propriations per year for all purposes of Government for the two years immediately preceding the Spanish-American War was about $[illegible],000,000. The average expenditures per annum for each of the three years since that war, including the fiscal year upon which we have just entered, shows an increase of nearly $300,000,000. The total increase for the three years will be nearly $900,000,000. And in like proportion it will go on.

We have seen that platform pledges are made and broken. That good intentions of men are many times set at naught; that plain duty, clearly set forth and understood is disregarded; that some men are weak and vacillating and may change their solemn opinions in a day. It is apparent, therefore, to all that in this supreme exigency of the Republic a demand goes forth not for a faint-hearted declaration of platform platitudes, but for a man. Yes, a man who stands like a mighty rock in the desert; a man who, knowing the right, will dare do the right; a man who, "rather than follow a multitude to do evil, will stand like Pompey's pillar, conspicuous by himself, and single in integrity." Such a man as this will this convention tender to the nation as their candidate for President. A man who is unsurpassed as a citizen, unequaled as an orator, courageous as a soldier, conspicuous in every element that constitutes the typical and the true American, William J. Bryan of Nebraska.

Received With Applause.

The first token of the approval given to his address was that which greeted his first mention of 16 to 1. The applause, however, was rather feeble and scattering. Much more energetic was the shout that followed the declaration that the coming campaign was to be a trial of the Republic against the empire.

The hall had become very quiet by this time, and the address of Chairman Richardson was given a much better hearing than any that had preceded it. His arraignment of the failure of the Republican party to establish bimetallism and the creation instead of a single gold standard, was received with many manifestations of hearty approval.

The conclusion of Chairman Richardson's speech, which he had arranged under sixteen separate heads, was the signal for terrific applause and cheers.

Wild Outburst for Bryan.

His mention of the name of William J. Bryan brought the convention to its feet in a frenzy of excitement. Delegates sprang upon their chairs, waving hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas in the wildest fashion. The poles bearing the names of States were torn down and thrust into the air.

Then down the aisles toward the speaker's desk came groups of delegates surrounding one man, who held the name of the State aloft.

Texas and New York became engaged in a rivalry as to which should hold the name of the State highest in the air. The Lone Star State had the advantage at the outset, for the New York standard had been grasped by one of the small men of the delegation. This was quickly remedied when the New Yorkers saw themselves in second place.

The pole bearing the State name was grabbed from the small New Yorker. He was bumped down into his chair, and Mr. Keller put Texas in second place in a flash, and, try as desperately as he might, the Texan could not play the name of his State within one foot of that of New York.

Wild with excitement, the Texans grasped their man and raised him on their shoulders, and New York was down again—but, as before, it went down only to rise higher. Richard Croker, Grady, Crady and a half-dozen others added, and the emblem of the Empire State went up again near the ceiling.

While this strife was going on between the two States, frenzy had taken hold of the other delegations, and from all parts of the hall men came plunging through the throng, carrying their State emblems. They became densely packed in front of the speaker's desk, and, yelling and cheering like maniacs, they strove to raise the name of their States level with that of New York. The effort was useless, however.

Held firm by the Tammany men, New York kept its place.

The Georgia men, wrought up by their failure to equal New York, made a rush for the Speaker's stand. They went through the crowd with a force that no opposition before them could prevent and, pushing, clawing and shoving, they hoisted their man upon the platform and lifted him upon a chair.

The effort was successful, and New York was eclipsed once more. He was no small man to hold aloof by a crowd of pushing men, and the Tammany men were nearly ready to drop.

Convention Nearly Frantic.

A glance at the Georgia banner brought new strength into their wearied arms and new determination into their hearts, and Mr. Keller went up still higher, and New York was on top once more.

The convention by this time was in a state of frantic excitement. The men from Hawaii, carrying their large banner, came down the aisle, followed by a shouting mob, which bore all before it. The band struck up "The Stars and Stripes" and to its inspiring strains the crowd commenced to march around the floor, yelling like madmen, waving everything that could be lifted into the air.

Hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, State emblems, banners and the national colors were united, and beneath it all marched a crowd of men fairly beside themselves with excitement. With flushed faces, down which the perspiration rolled in streams, many without coats and vests, they went round and round the hall, shouting, yelling and screaming at the top of their voices.

Those delegates who did not join in the march lent most efficient aid in increasing the uproar. They could contribute nothing but their voices and their hats, but they used the former as if they were made of brass, and the latter as though they were designed for one night's wear only. The band did its share and the tooters of horns and the beaters of sheepskins worked away for dear life. Nobody knew what they played—nobody cared. They were doing their full share and that was all that was necessary.

Chairman Powerless.

After the excitement had continued for fifteen minutes Chairman Richardson attempted to bring order out of the chaos that ruled upon the floor. Now and then the patter of his gavel could be heard, and every time the sound reached the ears of a delegate he shrieked louder. Time after time the chair attempted to restore quiet, but he was utterly lost and overwhelmed at each fresh effort.

Precisely twenty minutes after Chairman Richardson had mentioned the name of Bryan, which, like the waving of a magic wand, had conjured up a scene of such wonderful enthusiasm as has seldom been witnessed in a political convention, he began to rap for order. But the delegates were not yet ready to yield the floor even to the chairman of the convention.

The band in the gallery started a patriotic air, and, despite the continuous efforts of the chairman to restore order, the demonstration continued for nine and a half minutes longer. Its total length was twenty-nine and one-half minutes.

Order then was sufficiently restored to enable the chairman to recognize Delegate J. G. Johnson of Kansas, who made a motion that the convention adjourn until 10:30 a. m. to-morrow.

At 10:34 the chairman declared the convention adjourned.

OLD-FASHIONED FOX HUNT.

Gaius Paddock and His Friends Rode the Hounds.

An old-fashioned fox hunt was the feature of a delightful Fourth of July celebration given by Gaius Paddock of No. 2615 Washington boulevard to a party of friends at Paddock Grove, north of Edwardsville, Ill. The hunt of the fox was led by Captain Miller, who learned all the art of the chase in the old days in Virginia. Fifteen gentlemen rode to the hounds, which were nine in number. The fox was old and wily. He led the St. Louisan's party a long chase over nearly ten miles of hill and dale before he was finished. Captain Miller was in at the death, and won the brush.

The party then returned to the grove, where Mr. Paddock and L. F. Aglar, passenger agent of the Union Pacific in St. Louis, made stirring patriotic addresses. Others added to the feast of oratory, and the select party of celebrators voted the day an entire success.

ECZEMA CURED.

The following letter from Dr. Jury is one of the many letters received:

St. Louis, May 22d, 1900.
Henry Hell Chemical Co.,
212 South Fourth St., City.
Gentlemen—As promised, would respectfully submit report on

DIAMOND ECZEMA CURE.

J. R. Hausen, bartender, city, age 37, strumous history, married, called August 27, '99. Put case on Zinc Oxid, Ichtyol, and different alteratives with little or indifferent result. About six weeks prior to this report put him on your Diamond Eczema Cure with Syr. Ferr. Iodid. All eczematous ulcers now closed. I take pleasure in writing this, and would recommend it in any active or indolent ulcerative process of the Derma. Yours respectfully,

J. OSBOURNE JURY,
3874 Windsor Pl.

BRITISH LEGATION BURNED AND 1,000 FOREIGNERS SLAIN.

The Whites Huddled Together and Fought the Yellow Hordes to the End.

NOT ONE OF THE LITTLE COLONY IS ALIVE.

Chinese Army of 200,000 Holds Allies Back—Battle Raging at Tien-Tsin, Where 90,000 Native Troops Are Attacking.

Shanghai, July 4, 4 p. m.—Three Chinese servants of foreigners have, it is rumored from a good source, escaped from Pekin.

They report that all the foreigners, 1,000 in number, including 400 soldiers, 100 members of the Chinese Customs Staff and a number of women and children, held out till their ammunition was exhausted in the British Legation.

The legation was finally burned and all the foreigners killed.

It is reported that Kwan Hsu and the Dowager Empress have been poisoned.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Shanghai, July 4.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)—The British Consul at Hankow wires that he has received news from Pekin of date July 1. It says the British Legation was still besieged, but the situation had become desperate.

The Chinese gloatingly report that not one foreigner is alive in Pekin, that all the Ministers, their families, servants and legation guards, with the missionaries and their converts, have been killed.

That is the latest report. Reports of an earlier date describe the Christians as still holding out in the British Legation, their number reduced by death and disease, the slain "lying unburied in heaps."

GREAT CHINESE ARMY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Thursday, July 5.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A special dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Shanghai, Wednesday, says:

"The attempt to relieve the hard pressed European garrison in Pekin has been formally abandoned. The Admirals have met at Tien-Tsin and decided that the weakness of the allied forces left no other course open. This practically leaves the little band in Pekin with the women and children to certain doom.

"This has filled the entire European community in China with bitterness and despair, but there are few who affirm that any other course is possible.

"The experience which befell Admiral Seymour's force practically decided the question of relief. It is pointed out that the Chinese had at that time in the field only a fraction of the huge force which now cuts off Tien-Tsin from the capital. Now this force amounts to at least 200,000 men, nearly all of them well armed.

"There are moreover no real means of transport and no food in the country around, for it is being laid waste by flood and fire. The drinking water is of the worst kind.

"There is a consensus of opinion among all competent military and naval authorities that it will require at least 50,000 men to rescue the unfortunate garrison in the capital. Even if any small force ever reached Pekin it would simply have to cut its way back with the rescued garrison if alive. It probably would find this task too great, after hardships and losses in the approach to Pekin.

KEMPF'S ADVICE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, Tuesday, July 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—It is estimated that there are 140,000 Chinese imperial troops between Tien-Tsin and Pekin.

The force at the disposal of the naval and military commanders is inadequate for an attempt to relieve Pekin and must await large re-enforcements.

The bombardment of Tien-Tsin has been renewed and it is reported that Admiral Seymour has been wounded. The Chinese intrenchments reach within a few hundred yards of the Taku road.

It is expected that the railway between Taku and Tien-Tsin will be in working order within ten days.

The American Admiral, Kempff, has advised all Americans to quit Taku and go to Japan or Port Arthur.

While it is reported that the Chinese around Tien-Tsin are deserting, yet a large force is marching upon the place. An amazing amount of war material has been seized in the Tien-Tsin arsenal.

TROOPS AT TIEN-TSIN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, Monday, July 2.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Twelve thousand foreign troops are now in Tien-Tsin. Fighting is still going on in the native city. It is reported that the bridge between Tong-Ku and Tien-Tsin has been reoccupied by Chinese from Lutai.

The French landed 500 troops at Taku on Friday. There is an abundance of rice at Tien-Tsin, but other food is scarce. The water is bad owing to the low river and the dead bodies floating in it. The Chinese opened the canal gates, causing low water. There is extreme difficulty in transporting by river. Martial law has been proclaimed in the British concession at Tien-Tsin.

All foreigners in Pekin are at the British Legation, except the German and French, who are in their own legations. Those left standing on the 24th instant were the British, German and French. The food and ammunition of the legations were then almost exhausted.

THEIR LAST HOPE GONE.

London, July 4.—A dispatch from Taku, dated Saturday, June 30, and Che-Foo, Tuesday, July 3, says that the British and Russian Admirals at a council of war held on June 30 decided that it was impossible to attempt to relieve Pekin without greatly increased forces. They also concluded that it would be possible to hold Tien-Tsin, but in the event of this not proving feasible, they will endeavor to retain possession of Taku.

One hundred and forty thousand imperial troops are stationed between Pekin and Tien-Tsin, while the total of the allied forces which can be concentrated at the present barely numbers 20,000.

It is reported that General Nieh-Si-Chang is advancing for an attack on Tien-Tsin with 90,000 troops.

Another report has been received at Taku to the effect that the German guards rescued the body of Baron von Ketteler, the late German Minister, to China, after he was murdered by the Chinese.

Another message from Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, dated Pekin, Monday, June 25, reiterates that the situation was then desperate and that the Chinese troops are shelling the British Legation, where all the members of the diplomatic body had congregated.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says:

"Vice Admiral Alexieff's official announcement of the impossibility of advancing on Pekin without re-enforcements and the necessary pontoons and stores has caused despair, as it is regarded as tantamount to abandoning the Europeans."

A telegram received in Berlin from Shanghai says that the British Legation at Pekin was still besieged July 1. But the date, July 1, is questioned.

GREAT BATTLE ON.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Shanghai, July 4.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)—All noncombatants have been ordered out of Tien-Tsin.

The imperial troops have invested the city and a battle probably is on now.

The Methodist Hospital is full of men wounded in the fire from the Chinese trenches.

Every steamer brings refugees who are being sent to Wei-Hai-Wei and Japan.

The Governor of Foo-Chow was ordered north with troops, and intended to start yesterday, but the troops refused to go.

CANNOT REACH PEKIN BEFORE SEPTEMBER.

BY SHERIDAN P. READ.
Former United States Consul at Tien-Tsin.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 4.—It has been repeatedly stated in telegrams that no relief force could just now be sent to Pekin. Having in mind the character of the country between Tien-Tsin and Pekin, with large areas of land under water at all times—the results of the floods of the previous year—it is not astonishing that the commanders of the allied forces hesitate to begin the mobilization of a vast body of troops at the outset of the rainy season, which has just set in.

The great network of waterways that stretch from the western hills in a southeasterly direction, and reach the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li through the narrow channel of the Pei-Ho, are fairly well diked, but breaks occur in many places and hundreds of square miles are under water.

With a hostile populace, the embankments will be cut in every direction, and then the only possible means of reaching Pekin from Tien-Tsin would be over the railway, and this has already been torn up.

The railway embankment through this stretch of country is at least twenty feet high and the water sweeps over it in the rainy season.

It is safe to predict that no effective force can reach Pekin before September 1.

FIGHTING NOW IS INCESSANT.

Report That Allies Have Taken Tien-Tsin Native City—8,000 Chinese Killed.

London, July 5, 2:30 a. m.—The commanders of the allies in Tien-Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to attempt to reach Pekin with the troops now available, in the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien-Tsin and Pekin. So far from taking the offensive, the 12,000 international troops at Tien-Tsin and the 8,000 others at Taku and intermediate points can barely keep up communications, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers using far more numerous artillery than the allies. This telegram has been received.

"Shanghai, July 4, 11:10 a. m., via Che-Foo.—Tien-Tsin City fell between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of June 30."

It is understood that Shanghai undoubtedly referred to the native city of Tien-Tsin, from which the Chinese have been bombarding the foreign quarter, and the dispatch is taken to mean that the allies are now more than holding their own.

Other advices received by way of Shanghai aver that the Chinese losses around Tien-Tsin are between 7,000 and 8,000, according to official estimates.

The correspondent of the Express at Che-Foo, telegraphing Wednesday, says that Admiral Seymour was wounded, while sitting in a house at Tien-Tsin, by Chinese sharpshooters.

Official news received at Che-Foo shows that the Chinese have been guilty of horrible cruelty toward the wounded and captured, subjecting them to what is known as "ling che," or the slicing process. Under this hideous rite the bodies of the fallen have been mutilated. The Russians are retaliating by the wholesale shooting of natives.

Revolting stories are told of barbarities practiced upon Japanese and European prisoners captured on the way to Pekin, though it was not known before that Admiral Seymour lost any prisoners. The Chinese troops marching toward Tien-Tsin, the Chinese say, left behind them trails of fire and blood. Native women were ravished and children were cut in two.

Tuan Directing Fighting.

Direct tidings from Pekin end with the dispatch sent by Sir Robert Hart on June 25. According to roundabout reports, it is asserted by the Chinese that Prince Tuan is personally directing the assault upon the legations. He conferred honors and gave large sums of money and other presents to the leaders of the Boxers and the commanders of the troops who drove back Admiral Seymour, and also gave money to every soldier taking part in the operation.

An edict of Prince Tuan's has reached Shanghai, ordering the Southern Viceroys to assemble the Chinese fleet and to attack the warships at Shanghai.

Japan is reported to be landing an army at Peetaughs, to the northward of Taku. The Japanese Generals are believed to be about to move toward Pekin, following the plan previously formulated.

European and American residents in Shanghai are quite in a panic over what is viewed as the inadequate military preparations of the Powers.

A dispatch to the Express from Shanghai says that according to the best military estimates 500,000 men will be necessary to subjugate Northern China, and even then it will take two or three years. The forces of the Chinese Empire have gathered such motion that even Japan's full strength, now launched, will be unequal to the task of restoring order.

Tao Tai Sheng of Shanghai issued a proclamation on Wednesday which practically forbids foreign warships approaching the forts.

NEWS ACCEPTED AS CORRECT

Only Russian Embassy in Washington Holds Hope That Foreigners Are Alive.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 4.—Washington has been a prey to-day to the wildest fears without one word from China to substantiate or allay them. Much to the surprise of Secretary Hay and Secretary Long, none of the consular officers in China or Rear Admiral Kempff cabled a statement of the situation. The report from Shanghai that not a foreigner is left alive in Pekin, and telling of the heroic fight of the foreign guards, had not, up to a few minutes before midnight, been confirmed, and the authorities are awaiting impatiently for the morning, when it is expected a message will come.

Tallying with indications given in official dispatches, the Shanghai report is accepted as correct, though at the Russian Embassy the hope is expressed that all the foreigners have not been killed; that some of them, if the legations are not already destroyed, will be taken prisoners and held as hostages.

Tien-Tsin Situation.

The authorities understand there has been hard fighting at Tien-Tsin, but they have no reason to believe that it will be captured or that the foreign column at Taku will not be able to defend itself should it be attacked. There were 14,000 troops at Taku at last reports, and a force of 1,300 American troops is due at that point. Japan has made arrangements for sending 20,000, and Russia will be represented by a total force of 13,000. With all these troops at hand no doubt is expressed that the column will be able to force its way through to Pekin. At the same time there is reason to believe that it will arrive before the legations are destroyed and the Chinese have done their will with the foreigners in the capital.

Considerable surprise is expressed by diplomats who have served in China that the foreign Powers have not utilized the services of the 32,000 Chinese troops near Tien-Tsin under Generals Yuan Shi Kai and Nie Chi Cheng. These troops are well drilled, but are neither attacking the Boxers nor have they joined the insurrectionary movement. It is apparent to these diplomats that the Chinese forces are merely waiting to see how the Boxer movement develops. If there is any indication that it will spread over the Empire and last for several years, they undoubtedly will join it; but if the foreign troops are successful in forcing their way to Pekin and in capturing the Sacred City, then they are expected to cast in their lot with the Powers, hoping that their conduct will be rewarded.

The report that General Chang is directing the attack on Pekin may well be true, but the diplomats hope it is not correct, as he is one of the best soldiers the Chinese have and has a well trained body of troops under his command.

Wu Is Alarmed.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, expressed the liveliest concern to-day over the murder of all the Ministers. He said that he had nothing of a confirmatory character. The Minister will call at the State Department to-morrow and make a further representation to Secretary Hay relative to the attitude of the Viceroys of the Central and Southern Provinces of China. It is apparent from the dispatches the Minister has received that the Viceroys are still alarmed over the possibility that the Powers may send troops into their jurisdiction, in which event they anticipate that the excitement under which the natives are laboring will increase, and the result may be the outbreak of the rebellion in their Provinces. The Viceroys have given assurances of their ability to protect life and property, and Secretary Hay has cabled to the American Consuls, directing that they make representations to them to obtain adequate protection.

There is reason to believe that Minister Wu will be informed of the instructions sent to the Consuls and will be told that the other Powers at the request of Secretary Hay have given similar instructions and have agreed not to land their troops unless the situation should warrant it. At the same time this Government does not propose to absolve China from responsibility for an attack on foreigners in case troops should be ordered into the Provinces controlled by the Viceroys.

It now seems certain that the co-operation of the Powers in taking possession of Pekin is assured. After this the future Government of the Empire and the indemnity China shall pay must be considered.

The Empress Dowager has always been kindly disposed toward Russia and the St. Petersburg Government probably will urge her retention. Other Powers, notably Great Britain and Japan and probably Germany, may insist that she be removed, that the Emperor be established in power and that Li Hung Chang and other progressive men be brought to Pekin to conduct the Government.

Question of Indemnity.

The question of indemnity will be an important one. To pay the indemnity exacted by Japan after her war with China the Pekin Government was compelled to farm out the customs and hypothecate other revenues, and these cannot now be drawn upon. If the diplomatic representatives of all the nations are murdered, the Powers will be on the same footing. Should the German Minister and the Japanese Chancellor only be slain, their Governments will be in a position to exact heavier damages. It is feared by some European diplomats here that Germany will demand as compensation for the loss of her Minister the whole of the Province of Shan-Tung and this might prove the beginning of the dismemberment of China. Japan, Great Britain and the American Government are, it is well known, opposed to dismemberment and their objection would, it is believed, be sufficient to defeat any purpose of Germany to that end. It is true that Germany might receive the support of Russia and France, but in this event the United States could organize a coalition of smaller Powers against the dismemberment of China on the ground that their trade rights would be injuriously affected, and the balance of power would then rest with the opposition to the partition movement.

SLICING CHINA INTO KINGDOMS.

Washington, July 4.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister here, is in constant correspondence by cable with the Viceroys of the great Southern Provinces of China. The substance of some of these communications he has made known to the State Department; others have been withheld. It is not known positively whether or not the Minister has the means of communicating with Pekin; if so, the channel must be tortuous, involving the use of one of the Viceroys as an intermediary.

There also is correspondence in progress between the various Chinese Ministers in Europe and the Minister at Washington. These facts, taken in connection with the apparently genuine concert expressed by the Chinese Ministers for the safety of the foreign Ministers at Pekin and their strenuous urging of Li Hung Chang's request that neutrality be observed by the Powers toward the Southern Chinese Provinces are regarded in diplomatic circles here as pointing to the development of a combination on a large scale of the great Viceroys and the Ministers against Prince Tuan and his Boxer adherents in Pekin.

The impression is here growing that no matter what happens at Pekin, the division of China is already an accomplished fact, though not upon the lines contemplated heretofore by Europeans. It is felt that all that part of China south of the Yellow River perhaps, and certainly all that part south of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, has parted forever from North China. But, contrary to common expectation, it is now maintained here in diplomatic circles that these vast and populous Provinces of the south are not to pass immediately under direct control of Europe and America as dependencies of the nations; they are either to be projected into another Chinese Empire under a new dynasty or are to continue their existence as independent nationalities, the present Viceroys perhaps becoming petty Kings and Princes, of absolute power within their own districts. This system of native States is viewed with some favor, for it is believed that the civilized Powers can hold them in line more easily than if they were combined into one great nation.

AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS.

News Reports of the Seymour Expedition.

London, July 4.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch dated Tuesday, June 26, gives a few interesting details indicating the tremendous odds against which the Americans, British and Germans under Vice Admiral Seymour had to contend. The officers pay high tribute to the splendid work done during the continuous fighting under the intense heat of the most trying climate.

The American patrol June 13 was almost cut off by 250 Boxers, but succeeded in driving them off, killing and wounding many.

The following day the enemy made a desperate attempt to rush the headquarters train at Lang-Fang. The Boxers advanced with fanatical courage to within twenty yards of the locomotive, in the face of terrific rifle and Maxim gun fire, but were repulsed with the loss of about 200 killed and hundreds of wounded.

The same afternoon the Boxers attempted to recapture Lofa, which was garrisoned by sixty bluejackets commanded by Lieutenant Colomb. The Boxers used four iron guns, firing pieces of old iron, and were repulsed with the loss of eighty killed. Two of the guns were captured. Lieutenant Colomb was wounded.

These various assaults show an organized and simultaneous attempt along the whole line of Vice Admiral Seymour's communications.

The imperial troops seem to have first joined the Boxers on June 18, when the international forces were moving out of Lang-Fang to repel an attack. The supposed Boxers were discovered to be a force of 5,000 men, mostly General Yung Fuh Siang's imperial troops. After two hours' severe fighting, the Chinese bolted, leaving 400 or 500 dead.

When the international forces attacked the arsenal, five miles above Tien-Tsin, June 22, the American and British marines carried the Chinese intrenchments at the point of the bayonet in magnificent style, splendidly supported by the Germans, who crossed the river lower down and captured six guns, which they promptly turned on the flying enemy.

The arsenal was found to be extremely well equipped with all imaginable war stores, including many Krupps and Maxims, thousands of modern rifles and tons of ammunition and small arms.

The Chinese tenacity was evidenced in their attempt during the afternoon to recapture the arsenal, but they were repulsed after two hours' desperate fighting. It was then that Commander Buchholtz of the Kaiserin Augusta was killed.

SEYMOURS REPORT.

London, July 4.—The Admiralty has received a telegram from Vice Admiral Seymour, dated Tien-Tsin, Saturday, June 30. After repeating the news from Pekin of June 24, of the destruction of all the legations except the British, French, German and part of the Russian, he adds:

"The Europeans have gathered in the British Legation. They have provisions, but ammunition is scarce. One gate of the city, near the legation, is held by the Europeans with guns captured from the Chinese. Five of the marine guard have been killed and an officer is wounded.

"There is not much sickness at present. The Chinese inundated the country near here yesterday from the Grand Canal, the object practically being for the defense of the city from the south. It does no injury to us. Our general health is good."

TO RE-ENFORCE FLEETS.

Two French and Two German Cruisers Going.

London, July 4.—Two French cruisers have been ordered to China.

The Emperor of Germany to-day ordered the ironclad cruisers Kaiser and Deutschland to get ready for sailing at once.

ANTI-FOREIGN ATTITUDE.

Governor of One Southern Province Displays Hostility.

Shanghai, July 4.—All the Viceroys of the Yang-Tse-Kiang region have determined to keep the peace. The Governor of the Province of Che-Kiang alone is showing anti-foreign tendencies. Shanghai is safe. The protecting force is increasing in strength daily, but uneasiness is felt at Hang-Chou, capital of the Province of Che-Kiang.

With the view of emphasizing his agreement with the Europeans, Viceroy Lin has stopped mounting guns on the Yang-Tse-Kiang forts. He has also stopped other anti-foreign war preparations, and has refused to assist Li Ping Hing with troops for the north. He accused the latter of being the cause of the Germans taking Shan-Tung. Consequently Li Ping Hing has left Nankin with only 300 soldiers.

EMPRESS AN'S EDICTS.

Reconciliation Impossible, the Powers Began the War.

Berlin, July 4.—A dispatch from Canton dated Tuesday, July 3, gives the gist of the two edicts of the Dowager Empress dealing with the "Boxers," the attack of the Foreign Powers on China and the latter's position. One edict declares that reconciliation with the Christians, against whom the whole nation, including the Princes, military officials, literati and nobles, were united and are now stamping out, is quite impossible. It is asserted that the Powers began the fight by the attack on Taku, thereby enhancing the bitter feeling against all foreigners, saying that any attempt to suppress the people would be dangerous, and adding that "Therefore it seems expedient at present to utilize the anti-foreign movement."

The other edict avers that the Dowager Empress is ready to protect the threatened legations in Pekin. "But it remains to be seen," says the Empress Dowager, "whether the foreigners or the Chinese are the stronger. In any case all the Governors should immediately enroll troops for the defense of their districts, as they will be held responsible for loss of territory."

SHAN-TUNG'S GOVERNOR.

Concentration of His Troops Awakens Suspicion.

Berlin, July 4.—The German Consul at Che-Foo, telegraphing on Tuesday, July 3, after reiteration that General Tung Fu Li Sian and Prince Tuan have seized the entire power at Pekin, under the motto, "Extermination of the Foreigners," adds:

"The Governor of Shan-Tung is at Tsinan with 8,000 troops, ostensibly for the purpose of resisting a German attack. About 13,000 of his troops are on the frontier of Chi-Li."

This concentration is regarded with much suspicion.

Another Che-Foo dispatch to-day says that all missionaries from Chin-Ning are on the way to Tsinan.

POWERS NEAR TO WAR.

Berlin Report That the Present Entente Is Flimsy.

Berlin, July 4.—The representative of the Associated Press learns from a reliable diplomatic source that despite repeated official assurances, the entente between the Powers is rather shaky, especially between Russia and Japan, and England and Russia, respectively. Russia strongly opposes Japan's acting for the Powers, and Japan wants assurance that her efforts will not result as they did in 1895.

CHINESE IN BERLIN STONED.

Members of Legation Warned Not to Show Themselves.

Berlin, July 4.—As a significant incident it deserves to be mentioned that a number of Chinese studying here have left Berlin.

The members of the Chinese Legation here have been warned by the police to show themselves as little as possible upon the streets.

Several Chinamen were stoned to-day by the mob, and were rescued by the police with difficulty.

ESCAPED FROM COOMASSIE.

Report That Governor Hodgson Broke Through the Cordon.

London, July 4.—A telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from Colonel Willcocks, dated Fumshu, July 3, saying that native messengers from Pekki, who have arrived at Bekwai, announce that the Governor of Ashanti, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, with several officers and their wives and families, have left Coomassie and arrived at Ekwanta, twenty miles southeast of Coomassie, and are proceeding through Denkera on their way to Cape Coast.

The messengers add that many were killed in breaking out of Coomassie. The rumor appears to be well founded, although Colonel Willcocks failed to say why he has not received news from the Governor. The Colonel intends to proceed to Coomassie and retake the place if it is evacuated.

THE WEATHER.

To-Day's Forecast.

Washington, July 4.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas—Showers and cooler Thursday; fair Friday; variable winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair and continued warmer; possibly thunder showers in the afternoon; partly cloudy Friday; fresh southwestern winds.

Iowa—Thunderstorms and cooler Thursday; generally fair Friday; southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

Missouri—Thunderstorms on Thursday; fair Friday; variable winds.

Local Weather Report.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 4, 1900.

	6:53 a. m.	6:53 p. m.
Barometer, inches	30.06	29.97
Thermometer, degrees	90	89
Dew point, degrees	72	72
Direction of wind	SW	S
Velocity of wind	8	9

Weather at 6:53 a. m., clear; 6:53 p. m., fair. Maximum temperature, 94; minimum, 78. River, 11.2 feet.

R. J. HYATT,
Local Forecast Official.

Government Report.

Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.—Meteorological observations received at St. Louis July 4, 1900, at 6:58 p. m. local time and 8 p. m. seventy-fifth meridian time. Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Stations.	Dir.	Bar.	Tp.	Mx.	R.	Weather.
New York	NW	29.54	70	78		Clear
Philadelphia	W	29.76	80	94	.04	Fair
Washington	S	29.98	87	96	.01	Clear
Norfolk	N	30.00	90	98		Cloudy
Charlotte	SW	30.06	86	94		Clear
Jacksonville	SE	30.14	80	90		Clear
Atlanta	SW	30.10	84	90		Clear
Montgomery	E	30.06	86	90		Clear
Vicksburg	E	30.04	84	90		Cloudy
New Orleans	SE	30.06	80	88	*	Clear
Little Rock	SE	29.98	88	90		Clear
Galveston	SE	29.94	82	86	.28	Cloudy
Palestine	S	29.96	76	88	1.12	Cloudy
Memphis	SE	29.94	82	88	.16	Clear
Nashville	S	30.08	86	90		Clear
Chattanooga	S	30.10	74	84		Clear
Louisville	SW	30.04	84	88	.26	Clear
Indianapolis	SW	30.04	76	92		Cloudy
Cincinnati	SW	30.04	84	88	.01	Fair
Pittsburg	W	30.04	84	92		Clear
Parkersburg	S	30.06	82	90	.66	Fair
Buffalo	NW	30.00	72	78	.28	Cloudy
Cleveland	SW	29.96	80	90		Clear
Grand Haven	SW	29.90	80	92		Clear
Marquette	N	29.94	58	80	.01	Fair
Chicago	SW	29.90	80	92		Fair
Duluth	NE	29.60	52	58	.04	Cloudy
Dubuque	S	29.84	86	92		Clear
Davenport	SW	29.78	86	92		Clear
St. Paul	W	29.68	74	90	.40	Rain
Des Moines	SW	29.82	86	90		Clear
Springfield, Ill	SW	29.96	88	94		Clear
St. Louis	S	29.98	78	94		Fair
Cairo	S	30.04	78	88	.01	Cloudy
Springfield, Mo	SE	29.92	86	88		Clear
Kansas City	SE	29.90	84	86		Cloudy
Omaha	SE	29.74	84	88		Fair
Hurron	E	29.68	74	92	.08	Rain
Bismarck	SW	29.72	78	78		Cloudy
Q'Appelle	W	29.64	76	76	.24	Fair
Calgary	SW	29.68	58	70		Fair
Havre	SW	29.68	76	78		Cloudy
Helena	NW	29.78	68	68	.04	Cloudy
Rapid City	N	29.66	72	76		Cloudy
North Platte	NW	29.66	74	88	.16	Rain
Lander	N	29.50	76	76		Clear
Cheyenne	NE	29.72	66	76	*	Clear
Denver	SW	29.80	60	76	.04	Cloudy
Pueblo	N	29.72	64	78	.12	Cloudy
Dodge City	S	29.74	72	84	.24	Cloudy
Abilene	S	29.78	84	92		Fair
Amarillo	NW	29.88	64	82	*	Rain
Grand Junction	W	29.60	84	86		Cloudy
Salt Lake	NW	29.70	80	90		Clear
Cedar City	N	29.78	78	78		Clear
Santa Fe	NE	29.88	50	64	.24	Fair

*Indicates inappreciable precipitation.
†Thunderstorm.

R. J. HYATT,
Local Forecast Official.

The Best Prescription for Malaria
Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

KILLED AT HIS POST.

"Old George," Switch Horse, Struck by a Cable Car.

"Old George," the horse belonging to the Fourth street cable that for years has been used to switch the cars at the downtown terminus of that line, at Fourth and Morgan streets, was last night killed while in the performance of his duty.

At 9:30 p. m. "Old George," driven by Stephen Alsbury, was switching cars. He had drawn the trailer of a cable train just beyond the switch when the gripman, thinking that the track was clear, started the grip car. The gripman, however, had miscalculated the distance the horse had to go before clearing the switch, with the result that George was caught and crushed between the cars, dying a few minutes later.

MY BEAUTIFUL BABY BOY

Weak Women Made Happy by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Letters from Two Who Now Have Children.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. MINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.

From Grateful Mrs. Lane

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote you a letter some time ago, stating my case to you.

"I had pains through my bowels, headache, and backache, felt tired and sleepy all the time, was troubled with the whites. I followed your advice, took your Vegetable Compound, and it did me lots of good. I now have a baby girl. I certainly believe I would have miscarried had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had a very easy time; was sick only a short time. I think your medicine is a godsend to women in the condition in which I was. I recommend it to all as the best medicine for women."—MRS. MARY LANE, Coytee, Tenn.

TOSSED THEIR COIN TO A CROWD OF NEWSBOYS.

TWO YOUNG MEN HAD