arrests of petty clerks."

Mr. Conant said his visit north was due to various legal matters, the Neely case among others. "I shall have nothing to do with the extradition proceedings, however," he said. "I am only retained to conduct the prosecution, assisted by the fiscal of the Court of Audencia, in Havana, Senor Freyre. He corresponds to our district attorney."

"How do the intelligent Cubans regard the postal frauds?" was asked.

"They have been very generous in refraining from criticism," said he. "They never speak of them except when asked their views, and then they say: 'Well, as there are dishonest Cubans, so, we suppose, there are dishonest Americans.'

"Neely's defalcation was at first thought to be about $36,000, but it is now known to be over twice that. The case against him is absolutely perfect. The three minor officials arrested in the matter are only slightly involved. As for Thompson, the postmaster of Havana, we have no proof of his connection with the Neely fraud. He was simply guilty of a violation of a postal regulation, so far as we knew.

"Director General Rathbone told me that he had trusted Neely and was deceived by him. He gave Neely the whole run of the postoffice. Rathbone's connection with the Neely matter was made the subject of an investigation by special agents. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow carried the results to Washington. I saw the papers, but I am not willing to say what they showed."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rear Admiral Cotton has been designated as commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, vice Rear Admiral Barker.

William R. Scott, of Indianapolis, has been appointed to West Point as a cadet-at-large, with Harry Pares, of Tipton, as alternate.

Six persons were injured by the falling roof of a covered walk at the union station, Pittsburg, yesterday morning. None of the victims will die.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Barry passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to the Philippines, where he is to be chief of staff under General McArthur.

Notices have been posted in the plate mill of Moorhead Brothers, at Sharpsburg, Pa., announcing that, beginning on Monday next, there will be a 20 per cent. reduction of wages throughout the plate mill.

S. B. Burnette, of Fort Worth, Tex., has bought from the Louisville Land and Cattle Company 200,000 acres of land and 15,000 head of cattle in King county, Texas, for $550,000, 80 per cent. of which will be paid in cash.

Sim Parker and Bell McSwayn, colored, were hanged at Fayville, La., yesterday. They were given absolution according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The two negroes murdered Frank C. Parnell on the 7th of last April.

Samuel T. Paistey, defaulting superintendent of the Pittsburg Bureau of Highways and Sewers, died yesterday at Newport News, Va. His embezzlements aggregated $50,000. He was in the city's employ twenty-five years.

While Chester McCarthy, aged eight, and Reuben Hester, aged nine, were on an improvised raft, at Pittsburg, watching men dragging the river for the body of Lawrence Lutz, who was drowned, they themselves were drowned.

The kearing in the case of John F. W. and E. T. Gayner and B. D. Green, indicted for alleged conspiracy in connection with former Captain O. M. Carter in river and harbor work in Savannah harbor, was begun before United States Commissioner Shields at New York yesterday.

The June grand jury at St. Louis, in its final report, yesterday fastened on the police much of the responsibility for the disturbances which marked the recent street-railway strike. Police officials and patrolmen are criticised, and the jury says that many of the acts of lawlessness were committed with the apparent assent of the police.

APPEALING FOR NEWS

RELATIVES OF AMERICANS COOPED UP IN PEKING ARE ANXIOUS.

Begging the State Department for Information Which It Is Powerless to Give.

MOVEMENTS OF SOLDIERS

MORE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY FOR SERVICE IN THE FAR EAST.

Will Stop at Nagasaki, Where They May Be Diverted to China if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The State Department is waiting with almost an agony of expectation for news from Peking, but none comes. Heart-rending appeals are being received from the relatives and friends of the persons supposed to have been in the United States legation at Peking, praying for some information as to the fate of their people, but the department is unable to give them any satisfaction. Secretary Root was in conference with Secretary Hay this morning and it was admitted that no more troops have been ordered directly to China, yet great activity has been decided on in the matter of dispatching the regular troops from this country to Nagasaki, where they will be in readiness for either Chinese or Philippine service.

Nothing more has been heard by the State Department from any of the European governments respecting the Chinese situation and no answers have yet been received to the identical notes defining the position of the United States government. None may be received, as the note was so phrased as to make it unnecessary for the recipient to respond.

A dispatch has been received at the State Department from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated July 5, in which he states that the situation is serious and the insurrectionary movement is extending. If the allied forces in the north, he says, should meet with reverses the disturbance certainly will extend to central and to south China, resulting in the expulsion and murder of foreigners in the interior and the ruin of trade. A strong force, he says, is necessary to check the viceroys in the north and to support the viceroys in the south. It is understood that the consuls of all the powers in China have sent an identical dispatch to their respective governments.

The officials were careful to explain that they regarded Consul General Goodnow's message as merely an expression of opinion on his part, not an uncontrovertible statement of fact.

Looking over their charts the naval officers of the department located Kure docks, where the Oregon is bound, as a new Japanese naval station on the inland sea, not far from the Japenese city of Heroshima. The dock is about eight hundred miles distant from the place where the Oregon struck.

Is the Oregon Still Aground?

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch from Shanghai dated Thursday, July 5, says that inasmuch as the steamers sent to the assistance of the United States battleship Oregon have not returned many persons have concluded that the Oregon is still ashore.

MAY BE DIVERTED TO CHINA.

First Cavalry, the Detachment at Fort Myer, and the Fifth Infantry.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Although the War Department officials will not admit it, it is practically settled that the First Regiment of cavalry will be the next regiment sent to the Philippines for the relief of volunteer troops. The regiment is now stationed in the West. The cavalry detachment at Fort Myer, Va., is also booked for an early departure for the Philippines. It comprises Troops B, G, H and I of the Third Cavalry, together with the regimental band. The other squadrons of this regiment already are in the Philippines. Other troops supposed to be destined for the Philippines for possible diversion into China are the home battalion of the Second Infantry at Fort Thomas and Columbus Barracks, the home battalion of the Fifth Infantry at Fort Sheridan and the home battalion of the Eighth Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn. Their places will be supplied by the Cuban battalions of the regiments named, the excess being used so far as possible in supplying the garrisons in New York, Vermont and Georgia vacated by the prospective departure of the Fifteenth Infantry for the Philippines.

Colonel Miller, quartermaster at Manila, acting under instructions from Quartermaster General Ludington, has arranged to dispatch the transport Westminster from Manila to Taku with a full cargo of forage and other supplies for our military forces in China. The transport will discharge her cargo at Taku and will then proceed to Nagasaki for the purpose of getting the supplies on the transport Grant from San Francisco intended for the troops in the Philippines in event that the Grant is compelled to proceed from Nagasaki to Taku with the two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry and the marine detachment under Major Biddle, who are passengers on that vessel. This action of the department is accepted as a practical admission that the troops on the Grant are expected to go to China instead of the Philippines.

Inasmuch as it will not be possible for the transport Sumner, which is scheduled to sail from San Francisco on the 15th inst., to take more than a squadron of the Fifteenth Infantry across the Pacific, it has been arranged that another battalion of that regiment shall be forwarded on the transport Hancock, which will sail from San Francisco on the 1st proximo. These troops will follow the course prescribed in the case of the Ninth Infantry. While ostensibly bound for the Philippines, they will be kept in readiness for service in China, and will be diverted to that country upon the arrival of the transport at Nagasaki, in case it is found necessary to increase the military strength in China.

General Otis arrived in Washington today, from his home in Rochester, N. Y., in answer to a telegraphic summons from the War Department. He called immediately on Secretary Root. The general spent the entire morning in close conference with Secretary Root, General Miles and Adjutant General Corbin. In answer to an inquiry as to the nature of his business, he referred all questions to the secretary of war, but the latter declined to make any statement on the subject.

It is supposed that the general has been called to Washington to inform the authorities as to the military situation in the Philippines, with special reference to the possibility of calling on the troops there for further reinforcements for United States forces in China.

An official dispatch received by the Japanese legation here this afternoon from Tokio announces that the Japanese government has sent to China a mixed division of troops to reinforce the Japanese force already there. This will make an aggregate of 22,000 Japanese troops in China.

ESCAPED TO KOREA.

Missionaries in Extreme Northeastern China Are Safe.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Dr. Halsey, of the Presbyterian Board, has received a cable from Che-Foo, saying that Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodges and his wife are at Pao-Ting-Fu, and have not made their escape. The Rev. J. Lowries has escaped from Pao-Ting-Fu and is now at Tien-Tsin. Rev. J. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller have escaped and gone to Korea.

The cablegram also indicates that all the Peking missionaries are still at Peking. The final part of the message is important, in that it shows that all the missionaries, some sixty in numbers, in the Shan-Tung district are safe.

Miss Smith Believed to Be Dead.

NEW YORK, July 6.—According to Mr. Tyson, secretary of Cyrus Field Judson, of this city, Miss Mary Condit Smith, a sister-in-law of Mr. Judson, has been killed in the Peking massacres. Mr. Tyson said Mr. Judson had made frequent inquiries at the State Department in Washington to learn whether Miss Smith was safe and had received a reply to the effect that there was no hope for her safety, as it was believed all foreigners had been massacred, their heads cut off, stuck on the ends of long poles and paraded through the streets. Miss Smith had for some time been a guest of Minister Conger and had been traveling with her sister, the wife of Lieutenant Key, now stationed at Tokio, Japan.

Missionaries Reached Shanghai.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—A cablegram received to-day at the Foreign Mission office of the Southern Presbyterian Church from the Rev. H. M. Woods announces that all the missionaries of that church are safe at Shanghai.

TIMES GROWING WORSE.

Private Letter from Minister Conger of Date of May 26.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 6.—A letter has been received here by Mrs. Ida H. Conger from her brother-in-law, Maj. E. H. Conger, United States minister to China. The letter was dated May 26, and is as follows:

"The times grow more exciting every day. The opposition to missionaries and all foreigners is worse than it has been for thirty years; hence I am unusually busy. The Woodwards, of Chicago, are still with us. They are here to stay until the middle of June. We are still in the city of Peking, but hope to move up to the hills within ten days.

"I inclose pictures of the American legation, including, besides the minister, First Secretary Squires of New York, Second Secretary Bainbridge of Council Bluffs and Interpreter Chesshire, formerly of Iowa, but who has been connected with the legation for twenty years."

BOERS MAY COME.

Scheme for Colonizing Afrikanders in Louisiana and Texas.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Record to-morrow will say: "Land and immigration agents of the Southern Pacific Railroad are engineering a scheme for colonizing Boers in unsettled territory in western Louisiana and eastern Texas. Agents of the Afrikanders are in this country considering propositions for colonization and conditions therewith connected. The fact that the general climate of Louisiana and Texas is much warmer and better adapted to the conditions of the Dutch farmers than that of the northern sections of the United States has been of much weight with the Boer agents, and it is said that a deal whereby thousands of the Afrikanders will invade the Southern States within the next few months for a peaceful conquest of the soil is practically settled. The Southern Pacific, it is reported, practically has offered to give the lands to the settlers, and to do everything within its power to develop the country."

ROOSEVELT'S LITERARY WORK.

He Dictates It All Whenever He Has a Moment to Spare.

Home Journal.

"How much of 'Oliver Cromwell' did Governor Roosevelt actually write?" answered the magazine man, in answer to my query. "Every line of it. That is, he dictated it, and he has time for so much writing, because he finds it between times under pressure. I remember I once got an article from him during the busiest time of his life. It was when he had just come back from Cuba. While still at Montauk Point I wrote him several letters, and finally got a promise from him for an article, but as he was immediately afterward nominated for Governor, I despaired of ever securing it.

"One day, however, I went up to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, found his secretary, and learned that Colonel Roosevelt was to take a certain train for Boston the following day. I went immediately to the Grand Central Station, found out the car he was to take, engaged seats for myself and stenographer, and when, on the following morning, the train started, he was on board and so were we. The first thing I did was to go into the dining car and arrange for three seats for luncheon. I went back to the parlor car, and, having met Colonel Roosevelt once before, greeted him like an old friend, entered into conversation and invited him to luncheon.

"After a very jolly meal together I brought up for the first time the subject of the article, and he promised to give my stenographer half an hour of his time on the following Monday on his return to town. As soon after as possible I left the train and took the next one back. The following Sunday turned out to be one of the worst days of the winter, and I was afraid Colonel Roosevelt would not be able to get home from Boston. However, I got up early Monday morning, took a few weather observations and decided to risk it. So with my stenographer I went to the station and took a train to meet his at Bridgeport.

"We got through all right and found the future Governor there. The snow was heavy, and while waiting for the track to be cleared Colonel Roosevelt dictated to his own stenographer letter after letter of his own. At last, when we reached the Grand Central, Colonel Roosevelt said that he was then ready to give me the article I desired if my stenographer could accompany him to his hotel. So I returned in triumph to my office, and an hour later the story that I had at last secured was well worth the pains taken, for it was a rattling good one."

By Either Boat or Rail.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—A traffic agreement has been entered into between the Lake Shore Railroad and the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company for an interchange of business between Cleveland and Buffalo either way and affecting the entire territory. This will make it optional with a passenger whether he goes by boat or rail. It was reported that a still closer alliance had been formed, but this was denied at headquarters.

Four Deaths at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A number of deaths were reported to-day as a result of the intense heat. The dead are: Anthony Sedlock, J. Cronin, Hugh F. Moore and Edward W. Monroe. There also were seven prostrations, as follows: Charles Krause, F. M. Semples, Charles E. Ketchum, Miss Selma Bernstein, Philip Grosse, George Hayes and George Rittenger.

Rag Time.

Washington Star.

"What is rag-time music?" asked the young woman whose tastes are severely classic.

"Rag-time," said the young man, "why rag-time is the kind of music in which the melody seems to get so nervous and excited that it begins to stutter."

Obituary.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 6.—Col. David Urquhart, of New Orleans, La., died here to-day at his summer cottage. He was the father of Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress.

LONDON, July 6.—Franklin McLean, the Canadian actor, died to-day of brain fever.

Better Blood Better Health

If you don't feel well to-day you can be made to feel better by making your blood better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. That is how it cures that tired feeling, pimples, sores, salt rheum, scrofula and catarrh. Get a bottle of this great medicine and begin taking it at once and see how quickly it will bring your blood up to the Good Health point.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Vicious Attack by M. Lasies on Premier M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Who Was Denounced as a Judas.

SEVERAL ANGRY ENCOUNTERS

CARDS EXCHANGED AND SECONDS NAMED IN THE LOBBY.

Message from Governor of Gold Coast Colony Who Fled from Kumassi—Many Persons Starving.

PARIS, July 6.—A disgraceful scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Lasies (Nationalist), noted for his extreme views, interpellated the government on the pressure which, he alleged, was put on the judiciary by the government in order to prevent many citizens from obtaining justice. He instanced the suit of Major Fritsch against M. Urbain Gohier, based on the latter's article in the Aurore, stigmatizing Fritsch as a felon. Fritsch is the officer who was dismissed from the general staff by General the Marquis De Gallifet, the former minister of war, for divulging the Temps letters. The hearing of his suit was postponed by order of the government, because it would result in inconvenient revelations.

M. Lasies was several times called to order for straying from the subject in order to indulge in attacks on the government. Finally, at the request of M. Deschanel, president of the Chamber, the house voted a refusal to hear him. This decision created an uproar and M. Deschanel was compelled to suspend the sitting.

M. Lasies, who remained in the tribune, emphatically declared he would speak. The deputies left the benches, shouting mutual recriminations and violently gesticulating.

The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, shouted to the Leftists: "You are traitors!"

A Socialist deputy retorted: "Get out, Judas!"

M. Lasies, pointing to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who, with the ministers, was still in the hall, cried: "He is a Judas, not I."

M. Lasies then descended from the tribune, elbowed his way through the throng of deputies and tried to strike M. Waldeck-Rousseau, but some of the deputies held him back.

The excitement was now intense. All the deputies were shouting at the same time, and it seemed as though a free fight would ensue at any moment, when the ushers intervened and separated the belligerent parties. M. Lasies then regained the tribune.

In the meanwhile similar scenes were occurring in the lobby. Cards and names of seconds were exchanged between several deputies, including M. Lasies and M. Oditon-Barrot (Republican.)

After the session had been suspended for half an hour business was resumed. The deputies, on returning, found M. Lasies still in the tribune. M. Deschanel asked him to leave, and he replied with reproaching M. Deschanel for not safeguarding liberty of speech. But he finally descended and the Chamber then voted, shelving his motion, and quiet was restored.

MESSAGE FROM HODGSON.

Governor of Gold Coast Colony Tells of His Escape from Kumassi.

LONDON, July 6.—The Colonial Office has received from the Governor of Gold Coast Colony, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, a dispatch dated Atekwaurta, June 26, saying that owing to the nonarrival of the relief column and the reduction of the food supply, he had decided to push through the rebels and had deceived the enemy regarding the route followed. The column suffered great privation, but his loss was only six men killed and several wounded. Gov. Hodgson expressed the hope of reaching the Gold Coast in ten days. He added that the suffering at Kumassi was terrible, the mortality from starvation being thirty persons per day. The column of the Governor numbers 400, and includes all the Europeans, among them being the members of the Basel mission.

Lords Defeat the Government.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Lords this evening the government was defeated on a motion of Viscount Templetown (Conservative) to appoint a royal commission to consider the claims of Irish landlords for compensation for injuries sustained by legislation since 1881. The Duke of Devonshire, president of the Council, in behalf of the government, opposed the motion. He repeated Lord Salisbury's advice that the landlords should present such definite proposals for their alleviation as could be approved by impartial statesmen. The division resulted in favor of the motion by 62 to 59 votes.

Commercial Convention Approved.

ROME, July 6.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the commercial convention with the United States. Signor Crispi and other members expressed the hope that it would lead to further agreements between the two countries. The Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs, said the Italian government had requested the United States to take the steps necessary for the suppression of crimes against Italians in America, and he explained that two bills have already been introduced in Congress having this end in view. The convention was adopted.

The Porte Will Pay.

LONDON, July 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Express telegraphs, under date of July 5, saying that the answer promised by the Porte on the subject of indemnity claims by the United States is not forthcoming, but that semi-official assurances are given that the claims will be paid.

American Missing at Paris.

PARIS, July 7.—The Aurore learns from a good source that a young attache of the United States embassy disappeared a week ago. The police are making an active search for the young man, who, it is feared, has been murdered.

Fifty Killed by an Explosion.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—An official dispatch from Nikolsky, dated July 1, says that fifty persons were killed by an explosion of stores of powder at Mukden