Fair and warmer.

Trousers on hand—a hundred pair more than we want. Fancy mixtures, worth $4 and $5, stylish,

Reliable

trousers, at $3, all wool.

And

for $2.50, boys' trousers of fine worsteds, in the new patterns—look like tailor-made of the best goods. And the

Right

underwear to wear under the trousers,

AT THE WHEN

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS.
Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes and Shower Baths, Bath Cabinets.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
--SUCCESSOR TO ARMSTRONG MAKERS--
224 and 226 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

WOUNDED AMERICANS

SOLDIERS TO BE BROUGHT HOME ON THE HOSPITAL SHIP SOLACE.

Will Be Taken from Tien-Tsin to Taku in Small Boats and Embark for the United States.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHTING

CHINESE GUNNERS MORE ACCURATE THAN BOERS AT LADYSMITH.

Appalling Spectacle of Ruin and Desolation in Tien-Tsin—British Tribute to Americans.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.]

SHANGHAI, July 25.—A batch of correspondence from the Associated Press representative at Tien-Tsin has just been received here.

Under date of July 19 the correspondent says: "Most of the American sick and wounded have been taken in boats to Taku, where they will embark on the American hospital ship Solace for the United States."

Describing the fighting on July 11 the correspondent says: "The allies to-day sustained a hundred casualties in repelling an early morning attack on the railway station across the river from the foreign settlement. A regiment of Japanese, a battalion of French from Tonquin and the Hong-Kong Sikhs participated in the fighting, driving the Chinese before them at the point of their bayonets, killing, it is estimated, three hundred of them. The allies had planned a general movement against the Chinese position and a contingent of the Ninth United States Infantry landed at midnight, prepared to advance. The movement was postponed, however, after part of the troops had started on account of the difficulties encountered in crossing the canals. The Chinese, apparently, had been informed of the plan and gathered a large force opposite the station. These opened with rifles and field guns, and the foreigners advancing were met by a severe infantry fire, the Chinese creeping close to the station behind the cover of the Tombs. The fighting began at 3 o'clock and lasted four hours, becoming a hand-to-hand conflict. The Japanese company leading the charge lost all its officers and fifteen privates and six Frenchmen were killed and three Sikhs were killed and six wounded. Two British four-inch guns mounted at the lower end of the settlement bombarded the Chinese positions with lyddite, firing at the pagodas on the wall of the native city. Two more guns are being mounted. There is great need of more heavy guns to replace the Chinese artillery. Plenty of light batteries are arriving. A British officer who was in Ladysmith during its siege by the Boers says the severity and accuracy of the Chinese shelling the past week exceeded that of the Boer bombardment of Ladysmith. The heat is intense."

TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS.

Under date of July 16 the correspondent says: "General Dorward, the British commander, has sent to the American commanders a letter, in which he says: 'I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honor done them in serving alongside of their comrades of the American army, and of the high honor accorded me in having them under my command. I blame myself for the mistake made in taking their position by the Ninth Regiment, not remembering that troops fresh to the scene of action and hurried forward in the excitement of attack were likely to lose their way. Still, the position they took and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking party and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese.'

"General Dorward also expressed his sympathy with the Americans in the loss of Colonel Liscum, commander of the regiment, and Captain Davis, of the marine corps. He commended Lieut. Smedley D. Butler and Lieut. Henry Leonard, of the marine corps, and Lieut. Louis Lawton, of the regiment, and praised Lieutenant Col. Coolidge for his skillful handling of the regiment.

"Chinamen from the walled city describe a reign of terror inaugurated by the Boxers before the city fell. The Boxers killed all Chinese who had been in the employ of Europeans, holding a daily inquisition. They decapitated even those suspected of friendship for foreigners, or of adopting foreign customs. The mere wearing of narrow sleeves was deemed an offense justifying the death of the offender and the confiscation of his property. It is now believed that the regular troops and the Boxers are hostile to one another, the troops being enraged because the Boxers drew them into a disastrous fight."

SCENES IN TIEN-TSIN.

The situation in Tien-Tsin July 18, is thus described: "The native city this afternoon presents an appalling spectacle of ruin and desolation. The suburbs were completely destroyed by fire, mostly caused by the shells of the allies on the side facing the settlements. It is believed that not a dozen houses are intact and all were a little damaged by the tremendous fire of the allies' artillery which, however, was apparently not heavy enough to produce much effect. A curious spectacle is presented by a number of mud hovels immediately underneath the wall where the latter was most damaged, hardly one of them showing signs of having been hit. Inside the city the damage was terrific. The buildings nearest the wall were mostly gutted by fire and many were totally blown to pieces by the shells of the allies. Among the smoldering ruins are many charred corpses, which the pigs and dogs are eating. The allies are busy removing the bodies; but, in consequence of the great number of dead, many have not yet been buried. The streets throughout the city are strewn with all kinds of articles, and dozens of Chinese are digging in the ruins for money and other valuables. Most of the houses which are intact or little damaged display the flags of one or the other of the allied forces, the Japanese and French flag predominating. There have been many attempts to imitate the flags which, under other circumstances, would be laughable. The houses which do not display flags show bits of cotton or paper bearing the names of the allied nations and complimentary sentences. The French apparently are the favorites, many of the pieces of cotton and paper displayed bearing the inscription, 'France,' or 'Vive la France.' All are unmistakably in the handwriting of native clerks formerly employed by foreign Chinese firms.

"It is stated that the Chinese losses since the troubles broke out are 11,000, most of whom have been killed by Boxers and soldiers. This is probably much exaggerated.

"The Boxers are said to be gathering in large numbers in the neighborhood of the Hsikon arsenal, captured by Admiral Seymour's column and now occupied by Russian troops, who have suffered several casualties through 'snipers' concealed in the woods in that vicinity."

SOLDIERS KILLING BOXERS.

The correspondent, under date of July 20, tells of dissension among the Chinese. He says: "Chinese coming in from the country report that the Chinese soldiers are killing the Boxers wherever the latter are seen, giving as a reason that the Boxers deceived them into embarking on a hopeless struggle. An intelligent Chinaman said he regarded this as a sign of widespread dissension. It was only a matter of short time, he declared, before the same state would exist in Peking, when, in all probability, Jung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching would be able to regain sufficient influence to make peace, especially if the foreigners in the capital are safe. This appears to represent the general native opinion here as far as it is possible to ascertain it. In the meantime reliable news as to events in Peking and whether the foreigners are alive is entirely lacking, or is only obtainable from Chinese sources, and even this is most meager and contradictory. It is now thought that the forward movement of the allies will probably take place earlier than was at first intended, possibly by the end of this month, but nothing definite will be decided upon before the arrival of General Sir Alfred Baselee, commanding the Indian contingent. A runner who arrived from Peking yesterday reports that the foreigners were safe on July 10 and that there had been considerable fighting between the Boxers and soldiers inside the city."

The Peh-Tang forts will not surrender, according to a dispatch from Taku, dated July 21. Chang Li has unsuccessfully tried to arrange with the general commanding the forts for their surrender. The general refused, but said that if the foreigners did not attack him he would agree to maintain a neutral attitude.

INDORSED BY GOMPERS.

St. Louis Strike to Have the Support of the Federation of Labor.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, who has been here investigating the strike of the employes of the St. Louis Transit Company's street car lines, has gone to Chicago. W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street-railway Employes of America, said that before leaving here that Mr. Gompers indorsed the strike and said the movement would have the support of the American Federation of Labor. According to Mr. Mahon, President Gompers fully sympathizes with the men in their resumption of the strike on July 9 and adds that he declared he would not have agreed to the terms of settlement of July 2 by which the strike was temporarily declared off.

The Lithographic Artists' and Engravers' Association has called off the boycott against the St. Louis Transit Company, declared that in the future no fines should be levied against its members for patronizing the cars, and decided that no more assessments should be levied in the interests of the street-car strikers. It is also claimed that similar action will be taken by at least one and, possibly, more labor organizations which will meet this week. The action of the lithographers and engravers is regarded as significant in that possibly it presages a general calling-off of the boycotts instituted against the Transit Company by labor unions.

Labor Officials at Daggers' Points.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—Copies of letters which have been passing between President W. V. Powell, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and H. B. Perham, secretary of the grand division of that organization, with headquarters at St. Louis, indicate a serious dissension in the order. Secretary Perham has requested the subordinate divisions over the country to vote for a special session or extra convention of the order. Twenty-one divisions have already voted in favor of the convention and the remaining four divisions are expected to take action in a few days. The trouble grows out of the Southern Railway strike, which was directed from Atlanta by Mr. Powell. Secretary Perham charges that the strike was mismanaged and that the order suffered greatly in prestige because of the failure. He alleges that the president has caused to be withdrawn from the treasury practically all the funds of the order, charging, specifically, that $35,868 was disbursed by the president's orders contrary to the regulations of the order.

SUICIDE OF A KANSAS LAWYER.

H. B. Stimpson, Who Won the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

WICHITA, Kan., July 25.—Herbert B. Stimpson, a lawyer and prominent criminologist of this city, committed suicide today. Business troubles caused the deed. Stimpson was decorated some years ago by King Humbert of Italy for scientific works. He won the cross of the Legion of Honor by blowing up the gates of Dahomey.

A World's Cycling Record Broken.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Before a very large crowd at the National Cycling Association's meet to-night Ray Duer and Fred Sinclair, both of this city, broke the world's record, professional, on a motor tandem for five miles, the time being 7:08 1-5, against the former record of 7:09, held by Crooks and Scheer. Major Taylor won the half-mile and Otto Mayo the two-mile handicap, professional.

HASTENING TO TAKU

GEN. CHAFFEE DID NOT LOSE ANY TIME AT NAGASAKI.

Left Yesterday for the Chinese Port, Where He Will Promptly Disembark His Troops.

AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WILL ENDEAVOR TO REACH PEKING.

The Administration Hopes to Be Able to Escort Conger from the Capital if He Be Still Alive.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Notwithstanding mediation proposals and renewed assurances that the foreign ministers at Peking are safe, the United States government is hurrying preparations to send a relief expedition to the Chinese capital. Special instructions have been forwarded to General Chaffee. Adjutant General Corbin to-day received two cable messages from Major General Chaffee, dated at Nagasaki to-day. The first reads: "Transport arrived at this port on 24th inst. Transport will leave on 25th for Taku." The second is General Chaffee's acceptance and thanks for his promotion, as follows: "Accept promotion to major general. Thank President for me for the honor and his confidence."

An idea of the general character of the orders sent to General Chaffee can be gathered from the general's report that he was about to push forward at once with his big transport for Taku. He will not even stop at Che-Foo, and it is even doubtful whether he will detain the Grant at Nagasaki long enough to take on coal. He is also energetically taking steps in advance to meet the evil of which all the foreign naval commanders have complained, but none was remedied—the lack of landing facilities at Taku. To this end he has instructed Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, of the Ninth Infantry, at Tien-Tsin, to secure at once all the tugs and lighters necessary to a speedy landing of the reinforcements and stores that are being carried out by the United States transport Grant.

A dispatch from Shanghai, dated July 24, says: "Three thousand American troops have arrived at Taku, as well as eight transports filled with British troops. Both detachments are deficient in artillery. A cable steamer has started to lay a cable from Wei-Hai-Wei to Che-Foo and Taku."

In spite of the alarm with which the Chinese officials, including Li Hung Chang, profess to view the advance of the allied forces at Peking, so far as it affects the safety of the foreign ministers, it may be said that none of the powers has evinced any tendency to abate their preparations or accept an escort of imperial troops for the ministers from Peking to Tien-Tsin. This government has acted all the while on the theory that the ministers were alive and has accepted in good faith the assurances of the Chinese government to this effect, but it has not recognized in any way the suggestion contained in Sheng's cablegram of yesterday that the Chinese government should furnish the foreigners an escort out of Peking. It was said at the State Department to-day that the American minister is not to be delivered up by a force of Chinese troops to the allied forces or to any one else. This government deems it much more appropriate if he needs an escort out of Peking that it should be composed of American soldiers.

A cablegram received to-day at the War Department from Lieutenant Coolidge, in command of the Ninth Infantry since the death of Colonel Liscum, indicates that the temporary government formed for Tien-Tsin has not been put in force yet. The report, which briefly covers the operation of the Ninth Infantry since its arrival in China, is dated at Tien-Tsin July 21, via Che-Foo to-day, and is as follows:

"Ninth Infantry reached anchorage in Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li July 6. Two battalions left the ship under Colonel Liscum by lighters and tugs up the river to Tien-Tsin, arriving on the morning of July 11. Engaged in attack on Tien-Tsin July 13, forming part of the brigade under British General Dorward. Third battalion disembarked on July 12, arriving at Tien-Tsin on July 13, too late to take part in the attack. Tien-Tsin captured July 14. City divided among the powers, the southeast quarter being assigned to American troops, under Colonel Meade, of the marine corps, for police and protection. Since then the powers have instituted a temporary government council under Colonel Dequhar and Lieutenant Colonel Bower, British, but has not as yet gone into force. The American troops are still protecting their quarter."

Concentrating at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—San Francisco is now a point of concentration of troops gathered together from all over the United States for duty in the Orient. At military headquarters everybody is working under pressure. Battery D, of the Third Heavy Artillery, has arrived and encamped with Batteries A, I and O, bringing the battalion to its full strength. The four batteries will sail with the Fourth Cavalry on the Hancock July 28 for China. This morning Troop H, of the Ninth Cavalry (colored), came in. This completes the concentration of the regiment here. The three companies, A, C and D, Eighteenth Infantry, which are just back from Manila, will remain at the Presidio and not go to Montana as was expected.

Recruits are coming in at about the rate of seventy-five a day. They are from all parts of the Union. There is so far no difficulty in obtaining all the volunteers necessary.

Sixteen bodies of soldiers from the Philippines were buried yesterday in the National Cemetery.

Arrival of Part of the Fifth Infantry.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The United States transport Rawlins arrived to-day from Havana, Matanzas and Santiago with thirteen officers and 386 men of the Fifth United States Infantry. The battalion is under the command of Major J. C. Chance. The list of officers on board besides Major Chance follows: Capt. S. M. Hackney, Capt. E. C. Carnahan, Capt. W. F. Martin, Capt. W. P. Burnham, Lieuts. H. A. Smith, F. B. Davis, R. E. Ingram, C. M. Bomford, G. R. Armstrong, T. A. Pierce, H. B. Yates and P. H. Usher, A. A. Surg. All are well. The transport will be held at quarantine to complete the usual five days, which will expire this afternoon.

Transports for Germany.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—In addition to the large fleet of vessels chartered by the German government as transports for use in carrying troops and munitions of war to China, it is stated here that the Hamburg-American Packet Company's Steamship Adria has been impressed into Germany's service for immediate use. The steamship Bosnia will carry 8,500 tons of coal, which will be dumped into her hold at the Greenwich coal piers, the largest shipment of coal that has ever been taken from Philadelphia or any other port in the United States.

PORTO RICANS UNGRATEFUL.

Celebrate St. Jago Day, but Do Not Display the American Flag.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 25.—From end to end to-day the streets of San Juan were a ladyrinth of glittering Spanish flags in honor of St. Jago, the patron saint of Spain. Banners and bunting, suspended from house to house, covered the thoroughfares and everywhere the balconies were richly dressed. There was no attempt whatever to display the American colors. The celebration of the Fourth of July was totally eclipsed to-day. Then the citizens were unable to raise a dollar for the purposes of demonstrations. Now there was no difficulty in carrying through a programme which must have cost $5,000. Possibly six native houses displayed the stars and stripes. On the other hand it is estimated that no fewer than 2,500 Spanish flags were flung to the breeze. Last evening there was a grand concert in the plaza attended by 3,000 Spaniards, and this was followed by patriotic addresses, received with great enthusiasm at the Casino.

The day dawned with the ringing of church bells, the discharge of sky rockets and Roman candles, street parades and band serenades. Business was entirely suspended. An elaborate ball at the Casino this evening concluded the festivities. The real feeling of the people was expressed by bands of hoodlums, who paraded the streets in the less respectable quarters of the city, carrying Spanish flags and shouting: "Viva Espanol!" The fact that the day was the second anniversary of the landing of the United States troops under General Miles seemed to be forgotten here. Although at Ponce, Mayaguez and other points there was slight observance of the anniversary, it was apparent that the local celebration had been carefully arranged to eclipse that of the Fourth of July, which was scarcely observed at all in Porto Rico.

A prominent Porto Rican, discussing the celebration from that point of view, today said: "Our people should not be blamed by the Americans for expressing their feelings in this way. The United States Constitution has not been extended to the island. The privileges of citizenship have been denied them. In such circumstances Porto Ricans cannot appreciate American institutions and naturally would not observe American holidays. To-day's celebration, however, was purely Spanish and many native Porto Ricans did not participate."

FOUR WOMEN MANGLED

KILLED BY FALLING OR JUMPING FROM FOURTH STORY WINDOW.

Other Persons Injured—Explosion in the Chemical Department of a Celluloid Collar Factory.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Shortly before noon to-day an explosion occurred in the chemical department of the Windsor Celluloid Collar Company, on the fourth floor of No. 125 Dearborn street, setting fire to the building and resulting in the death of four women, and minor injuries to other persons. The property loss is estimated at $5,000, partially insured. The dead are:

MRS. ELLEN McLAUGHLIN.
GRACE PETERSON.
TWO UNKNOWN GIRLS.

The injured are: Viola Ritter, Etta Mansell, Jennie Mansell and B. G. J. Walter, cut by falling glass.

There were twenty-five working girls in the building when, without a moment's warning, a terrific explosion occurred, blowing the glass of the front windows clear across Dearborn street. A sheet of flame followed instantly and the terror-stricken girls with their clothing licked by the flames, crawled through the windows to the fifteen-inch coping running along the front of the building. The coping extended eighty feet to the Lichstern Tailoring Company building, the windows of which were thronged with men, calling encouragingly to the terrified girls. As fast as they reached the Lichstern windows the girls were drawn in safely. Just as Mrs. McLaughlin was about to be drawn through the window the girl behind her in her haste pushed Mrs. McLaughlin, who lost her balance and fell to the pavement, dying instantly. Three other girls jumped from rear windows. One was picked up dead and the other two died at the hospital.

ONE KILLED, MANY HURT

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE CHICAGO & EASTERN RAILWAY.

Traveling Salesman Dead and J. H. Murray, of Indianapolis, Among the Injured.

BENTON, Ill., July 25.—One man was killed and fourteen passengers were injured in the wreck of the Southern Illinois express on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad near here to-day:

—The Dead.—

OTTO MEINAL, Chicago, traveling salesman.

—The Injured.—

Otto H. Blumhagen, Chicago, serious.
Gus Chrisman, Chicago.
B. Linhoff, Taylorville, Ill.
Felix Gerber, Newark, N. J.
Orpha Schick, St. Elmo, Ill.
Frank Craig.
Henry Hoffman, Chicago.
C. A. Lee, Terre Haute, Ind.
Amar Thulstrups, Chicago.
J. H. Murray, Indianapolis.
Mrs. J. A. Speed, Chicago.
Bernice Benson, Chicago.
Fannie Benson.
Miss Eubanks, Springfield.

Spreading rails threw the entire train on its side. Meinal had his head out of the window at the time and was killed instantly. Most of the injured suffered severe cuts and bruises, but all will recover.

The local directory gives the name of J. H. Murry, a lumber dealer of this city, while the dispatch spells the name Murray. Mr. Murry left the city Tuesday, but a watchman at the factory said this morning he did not know where he had gone.

SAVED BY THE ENGINEER.

Narrow Escape of a Wabash Train from a Serious Accident.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The passengers on the Wabash vestibule limited train, which left Chicago for St. Louis this afternoon, had a narrow escape from a catastrophe near Custer Park, fifty miles south of Chicago, at the entrance of the Kankakee river bridge, and would doubtless have found watery graves but for the presence of mind of Engineer Thomas Ingram, who received a fracture of the leg.

The train was speeding along at sixty miles an hour and was rounding a curve at the top of a seventy-five-foot enbankment within a short distance of the Kankakee river bridge when one of the driving wheels of the engine broke. Instantly the engine left the track and, by good fortune, continued pounding along over the ties, instead of plunging down the embankment. With rare presence of mind Engineer Ingram shut off the steam and applied the air brakes. The momentum, however, carried the engine along over the ties to the entrance of the bridge and Engineer Ingram jumped, rolling over and over down the steep embankment, fracturing his leg. Just as the pilot of the engine entered the bridge the engine came to a sudden stop. Had it proceeded twenty-feet further the bridge would have given way, precipitating the engine into the Kankakee river and dragging the passenger coaches after it. Strangely enough no coaches left the track and beyond a severe shaking up none of the passengers was injured.

RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS

STREETS IN POSSESSION OF A MOB ALL LAST NIGHT.

Two Negroes Killed, Two Fatally Injured and Twelve Men Seriously Wounded.

STREET CARS FIRED INTO

NEGROES ATTACKED WHEREVER FOUND BY THE RIOTERS.

Attack on the Parish Prison Averted by Threats of the Officers—Cause of the Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—One negro dead, two fatally shot, and twelve men seriously wounded is the known result of a mob's desperate work in this city last night. Three of the wounded are white men, who were hit by stray bullets. Public feeling has reached its highest tension, and armed mobs are searching various parts of the city in an effort to apprehend Robert Charles, the negro who shot and killed Police Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb at an early hour Tuesday morning.

At night a mob composed of several thousand persons formed at Lee circle and marched out Charles avenue in a body. It was reported that the mob would march upon the Parish prison and demand the negro Pierce, who was with Charles when the police officers were killed. The police accordingly sent strong reinforcements to the prison, and when the mob made its appearance its leaders were told that an effort to secure the prisoner would be resisted to the bitter end. Wise counsel prevailed and the members of the throng slowly dispersed. Small bands of men and boys were soon formed and scattered to several parts of the city. Many negroes who were on the streets and riding in cars were fired upon with more or less serious results. The police board was in session when the reports of the marching of the mobs were received, and an adjournment was promptly taken that the officers in attendance might hurry to the scene and put down the disorders.

Not since the lynching of the Italians, several years ago, has there been such general excitement. The funerals of Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb took place this afternoon and this served to intensify the feeling of their friends. There was talk this afternoon of a mass meeting to be held at Lee circle and discuss the killings, but officers were on hand and dispersed the meeting.

The body of the dead negro is in the morgue and half a dozen badly battered colored men and women are in the Charity Hospital. Among those badly wounded is a Pullman car porter, who had just arrived on his run from Chicago. He was pulled from a street car and shot twice. His recovery is doubtful.

It is generally believed the desperado Charles is in hiding in the home of some friendly negro. The greatest vigilance is being exercised to apprehend him and he will unquestionably be lynched if caught. At midnight the mayor issued a proclamation commanding all good citizens to go to their homes.

The Police Board last night offered a reward of $100 for the body of Charles, dead or alive. It also determined to investigate the police who were with Captain Day, public comment accusing them of cowardice in seeking hiding places during the shooting.

Among the wounded are the following: Charles Moyle, white, a laborer, above the knee; John Deeds, white, aged twenty-three years, both hands; Isaac McMahone, white, fifteen years, in the thigh. The men were wounded by shots which the mob fired at a negro at the market.

The negroes shot during the night were: Alex. Ruffin, George Morris, T. B. Sanders and Daniel White. They were pulled out of street cars or pursued on the streets. The negro who was killed has not been identified.

At 2 o'clock this morning the streets were quiet.

Another Negro Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26, 2:30 a. m.—Word has just been received that a crowd of hoodlums killed a negro at the French market about 2 o'clock this morning.

Governor Nash, of Ohio.

Washington Post.

"Blaine's well-known ambition to be President of the United States has a parallel in the ambition of George K. Nash to be Governor of Ohio," said Col. Walter T. Harvey, of Columbus. "The difference lies in the fact that the ambition of the latter has at last been gratified, although gratification was long in coming. When Judge Nash was a boy working on his father's farm he visited Columbus once to see a Governor inaugurated. He decided then and there and confided his resolution to a friend that some day he would be Governor of the Buckeye State.

All through his long and busy life he never lost sight of his ambition. He studied law and located for practice in Columbus, finally becoming a judge. Always an active Republican, he labored to make many other men Governor, and during Bushnell's last campaign served as chairman of the state executive committee. On several occasions the nomination for the office he coveted seemed all but within his grasp, but the exigencies of party politics as often stepped in to thwart him. The nomination finally came to him when he was well advanced in life. Now that he has been elected he is ambitious only to make a good record for his administration. Everybody admits he is doing this and he seems satisfied. I doubt very much whether he is a candidate for renomination next year. I know he has said many times in the past that one term as Governor was all that he desired."

Casualty List from MacArthur.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The adjutant general has received a cablegram from General MacArthur from Manila giving the following list of casualties among the troops in the Philippines since last report:

Killed—July 21, at Badoc, Luzon, Musician Sergeant William Billman; May 28, at Labo, Luzon, Company B, Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, James M. Phillips; June 4, at Duemengas, Panay, Company G, Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, Albert F. Cole; June 24, at Hilongos, Leyte, Company A, Forty-fourth Infantry, Walter C. Booth, Sergeant Percy Hampsin.

Wounded—July 15, Luzon, Company G, Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, Corporal Marke Lashley; July 18, at Magdalen, Luzon, Troop E, Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry, Clyde Schroeder, in hip, slight; Company K, Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, Sergeant Fred Dumbacha, arm, slight.

Wallace Bishop to Hang.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 25.—The jury in the case of Wallace Bishop, charged with killing a tramp at the Lagoon recently, and afterwards murdering Officer Mox McQuery while resisting arrest, brought in a verdict of guilty at 11 o'clock to-night. Judge Tarvin at once sentenced Bishop to be hanged.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Severe Engagement Between Rebels and Colombian Troops.

COLON, Colombia, July 25.—A terrific engagement still continues between the government troops and the insurgents around Panama, but the former are holding their ground. Many have been killed and wounded, and a four hours' armistice was agreed on to attend the wounded and bury the dead.

The steamer Bernard Hall arrived at Colon from Savanilla at 3 o'clock this afternoon with reinforcements for the government, numbering one thousand. They were brought by General Campos Serrano, Governor of the department.

The cable between Colon and Jamaica was repaired to-day.

BOERS MOVING NORTH

RETREATING TO LYDENBERG, WHERE KRUGER HAS GONE.

Dispatches from Roberts Telling of the Forced Flight of the Enemy—Chamberlain Scored.

LONDON, July 25.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Vandermerwe Station, July 24:

"We made a general advance yesterday from the position we have been holding east of Pretoria since June 12. Ian Hamilton, from the north, reached Rustfontein, seven miles north of Bronkhorst Spruit, on July 22. This so completely surrounded the enemy's line of retreat that they abandoned the strong position they had been occuping in front of Pole-Carew. Stephenson's brigade advanced yesterday, unopposed, to Eland's River Station. Our right was protected by the First and Fourth Brigades of Cavalry, under French, and Hutton's mounted infantry. The former crossed east of Wilge river.

"Railway and telegraphic communication were restored last night.

"In the supply train captured at Roodeval were two hundred Welsh Fusiliers, most of whom were taken prisoners. De Wet's force is continuing to move northeasterly. It was at Roodepoort July 22, with Broadwood not far behind and Little's cavalry brigade following Broadwood.

"Baden Powell reports as follows from Magato farm, July 22: 'Colonels Arey and Lushington, with 450 men, drove one thousand Boers from a very strong position and scattered them with considerable loss. Our casualties were six killed and nineteen wounded.'"

It is not clear whether the supply train and two hundred Fusiliers mentioned in the above dispatch are identical with the train and one hundred Cameron Highlanders, the capture of which was reported by Lord Roberts in his communication of July 22.

Another dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the War Office. It is dated Bronkhorst Spruit, July 24, and reads:

"We marched here to-day. This is the place where the Ninety-four was attacked Dec. 20, 1880. The graves of the officers and men are in fair preservation and will now be put in good order. The march was unopposed, but French's cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry, making a wide detour on our right, met bodies of the enemy. These were driven back, leaving several dead and wounded. A good many were also captured. Our casualties were one killed.

"Broadwood reports that he captured five of De Wet's wagons to-day. He was waiting at Vredford until Little joined him."

Boers Retreating to Leydenburg.

BRONKHORST SPRUIT, July 24.—The Boers, having got wind of the British advance, have evacuated all their positions and are reported to be moving to the northeast, towards Leydenberg, whither President Kruger is going. A portion of the Boers remain north of Bushveldt, whence they attempt to interrupt communications on this line. The bridges here and the bridges to the west have been destroyed. The British force comprises two brigades under General French and a brigade and a half under General Hamilton. It is not likely that the advance upon Middleburg will be contested. The Boers remaining upon their farms state that most of the burghers are anxious to bring matters to a finish, but that the foreigners are persistent.

ATTACK ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Liberals Attempt to Reduce the Colonial Secretary's Salary.

LONDON, July 25. — Discussion of the Colonial Office led to a spirited debate in the House of Commons to-day, in the course of which Liberals again aired most of the old charges against the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and indulged in criticism of the war in South Africa. Finally Sir Wilfred Lawson moved a reduction of Mr. Chamberlain's salary as a mark of censure of his policy.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, welcomed the issue raised by the motion, which, he declared, meant that the war was wrong and that consequently annexation of the South African republics was wrong and their independence should be restored to them. In his opinion the war was just and righteous, although the loss of life was as thousands to units as compared with South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain charged the Radicals with condoning rebellion. The policy of the government, he declared, however, was not vindicated, and instead of subjecting the rebels to the death penalty or imprisonment it only proposed to disarm them politically for ten years.

The opposition did not spare Mr. Chamberlain. Liberal members sharply interrupted him and charged him with misquoting other speakers and reminded him that the whole history of South Africa the past seven years has furnished substantial ground for him to be suspected in all in his actions.

Mr. A. J. Balfour moved closure, which was carried—169 to 100. The motion on reduction of Mr. Chamberlain's salary was lost—208 to 52—and the Colonial Office vote was agreed to.

Boers Received by Loubet.

PARIS, July 25.—Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer delegates, were received to-day by President Loubet in the palace of the Elysee. They were presented by Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal.

Obituary.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 25.—M. J. Jewett, one of the earliest settlers in Kansas, died here to-night from an accident which resulted in concussion of the brain. Jewett came to Leavenworth in 1855, and was a prominent figure in the border Russian war as an anti-slavery leader. He went to Colorado in 1859, and helped to lay out the city of Denver. One of the principal streets of that city is named for him. He was seventy-two years old.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Superior Judge J. W. Hughes, of San Diego, Cal., who has been ill of cerebral meningitis at the Garfield Hospital here for a week, died tonight.

A Typical Wandering Willie Party.

New York Press.

The sacred cause of 16 to 1 is to be boomed in New Hampshire by a "gypsy campaign." That is typical of the Wandering Willie party.

Line Drawn at Ruffles.

Baltimore Herald.

We can stand the shirt-waist man, but we draw the line at ruffles on the bottoms of trousers legs.

EDUCATIONAL.

School All Summer
VORIES'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
Phone 1254. Monument Place.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Notre Dame, Indiana.
The 57th year will open Sept. 4, 1900. Catalogue, Free. Address Rev. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., Pres

GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Complete equipment in Classical, Literary and Scientific Departments. Nineteenth year opens Sept. 26, 1900. TWENTY-TWO Instructors. Music, Art, Household Science, Gymnasium, Kindergarten. Attractive Home. Send for Catalogue.
MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, Principal,
633 North Pennsylvania Street.
THEO. L. SEWALL, Founder.

Indiana Dental College
Department of Dentistry.
University of Indianapolis.
for all kinds of dental work.
The fees are to cover the costs only.
Receives patients from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
S. W. Cor. Delaware and Ohio Streets.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE Western Underwriters Association Inc.

On the 30th day of June, 1900.

It is located at Nos. 153 and 155 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

WM. TREMBOR, President.
WM. FEILER, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is	$200,000
The amount of its capital paid up is	200,000

The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$53,118.84
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of ... per cent., secured as follows:	
U. S. government coupon bonds, 3 per cent.	33,000.00
U. S. government coupon bonds, 4 per cent.	22,800.00
Bushnell township, Ill., funding, 5 per cent.	30,900.00
City of Quincy, Ill., funding, 4½ per cent.	17,180.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	235,050.00
Debts otherwise secured (accrued interest)	7,630.01
Debts for premiums (agency balances)	54,843.93
Total assets	$454,522.78

LIABILITIES.

Amount retained for reinsuring companies	$5,523.61
Losses adjusted and not due	3,107.28
Losses unadjusted	8,328.00
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	2,744.30
All other claims against the company—bills due	508.00
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	204,240.19
Total liabilities	$224,451.38

The greatest amount in any one risk, $10,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1900, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I here- [SEAL] unto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 20th day of July, 1900.

W. H. HART,
Auditor of State.

LOCAL AGENCIES:
MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust Building.
HALL & HILL, 147 East Market Street.
D. MATHER, 120 East Market Street.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The National Negro Race Conference is in session at Montgomery, Ala.

Senator Hanna and his family left Cleveland yesterday for Elberon, N. J.

Mrs. Augustus Berdenthal, a widow living at No. 554 West Ohio street, Chicago, was yesterday shot and killed, without provocation, by Ludwig Rassmussen, who then killed himself.

Harry Arniott, locator and part owner of the Little Anne group of mines in the Big Bug district of Arizona, has committed suicide by takeing strychnine. Despondency due to ill health was the cause.

Rt. Rev. Robert W. Barnwell, former rector of St. Paul's Church, Selma, Ala., was consecrated yesterday in that edifice as bishop of Alabama, to succeed the late Richard H. Wilmer, of Mobile.

Most of the pantsmakers in Manhattan borough, New York, have struck for a ten-hour work day and an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. There are 5,000 pantsmakers in New York and Brooklyn.

At Gaylesville, Ala., Silas Yarborough and Miss Martha Love quarreled over land matters. Yarborough assaulted her with a stone, crushing her skull. She is in a serious condition and will die. Yarborough was arrested but escaped.

Two children playing in a barn set fire to the hay at William Smith's farm near Barnesville, O. The eldest, aged seven, was burned to death, while the youngest was rescued by the mother. The child and the mother were seriously if not fatally burned.

One of the worst forest fires ever known in northwestern Montana is now raging in the Swan Lake country, on the western part of the Lewis and Clark forest reserve. Gus Mosler, superintendent of the reserve, reports that the Indians deliberately set fire to the timber, and are slaughtering the game.

The American cyclists who are to take part in the international cycling contests at Paris next month sailed from New York yesterday on the American line steamship St. Louis. The present programme is that after competing at the exposition they will go to Germany, Italy and other places favorable to racing.

Henry O. Parker, the sixth member of the Chicago Board of Trade to be placed on tr