

EUROPE REMAINS IN DOUBT.

LITTLE TRUST PLACED IN CHINESE REPORTS OF THE SAFETY OF THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING.

GERMANY NOT TO MEDIATE—SQUABBLE AMONG POWERS

The British Foreign Office received a letter from Sir Claude M. Macdonald, Minister at Peking, dated July 4. It stated that there was urgent need of reinforcements. Sentiment abroad regarding the massacre of the Ministers has undergone little change.

Germany has refused to attempt mediation between China and the Powers unless further assurances of China's good faith are forthcoming.

Dispatches from Tien-Tsin told of the fight and capture of the city. The gallant conduct of the United States troops was praised. The total losses of the allied forces were about eight hundred men.

The Chinese Government's appeal and President McKinley's reply were made public. Washington officials believe there is slight chance of successful mediation on account of the hostile sentiment of European Powers toward China.

MORE RUMORS OF SAFETY.

REASSURING MESSAGES AT ST. PETERSBURG AND ROME.

[Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 25, 6 a. m.—Further rumors indicating the safety of the Europeans at Peking have been received this morning. "The Standard's" correspondent at Che-Foo forwarded a message from Peking, dated July 10, which states that the British Legation on that day was in urgent need of relief. The Chinese troops in the town were attacking the Legation, but those in the forts had so far abstained from joining in the assault. There was much sickness among the garrison.

"The Telegraph's" Rome correspondent states that the Italian Foreign Office has received a highly satisfactory dispatch from the Italian Consul at Shanghai, transmitting a direct message from the Italian Minister at Peking, confirming the reported safety of the Legation.

"The Times's" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Chinese Legation there learns that on July 18 the Tsung-li-Yamen deputed an official to see the foreign Ministers and found all well and uninjured. They were supplied with everything they required. The Chinese Foreign Minister proposed that until the population became quiet the Ministers should remove to Tien-Tsin. The Chinese Legation at St. Petersburg declares that this message is authentic.

"The Times's" Shanghai correspondent has had an interview with Li Hung Chang, who expressed the fullest confidence in the safety of the Ministers and other foreigners in Peking. His information came from a messenger who had seen the British Minister on some date subsequent to July 13. I. N. F.

VIEWES DIVIDED IN BRITAIN.

SIR CLAUDE'S MESSAGE STRENGTHENS OPTIMISTS AND PESSIMISTS.

[Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 25, 1 a. m.—The Foreign Office received yesterday morning a belated message from the British Minister at Peking and gave it out before 6 o'clock. It was a letter to the British Consul at Tien-Tsin asking for relief and stating that forty-four had been killed and over eighty wounded.

Directly opposite inferences were drawn from this letter of July 4, which was delivered seventeen days after it was written. A prominent official told me that he considered it proof that the reports of the massacre were correct, since it disclosed a loss of over one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded two days before the date assigned for the final attack. The legations with their guards probably numbered five hundred and fifty, and refugees, missionaries and women may have increased the number of foreigners under fire to seven hundred or eight hundred.

Other commentators on the dispatch took a more hopeful view. They laid stress upon the fact that Sir Claude M. Macdonald's appeal was less despondent in tone than Sir Robert Hart's despairing message, which had been sent ten days before, and that the losses during that period had not been so serious as might have been expected from the earlier summons. They also directed attention to the fact that Sir Claude stated that provisions would last for a fortnight, which would have carried the garrison to the alleged date of Mr. Conger's message.

Sir Claude Macdonald's message was not in cipher, and this was an indirect proof that Mr. Conger would not have employed cipher if he had been sending a dispatch about the same time, and consequently that the use of cipher was prima facie evidence that the message from him was in reply to Mr. Hay's dispatch.

Optimists reasoned last night that as the legations had held out from June 20 to July 4 they might have continued the defence for another fourteen days, until July 18, especially as they had food. Opinion ran heavily, however, in the opposite direction. I have strong reasons for saying that the Foreign Office rejects outright the idea that Mr. Conger's message was in reply to Secretary Hay's dispatch. Veterans of the Chinese service assure me that they are entirely without hope that any of the foreigners remain alive, and that they are amazed by the credulity of the Americans in being duped by Chinese mendacity.

Apart from Sir Claude M. Macdonald's message there is little news except a series of dispatches from the French Consul at Tien-Tsin containing information without a date from Peking. As the casualties of the legations were reported to be thirty-three, this was apparently an earlier bulletin than Sir Claude's.

There are no details here of the Russian operations at New-Chwang. A Berlin dispatch gives the contents of a remarkable message from the Emperor of China to the German Emperor imploring him to save the empire from the indignation of Europe. This has a most ominous sound, and does not bear out the optimists' views respecting the safety of the legations. I. N. F.

THROUGH CINCINNATI TO THE SOUTH A fine route via New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four; splendid trains; quick time; luxurious ride. See New York Central time table. Trains leave at 12:30 and 2:30 P. M.—Adv.



THE TRANSPORT CROOK, WITH THE 8TH REGIMENT FROM CUBA, NOW ON THEIR WAY TO CHINA.

THE FIGHT AT TIEN-TSIN.

GALLANT WORK OF AMERICANS—TOTAL LOSSES EIGHT HUNDRED.

Tien-Tsin, July 14, via Che-Foo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 24.—The 9th Regiment, United States Infantry, entered the fight at Tien-Tsin with 420 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows eighteen killed, seventy-five wounded and two missing. The marines had four killed and eighteen wounded.

Major James Regan, 9th Infantry, was wounded in the leg; Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Infantry, in the leg and groin; First Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, in the leg; Captain William B. Lemly, United States Marine Corps, in the arm, and Second Lieutenant Frank R. Lang, 9th Infantry, in the foot.

First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, of the Marine Corps, carried Lieutenant Butler from the field under a fierce fire. He was shot in the upper left arm while returning, but ran and swam a mile under fire, getting to the rear. The surgeons hope to save Lieutenant Leonard's arm.

Captain Charles R. Noyes, who had been slightly wounded in the arm and leg, swam a mile to deliver a request for reinforcements.

First Lieutenant Louis B. Lawton, of the 9th Infantry, made a dash for reinforcements under fire, and received three slight wounds.

Colonel Liscum was shot in the abdomen, and died half an hour later. His last words were "Keep up firing."

HARDSHIPS OF THE NINTH.

The 9th was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wall half a mile from the city wall the 9th shifted, advancing against the flanking fire, and reached a marsh beside the river at the southwest corner of the city. A body of Chinese in a burned village under the wall just across the river, where they were strongly barricaded, poured in a fire, and whenever an American raised a hand he was shot. A Nordenfuit gun and two small cannons were also trained upon them.

The men lay in the mud all day, without food, and drinking the canal water. They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds which they retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made. None expected to escape. A few reaching the rear, reported that half of the command had been killed or wounded, including heat prostrations in the estimate.

After the Americans had retired under cover of the darkness, they struggled back to Tien-Tsin in squads all night, pitifully exhausted and carrying their wounded. The Americans' hospital was crowded and short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses.

RECOVERING THE BODIES.

To-day squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded. Colonel Liscum's body was escorted to a boat this evening by two battalions of English troops, with a general and a colonel at their head. Lieutenant-Colonel Coolidge, who is now commanding the regiment, and Major Lee, were among the pallbearers. The chaplain of the Marine Corps read the service at the canal lock. The body will be shipped to San Francisco.

The total losses of the allies are about eight hundred. The British lost fifty. The Japanese estimate their killed at fifty and wounded at 250. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150.

All day long the work of bringing in the dead and wounded was continued.

The Japanese were the heroes of the battle. Their fighting was remarkably brave and was praised by all their colleagues. When some of the foreign officers counselled retreat last night the Japanese General said: "When my men move it will be forward." This morning they charged the breaches in the wall made by the artillery, and fought hand to hand in the streets. Their rifles were used for pikes, and they were refrained from looting, while some of the European soldiers were having an orgy.

Dead Chinamen cover the walls and streets of Tien-Tsin.

Fifty guns were captured. The place was full of munitions of war. Many fires have been started.

JAPANESE TAKE THE ARSENAL.

July 13.—After fighting all day a force of 2,000 Japanese, supported by British and Russian, captured the Chinese fortified arsenal two miles east of the city, making a night attack. The foreigners charged under a heavy fire from the arsenal, following the Chinamen and killing 400 of them. The foreign loss was heavy. The Chinese bombarded the foreign city of Tien-Tsin heavily for three days, and killed some British sailors on a tug to-day, besides several Frenchmen.

The foreigners are mounting heavy guns from the fleet, among them being four 12-pounders and four 4-inch guns, and will attempt to locate and silence the Chinese guns.

An explosion of dynamite killed twenty Russians.

Two battalions of the 9th United States Infantry and 300 marines from the cruiser Brooklyn disembarked and started for Tien-Tsin to-day on lighters. As they went up the river the foreign ships cheered them heartily.

Refugees of all nationalities will be taken to Japan by the transport Logan.

HORRIBLE SCENES AFTER THE BATTLE. July 15.—Chinese from the walled city report that the foreigners in Peking are living, having taken shelter in a bombproof. About seven thousand Chinese were engaged in the battle here on July 13. Many more are coming from Peking.

General Nieh was imprisoned because he opposed making war on the foreigners, but afterwards was released on the condition that he fight them. To this he acceded with lukewarmness. After the battle he committed suicide.

A large part of the walled city was burned last night, and to-day the Chinese held a perfect orgy, plunging, smashing houses and fighting like demons over stores of silks, furs and jewelry. Hundreds of dead Chinamen along the walls, or women and children killed by shrapnel, are lying among the smoking ruins.

It is reported that some correspondents have in their dispatches asserted that General Dornward thinks Colonel Liscum blundered in taking the 9th Regiment to the right instead of to the left, and that the feeling is strained between the Americans and British. The fact is, the greatest harmony and co-operation existed. General Dornward has asked the names of Americans to report them for gallantry. All the wounded

CHINA'S REPLY AWAITED

CONDITIONS OF MEDIATION MADE KNOWN.

FEELING IN EUROPE LIKELY TO PREVENT SUCCESS—LEADING POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 24.—The President's response and the Chinese Emperor's appeal to him to take the lead in a concert of the Powers to restore order and peace were published at the State Department this morning in the following statement, which was simultaneously delivered to all the Governments concerned by the diplomatic representatives of the United States:

Translation of a cable dispatch received by Minister Wu on July 20, 1900, from the Taotai of Shanghai, dated July 19, 1900.

Have received a telegram from Governor Yuan (of Shan-Tung), dated 23d day of this month (July 19), who, having received from the Emperor of China a dispatch embodying an Imperial letter to the President of the United States, has instructed me to transmit it to Your Excellency. The Imperial message is respectfully transmitted as follows:

The Emperor of China to His Excellency the President of the United States.

Greeting: China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce. Neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual animosity have become more and more serious and critical.

Unhappily, the people and Christian missions caused the foreign Powers to view with suspicion the position of the Imperial Government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently, there has been clashing of the forces with calamitous consequences. The situation has become most serious and critical.

We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our Envoy, Wu Ting Fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States Government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation.

Now China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred a serious difficulty. China places special reliance in the United States. We address this message to Your Excellency in all sincerity and candor, with the hope that Your Excellency will devise measures and take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the Powers for the restoration of order and peace. The favor of a kind reply to the Imperial message will be received with the greatest anxiety.

KWANG SU. Twenty-sixth year, 6th moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900).

I am therefore my duty to transmit the above with the request that Your Excellency, in respectful obedience of Imperial wishes, will deliver the same to its high destination and favor me with a reply.

Taotai at Shanghai.

Kwang-Su, 26th year, 6th moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900).

PRESIDENT STATES CONDITIONS.

This dispatch was at once communicated to the President at Canton, and the following is his reply:

The President of the United States to the Emperor of China.

Greeting: I have received Your Majesty's message of the 19th of July, and am glad to know that Your Majesty recognizes the fact that the Government and people of the United States desire of China nothing but what is just and equitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our Legation from grave danger and the protection of the lives and property of Americans who were sojourning in China in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed them by treaty and by international law. The same purposes are publicly declared by all the Powers which have landed military forces in Your Majesty's Empire.

It is regrettable that by reason of the letter that the malefactors who have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered the Minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese Legation, and who have killed and wounded our foreign diplomatists who still survive, have not only not received any favor or encouragement from Your Majesty, but are actually in rebellion against it. I am most solemnly urged upon Your Majesty's Government to give public assurance whether the foreign Ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition.

Second.—To put the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in immediate and free communication with their respective Governments and to remove all danger to the lives and liberties of the Powers.

Third.—To place the Imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition, so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the Legations, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order.

If these objects are accomplished, it is the belief of this Government that obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the Powers to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising out of the recent troubles, and the friendly good offices of this Government will, with the assent of the other Powers, be cheerfully placed at Your Majesty's disposition for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

July 23, 1900.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE LEAD.

The Imperial request, if its authenticity is admitted, serves to emphasize again the leading part in the solution of the entire Chinese problem in the United States has been destined to take ever since the open door negotiations were initiated, and particularly the acknowledged leadership in a possible peaceful settlement of the present acute crisis since the declaration of intentions made by this Government just three weeks ago.

The Emperor, in crediting Wu Ting Fang's memorial with suggesting a resort to the good offices of the United States, unmistakably confirms the great effect produced, even in Peking, after the Taku forts had fallen and Tien-Tsin was under fire by the receipt from the Chinese Minister at Washington of Secretary Hay's circular of July 3 to the Powers, defining the American attitude.

The State Department is again in a waiting attitude regarding China. It has frankly, promptly and fully answered the Chinese Emperor's appeal for mediation, and the correspondence made public to-day shows that the next move is for the Chinese Government. It is expected to accept or reject the President's

Continued on second page.

POLAND WATER! POLAND WATER! Celebrated for its great medicinal properties.—Adv.

CLARK SAYS HE'LL WIN.

DECLARES HE IS "THE DULY APPOINTED SENATOR FROM MONTANA."

HIS TART REFERENCES TO MARCUS DALY—WILL SAY NOTHING ABOUT CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

William A. Clark, of Montana, broke a long silence last night at the Waldorf-Astoria by asserting that his credentials as United States Senator from Montana were perfectly good; that Daly there would not have been a Republican Senator from Montana since 1888; that he and his friends had control of the machinery of the Democratic party of Montana, and that Bryan would without doubt get the electoral vote of the State in the coming election.

Mr. Clark was with a friend at a table in the cafe of the Astoria when he was seen by a Tribune reporter. He is to sail on the Lucania on Saturday for a five or six weeks' trip in Europe, where several members of his family now are. Mr. Clark has been saying little or nothing since the adjournment of Congress. He seemed to be in a comfortable and communicative frame of mind last night, however, and he said a number of things which will be likely to arouse the fighting blood of the friends of Marcus Daly, his long time rival in business and politics.

"It is reported, Senator," said the reporter, "that you have sent the Democrats of this State a check for \$100,000. Is the story true?"

"I haven't anything to say about campaign contributions," answered Mr. Clark.

What is your status as a Representative at the present time?" he was next asked.

"I am the duly appointed Senator from the State of Montana. The best constitutional lawyers in the United States and elsewhere have pronounced my credentials to be legal and binding. They will be considered at the next session of the Senate, and I expect to take my seat."

"It is reported that the Daly people in Montana will throw their support to the Republicans sooner than you retain control of the Montana Legislature," it was suggested.

"Yes," said the Montana man jolly. "I heard something about that at the Kansas City Convention. Before the Contest Committee Martin Maginnis, leader of the 'Daly' delegation, said, when he found that he was likely to be disappointed, that it would cost the Democratic party two United States Senators. Mr. Maloney, of Colorado—a splendid man, by the way—told Maginnis that if he had had any doubt before that the Democracy of the Daly people it was all dispelled at his declaration, and the quicker he went over to the Republicans, where he belonged, the better it would be for all concerned. That's about what I think of it, too. But for the treachery of Marcus Daly there would not have been a Republican United States Senator from Montana since the year 1888. We have control of the Democratic election machinery in the State, and the National Convention recognized us as the regular Democratic party of the State. By the Electoral vote of the State will be cast for Bryan this fall. The only following of consequence that Daly has in the State is to be found in the counties of Silver Bow and Deer Lodge, where his friends elect about twenty of the members of the Legislature, the other seventy being elected by the people."

"What about the results of the eight-hour system started by F. A. Heinze and yourself? It is understood that it was designed to cripple the Daly people."

"Well, they have not acceded to the demands of the unions for an eight-hour day yet," said Mr. Clark. "We put the eight-hour day into effect on the twenty-second anniversary of the organization of the labor union of the State. It is a mistake to assume that I am not a large employer of labor in Montana. I have between 3,000 and 4,000 men in my employ there. I suppose the Daly people are a good deal better off than the eight-hour day affects the underground workers. The eight-hour schedule is also in force at the United Verde mine in Arizona. The men there appreciate it. They serenaded me when the order was given changing the hours."

"By the way, Senator," said the reporter, "where is your neighbor, Marcus Daly, these days?"

"Well—er—er—you see, we don't exchange letters very much these days, and I can't say as I know just where he is," answered Mr. Clark, with a perfectly straight face.

Mr. Clark added that he had not seen any of the National Democratic leaders lately, with the exception of Senator Jones, whom he met in Chicago. He expects to be back in Montana in time for the fall campaign.

SHERIFFS PROTECT PRISONERS.

SOUTH CAROLINA MOBS SEEK TO LYNCH TWO NEGROES, BUT THEIR FURY WAS ELUCIDED.

Columbia, S. C., July 24 (Special).—After dodging mobs for three days, who pursued them alternately across country and in chartered trains, the Sheriffs of Marion and Florence counties reached Columbia after an all night ride in a special train with "Jim" Clink and John Livingston, negroes charged with assaulting a white girl. The men had resisted arrest, and Livingston is probably fatally wounded. He had a thigh broken, and had cut his own throat seriously when lunging at an officer. The wounded man received medical attention on the train, and was made as comfortable as possible on a litter.

The Sheriffs were accompanied by forty armed men, ordered by the Governor to protect the prisoners, but the fury of the people in the counties was such that they dreaded a conflict. They were chased from point to point, and the mobs being in possession of the stations between them and Columbia the officers were finally forced to take their prisoners and military company to North Carolina, reaching this city by making a wide circuit in their chartered train. The people of Florence in mass meeting to-day demanded that the Governor return the prisoners. This he refused to do, saying the penitentiary would hold them safely until their trial. Governor Tillman complied with such a demand, and the man was speedily lynched.

DECLINED BY GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Washington, July 24.—Ex-Representative George M. Curtis, of Iowa, has declined the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General. Postmaster-General Smith said after the close of office hours to-day that the place had been offered to no one else.

POLAND WATER DEPOT, 3 PARK PL., N. Y. Carloads received daily, orders promptly filled.—Adv.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CROPS NEED RAIN.

CONTINUED DROUGHT IN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND.

THE HAY CROP SERIOUSLY AFFECTED AND THE YIELD OF HOPS LIGHT—FOOD FOR CATTLE WILL BE SHORT.

The drought which has prevailed generally in the New-England States and in New-York, New-Jersey and Delaware since March, has had a serious effect on many of the crops, the recent local showers affording little relief to the farmers.

In New-York State the hop crop is seriously affected, and the yield will be less than it has been for many years; the farmers also report a great shortage in the hay crop, and scarcity of food for cattle through the coming winter is anticipated.

In Middle and Southern New-England the continued lack of rain is threatening the later crops, and in Massachusetts the early corn crop is a failure.

NEW-YORK STATE DRY.

HAY AND TOBACCO CROPS AFFECTED—SCARCITY OF FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Elmira, N. Y., July 24 (Special).—The farmers in this section are much discouraged over the crop conditions. They say that hay and tobacco have been affected to a great extent by the drought which lasted from March to July. While last year's acre yield was a quarter of a ton, this year an acre will yield only a quarter of a ton. There will be a light crop of tobacco. Oats are not growing more than one foot high this year. The normal height is about three feet.

The drought has made conditions in the farming districts worse than they have been in a dozen years, according to prominent farmers. They are becoming alarmed at the prospect of a stock food famine that is starting them in the face, and are selling off their stock rapidly. Every week carload after carload of cattle is sent to New-York and other points. Most of the farmers have gathered in all their hay crop. When this work is finished some of the farmers are planning to sell off most of their stock. A good milk producing cow can be bought at the present time, it is said, for a ridiculously low price.

The farmers believe that they will have to send outside of this section to procure food for their stock this winter.

EARLY GRAIN HEADED UP WELL.

Albany July 24 (Special).—While the rainfall in this locality has been scanty, crops are not suffering to any great extent. Early grain headed up well and ripened nicely; berries of all kinds and fruits from this vicinity are of nearly if not quite the usual excellence. It is several years since Albany and adjacent county farmers have suffered any serious effects from drought. Since March there has been a decrease in the rainfall of one and three-quarter inches, while the temperature is many degrees in excess of the normal. Heavy thundershowers have tangled the straw considerably, and in some localities potatoes fared badly. The hay crop, and vegetables for the table, never looked better than now in this section, which has thus far escaped severe drought.

HOP CROP FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE.

Utica, N. Y., July 24 (Special).—Crop conditions throughout Central New-York are above the standard, although the indications are that the hop crop will fall far below the average. The present condition of all growing crops is encouraging. The month thus far has been remarkable for showers, without being accompanied by destructive winds. There was comparatively little rainfall in May and June, but the earth at no time suffered from drought. Seeds were placed in the ground without much obstruction in the spring, and now crops are in some places above the average.

The hop crop, it is thought, will be the smallest for the last twenty-five years, but the quality will be exceptionally good. There are indications for a good hay crop, and vegetables for the table never looked better than now in this section, which has thus far escaped severe drought.

HIGH PRICES FOR HAY.

Corland, N. Y., July 24 (Special).—Frequent showers during the last three weeks, which have much to relieve the conditions of drought prevailing throughout Corland County. Rain is still much needed, however, as relief afforded by showers has been only temporary. The amount of rainfall in this section since April 1 is the smallest on record, the total for April amounting to 1.45 inches, May, 1.02; June, 2.25; while July to date is four inches.

Hay and oats have suffered most from the protracted dry weather. Hay is nearly finished, and is less than half a crop. The price for hay is correspondingly high, good quality selling readily for \$16 right from the field. The oat crop will be only fair; the straw is short, but as a general rule is filling well. Recent warm weather and rains have given corn a good start, and the crop promises to be unusually large. Farmers are depending upon the corn to help out on the short hay crop. The acreage is larger than usual. Plenty of rain from this time on will help potatoes, which, as a rule, are looking well.

Owing to the dry weather farmers were delayed in getting in their cabbage crop, which has much to be an important product in this section. Much of the seed sown failed to grow, and there has been a great demand for plants for setting. It is too early yet to state definitely in reference to cabbage, but the prospects are good. The corn crop is unusually large. Pastures have been freshened and revived by recent rains and fruit prospects are above the average.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE DROUGHT SERIOUS AND SHORT CROPS GENERALLY REPORTED.

Boston, July 24 (Special).—The continued drought in middle and southern New-England has this week begun to threaten the later crops. In Massachusetts the early corn is a failure, and the potatoes, though well grown, are bedded in dust, and cannot do any more without rain soon. Only Maine and the northern counties in New-Hampshire and Vermont report sufficient rains during the last week. In the South there has been steady and general complaint of the drought. In some places the injury to crops is already irreparable. Several places have had temperatures of 100 degrees or over.

The condition of the crops is serious. There has been no rain beyond local showers anywhere in the district for two weeks. The showers were sufficient for the needs of the crops only in Maine. Where the showers have occurred vegetables and fruit have made rapid growth, but by far the greater part of the crops is suffering. Berries and other fruits, except apples, which have been dropping considerably, are doing well.

The Northern districts have not been able to do much toward harvesting hay, because of rain, anomalous as it seems. The crop in general is estimated to be below the average yield, and unless rain comes soon, and plentifully, there will be no second crop. In many sections of Middle New-England the pasturage is short, and farmers are already feeding their stock in their barns.

Corn is good, especially in Maine, and is beginning to tassle.

The tobacco crop is rapidly reaching maturity, and topping has already begun in early planted fields. The plants are short, with thick leaf, in Western Massachusetts, although already blossoming.

Generally speaking, while the drought is serious, it does not as yet threaten a famine for this year.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.