

TERMS FOR CHINA

Text of Mr. McKinley's Reply to the Emperor's Appeal.

THREE CONDITIONS NAMED

Must Be Met Before the United States Will Mediate.

ALL THE POWERS NOTIFIED

The Chinese Monarch Required to Give Direct Assurance of the Condition of the Foreign Ministers in Peking if Alive, to Place Them in Communication With Their Respective Governments, and to Cooperate With the Allied Forces in Protecting Life and Property and in Restoring Order—Regarded as a Clever Diplomatic Move on the Part of America—Compliance May Obviate Necessity for Mediation.

The State Department today made public the text of the appeal from the Emperor of China to President McKinley, asking the United States to act as mediator between the Chinese Government and the powers, to the end that peace and order may be restored in the Empire, and the President's reply thereto. The correspondence, as given out at the department follows:

"Translation of a cablegram received by Minister Wu on July 20, 1900, from the Tactel of Shanghai, dated July 19, 1900:

"Have received a telegram from Governor Yuan (of Shanghai), dated 23d day of this month (July 19), who, having received from the Privy Council (at Peking) a despatch embodying an Imperial letter to the President of the United States 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 between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign powers to view with unwarranted 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 forces with calamitous consequences.

"The situation has become more and more serious and critical. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy, Wu Tingfang, 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 gained high universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty China places special reliance in the United States. We address this message to Your Excellency in all sincerity and cordiality 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 is earnestly requested and awaited with the greatest anxiety.

"Kwangshu, 26th year, 6th moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900).

"It is, 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.

"YU LIEN-YUEN, (Tactel at Shanghai).

"Kwangshu, 26th year, 6th moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900).

"This cablegram was at once communicated to the President at Canton, Ohio, 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 forces in Your Majesty's Empire.

"I am to infer from your Majesty's letter that the misdeeds of China, who have murdered the Ministers of Germany and a member of the Japanese Legation, and who now hold besieged in Peking those foreign diplomats who still survive, have not only not received any favor or encouragement from your Majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the Imperial authority. It is in the case, I most solemnly urge upon your Majesty's Government:

"1.—To give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition.

"2.—To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments, and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty.

"3.—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 no 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 MCKINLEY, Secretary of State."

It is shown by the despatch from the Tactel of Shanghai, transmitting the Emperor's petition to the Chinese Minister here that Minister Wu made the suggestions:

"July 23, 1900.
By the President:
"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

Unprecedented reductions in lumber and mill work at 6th and N. Y. ave.

CHINESE BLOCK THE WAY

Several Russian Forces Penned in by Hordes of Celestials.

The Czar's Relief Column Sent From Port Arthur Prevented From Advancing by a Well-Trained Army of Natives—A Big Battle Imminent Near Niuchwang—French Foreign Office Receives Delayed Despatches From Tientsin—Lack of Unity Among the Allies in the Captured City—Reports Regarding the Ministers Received With Contempt

LONDON, July 24.—A Shanghai despatch states that 3,000 Russians have arrived at Niuchwang. They are hurrying to the relief of other Russian forces penned in by the Chinese. They were despatched from Port Arthur. An army of 10,000 regular Chinese troops now block their way. The Chinese are well armed and drilled and are a formidable force.

The Chinese commander refuses to permit the Russians to proceed and a battle is imminent.

The Chinese are acting purely on the defensive, apparently wishing to place the responsibility for the fighting that will ensue on the Russians.

The statement that Russian forces are penned in by the Chinese causes a deal of interesting speculation, inasmuch as the point or points where they are beleaguered are not mentioned in the Shanghai despatch. By many it is believed that the besieged soldiers of the Czar are forces sent several weeks ago for the relief of Peking and that they were cut off by overwhelming numbers of Chinese before they made any considerable progress toward the capital.

If the Celestials persist in blocking the rescue expedition in the vicinity of Niuchwang, there will undoubtedly be a pitched battle, with poor prospects for the Russians, inasmuch as they are overwhelmingly outnumbered.

Delayed Telegrams Received.

A despatch from Paris, under today's date, says that four telegrams dated the 12th, 14th, 17th, and 18th of July, from the French Consul at Tientsin, and sent by way of Chefoo on July 18 and 20, arrived at the Foreign Office at intervals of a few hours today.

In the one dated the 12th the consuls state that a courier arrived from Peking stating that the ministers have been besieged in the British Legation since June 20. The legation had been vigorously defended by the detachments of marines which had lost sixteen killed and seventeen wounded. When the courier left Peking, the situation of the ministers was grave.

The despatch of the 14th announces the capture of the native city of Tientsin by the international forces after a vigorous defense by the Chinese. The French and Japanese troops forced the gateway and seized the native town, at the same time hoisting the national colors. The Russians meanwhile captured the fort in the eastern part of the native city.

The despatch of the 17th states that the city is quiet and is recovering its normal appearance where it has not been burned. A messenger had been despatched to Peking and his return was expected in a week.

The despatch of the 18th states that the various commanders are deliberating on plans for the government and administration of Tientsin. The consul adds that he has received no despatches from Paris since June 20.

A despatch from Chefoo of date of July 20 says the anti-Chinese movement is spreading. The Chinese officials are said to be threatening the natives with death unless they renounce the Christian religion. It is said that the Governor, who is a very tricky individual, is secretly encouraging this persecution.

Lack of Unity in Tientsin.

A despatch from Tientsin, dated July 20, says the foreign commanders have been unable to agree on the appointment of a governor, and have instituted a three-headed government by the English, Japanese, and Russians. Considerable friction is likely to result from this lack of unity in the control of affairs. It is also said that the Japanese are actively employed in spreading their ideas among the natives. They are distributing Japanese flags among the residents of the town and are telling them to have no fear; that there will be no ulterior results while Japan is protecting them.

Although the air is full of rumors and alleged reliable statements concerning the safety of the diplomats at Peking and their proposed trip to Tientsin under Chinese escort, they are given no credence whatever, either in circles official or those unofficial. The almost transparent mendacity of the Chinese has disgusted all Europe. In some of the capitals there is a slight tendency to hope that some of the ministers may have been saved from Celestial brutality, but the hope has no tangible basis. The confusing stories of the Chinese continue to arrive with frequency, and in all but the most cheerfully optimistic quarters excite only contempt.

Mr. Brodrick's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday expressed the opinion throughout England. The people, of

BRITISH GET THE MINES

Alaskan Boundary Decision Results in England's Favor.

Northern Half of the Porcupine District Declared on the Canadian Side of the Line—Americans in the Southeastern Territory Indignant Over the Issue of the Modus Vivendi Signed by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote—A Petition Forwarded to the President Characterizing the Action as a Costly and Unwarranted Mistake.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 24.—International surveys have located the boundary line between Alaska and Northwest Canada in accordance with the terms of the modus vivendi.

The boundary gives to the British the northern half of the American Porcupine Mining District. The survey was made by O. T. Tittman, of Washington, and W. F. King, of Ottawa, and their assistants. They followed instructions as set forth in the modus vivendi agreed to provisionally a year ago by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

It was heretofore the general opinion that the entire Porcupine District Mines were on the American side. Much of the Dalton Toll Road leading to Porcupine City now lies within Canadian territory.

According to the passengers of the City of Seattle, which arrived last night, great indignation prevails in southeastern Alaska over this decision of the Porcupine Mines. A petition has been forwarded to the President, signed by 145 miners, appealing for the correction of what is termed a "costly and unwarranted mistake."

The petitioners represent that the modus vivendi has permitted the British to seize thousands of acres of the public domain containing rich deposits of gold. All of the Klabeena River and Glacier and Boulder Creeks, upon which Americans have spent thousands of dollars in prospecting, are taken away from their rightful proprietors. Iron posts demarking the boundary are crowded up to the foot hills, crossing and recrossing the Dalton Toll Road, thus cutting off entrance to an exit from American mining camps.

"All this," say the petitioners, "makes our future look unenviable. We protest to you, Mr. President, against the unjust seizure of the Klabeena above Kluckwan, which is only ten miles from tidewater, whereas we are entitled to the country twenty miles beyond Kluckwan, including the Klabeena River and Boulder and Porcupine Creeks, upon which Americans have made valuable discoveries at great expense of time and money.

"Did you not say that you were not in favor of ceding one inch of public domain? Here are thousands of acres of rich mining ground that the British are enclosing within their iron posts. Will you not, Mr. President, act with the people and see that those posts are moved back?"

The modus vivendi went into effect October 21, 1899, after the Joint High Commission had wrestled with the problem in vain at its Ottawa session.

On December 12, 1899, it was announced in Washington that the British Government had designated F. King, of Ottawa, to act with the representative of Great Britain on the demarcation commission.

O. H. Tittman, Assistant Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Bureau, was designated to act for the United States.

Since that time little of a definite nature has been made public concerning the dispute or the progress of the work of the commission.

WRECKED BY A LANDSLIDE.

Engineer and Fireman Killed and Several Passengers Hurt.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 24.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train No. 2 struck a landslide, and was wrecked this morning at King's Cooles, near Washburn, Minn.

Engineer Hathaway and Fireman Thomas were killed, and several passengers who were in the forward coaches were injured. A wrecking train has been sent to the scene from here.

GERONIMO BECOMES INSANE.

The Notorious Apache Chief Made Mad by Captivity.

VINITA, I. T., July 24.—After a long period of imprisonment, which he endured more like a ferocious beast than like a human being, Geronimo, the notorious Apache chief, has gone stark mad.

He is a prisoner at Fort Hill, Indian Territory, where he has been confined for ten years.

WOLMARANS' FARM SEARCHED.

Thirty Rifles and Eight Thousand Pounds Discovered.

LONDON, July 24.—A despatch to the Central News from Donkerboom, dated July 22, says that a further search of Mr. Wolmarans' farm, where it was supposed considerable money had been buried, resulted in the discovery of thirty rifles, a Maxim gun, and £8,000.

ENGLAND'S WAR EXPENSES.

Estimates for 11,500,000 Pounds Additional to Be Presented.

LONDON, July 24.—Additional army estimates for China and South Africa to the extent of £11,500,000 will shortly be brought before the House of Commons.

This will make the total expenditures for the year ending March next over £76,000,000.

B. & O. Week-End Country Excursions.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays, for return until Monday following, at reduced rates from Washington to Charleston, Frederick, Annapolis Junction, and Intermediate points.

Great reductions in lumber prices. Get estimates always at 6th and N. Y. ave.

A MESSAGE FROM PEKIN.

Foreigners Reported Alive and Besieged on July 8.

TIENSIN, July 14.—A messenger came to the Japanese Consul yesterday five days from Peking (July 8) who reported that the foreigners were all assembled in the British Legation.

They had been fighting for five days when the messenger left.

The Chinese had posted cannon in the streets, but were not firing from the guns on the wall. The marines made an attempt to capture the wall guns but failed. Their losses were four dead and thirteen wounded.

THE REPULSE AT TIENSIN.

Further Account of the Retreat of the Allies.

TIENSIN, July 13—(6.30 p. m., via Chefoo, July 15, and by post to Shanghai, July 23, 10:10 p. m.).—The heavy guns are just opening against the Chinese who are beyond the position of the allies west of the city. This is done to cover the retreat of the allies, the Chinese having repulsed an attack by the combined forces.

Besides the Americans engaged in today's fight there were 700 British, 200 French, 50 Austrians, and nearly 2,000 Japanese. The Americans were assigned to support the Japanese left in an attack on the Chinese.

When the attack from the arsenal commenced, there had not been sufficient shelling to produce a material effect and the Chinese rifle fire was undiminished in its severity.

The Americans had exhausted their field gun ammunition, and while the battery was returning to cover, some confusion resulted. The Ninth Infantry apparently mistook the Japanese centre for the left and advanced into a veritable cul-de-sac.

When the Japanese reached the village fronting the wall they found that the bridge crossing the canal had been destroyed. The Chinese, who lined the high city wall, poured a terrific fire into the attacking forces. Most of the troops were able to get some kind of cover, but the Ninth United States was caught in a bend of the road and was unable to get the slightest protection, though they made a forced advance in trying to locate some cover. Colonel Liscum was killed while leading the line.

General Fukushima, the Japanese commander, advanced along the road after the charge in the morning, while General Forward, the British commander, remained at the gate of the west arsenal.

In the middle of the afternoon, General Fukushima sent a message to General Forward asking him (Forward) to protect the flank west of the south arsenal. The message of the Japanese commander was unintelligible and the messenger did not talk English. To make matters worse, a messenger sent out by General Forward was unable to find General Fukushima. Nothing was done all the afternoon. No body appeared able to communicate with his associate. Every commander was doing the best he could, but he was ignorant of the situation and the actions of the other commanders. It was impossible even to send litter bearers after the wounded, so heavy was the Chinese fire. The blue shirts of the Ninth United States Infantry made a perfect target for the Chinese rifle men. Later in the afternoon General Yuan's troops returned to the native city.

It is certain that those of the wounded who were not brought away were butchered.

When the Russians advanced this morning, they had 2,000 infantry and 600 Cossacks and three field batteries. Two companies of Germans and two French field batteries supported the advance.

The Russians moved forward in two columns. Colonel Anichimoff and Schebnick, with eleven companies, attempted a flank movement on the Chinese fort. The artillery of the colonial and other batteries were posted along the railroad embankment with three companies of infantry supporting them.

The Russians met a terrific fire, and were unable to take the forts. They succeeded, however, in occupying the village north of the railroad station, which had been a source of great trouble to the allies. They also captured twelve guns of various sizes. None of the guns was larger than those in the French battery. They also exploded the magazine.

TIENSIN, July 14.—After brief shelling yesterday evening the Ninth regiment was able to withdraw. They succeeded in bringing their wounded with them, but left the dead on the field. The marines held their ground. Major Waller withdrew a part of the guard at the arsenal to the wall. The Japanese and French retained their positions, and during the night ammunition, rations, and water were sent to them.

The Chinese, who apparently did not realize the strength of their position, retreated during the night and the allies this morning occupied the city without resistance.

While the allied troops were making the attack yesterday, the Chinese attempted to make a counter-charge at the railroad station where a company of American marines were assisting the British. Two companies of the Ninth United States Infantry re-enforced this detachment, which had a hard fight.

The advance of the Russians finally forced the Chinese to retire. The Russians found piles of cartridges in every house in the native city.

THE DELAY IN THE TRANSMISSION OF THE ABOVE SHOWS THE UNCERTAINTY OF CHINESE METHODS AND THE UNRELIABILITY OF DESPATCHES FROM CHINESE INTERIOR POINTS JUST FORWARDED AS OF CURRENT OR VERY RECENT DATE.

AGAIN REPORTED SAFE.

French Foreign Office Hears the Ministers Are Being Protected.

PARIS, July 24.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from the French Consul at Chefoo dated July 21, saying that he has received news from Peking that the foreign ministers are safe and that measures have been taken for their protection.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS POSTPONED.

ROME, July 24.—Owing to the supposed improvement of the situation in China, the departure of a second Italian contingent has been postponed.

85 TO THE SEASHORE AND RETURN 55 VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Tickets on sale for all trains Fridays and Saturdays to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, N. J., good to return until following Tuesday. Tickets good via Delaware Bridge Route to Atlantic City.

FIRST IN THE FIELD TO REDUCE PRICES.

Always call first on F. Libbey & Co.

NEWS FROM MACDONALD.

Message Dated at Peking July 4 Reaches London.

LONDON, July 24.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from the British Consul at Tientsin, dated July 21, stating that he had on that day received a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Peking, which was dated July 4, and appeared for relief.

Sir Claude stated that there were provisions enough to last a fortnight, but the garrison would be unable to hold out against the determined attack for many days. There had been forty-four deaths and about double that number had been wounded.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A cable despatch was received today at the local office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from the London office of the same concern, as follows:

"News has been received Major Sir Claude MacDonald, Peking, dated July 4."

SHENG'S DESPATCH DOUBTED.

Consular Body Does Not Credit His Statement About Peking.

LONDON, July 24.—A despatch from Shanghai of yesterday's date says that Sheng, the Director of Railways and Telegraphs, in an interview with United States Consul Goodnow, Monday afternoon, stated that he had received word from Peking on July 13 that the Chinese ministers desired peace.

Yung Li, according to Sheng, sent a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen to the British Legation and found the foreign ministers all right. He proposed to send them food and escort them to Tientsin.

Mr. Goodnow communicated this information to the consular body, which decided unanimously that no credit could be placed in these statements.

Minister Wu called at the State Department today and presented a despatch received by him from the Chinese Minister to London, who received it from Sheng, Director of Railways and Telegraphs. The despatch was published in the morning newspapers, and is as follows:

"Shanghai, July 23.—Information from Peking, dated July 18, has been received to the effect that the Tsung-li-Yamen deputed Wen Jen, Under Secretary of Department, to see the foreign ministers. He found everyone well. None was missing except the German Minister. General Yung Li, commander of the northern army, is about to memorialize the throne to send them all under escort to Tientsin in the hope that the military operations will then be stopped."

BELGIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

Burgomasters Raising a Fund to Equip Soldiers.

BRUSSELS, July 24.—The Burgomasters of Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, and Liege have issued an appeal for the raising of a fund to equip and send a contingent of troops to China.

It is understood that the project has the approval of the Government.

CHUKI MISSION BURNED.

Staffs in Mid-China Reported Safe and Well.

LONDON, July 24.—The Church Missionary Society has received the following despatch from Hankow dated July 23:

"Chuki burned; staff safe; all mid-China staffs well."

TO COMMAND FRENCH FORCES.

Admiral Pottier and General Voyron Preparing to Leave.

PARIS, July 24.—Admiral Pottier, who is to command the French squadron in Chinese waters, will sail from Cherbourg on July 28.

General Voyron, who is to command the French land forces in China, will leave Marseilles on the following day.

SOLDIERS OFF FOR CHEFOO.

Fifteenth Infantry Companies Leave Governor's Island.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Companies I, K, and L of the Third Battalion, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, which distinguished itself in the Cuban campaign, left Governor's Island this morning for Chefoo, via San Francisco, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Williams.

Some 600 mothers, sisters, and sweethearts were present to bid farewell to the soldier boys, for their mission is expected to be a dangerous one.

The soldiers left Jersey City on the Lehigh Valley Road. The battalion will be completed in Omaha by the addition of Company M.

Why Not Visit the Boys While in Camp?

Trains from R. & O. Station, 8:35 a. m., 12:50, 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:20, and 7:15 p. m. Rate, 50 cents for the round trip.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:20 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see page 2.

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CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN MEDIATION.

Pledges Demanded of the Chinese Emperor by President McKinley Before He Will Act.

1. To give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition.
2. To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments, and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty.
3. 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.

tion in the form of a memorial to the throne, which resulted in the Emperor's appeal for the good offices of the United States to bring about an adjustment of the differences between China and the powers.

The reply of the President to the appeal is regarded by the State Department officials as being almost an exact copy of the answer returned by France to the same appeal. It is certain, the officials claim, that the three stipulations laid down are exactly similar to those demanded by France. First, to forward assurances that the foreign ministers in Peking are alive and well. Second, to place them in communication with their Governments at once. Third, to aid the relief expedition in forcing a way to Peking.

That the replies should both hold forth for the same demands is regarded as meaning that France has communicated its reply to this Government and that an agreement has been reached to discover the fate of the foreigners at Peking. It was argued by several high officials today that if the ministers are alive, as has been assumed, it will be a simple matter to place them in touch with their Governments. On the other hand, if they have been murdered, as suspected, the silence of the Chinese Emperor in response to the demand will furnish almost absolute proof of the rumored horrors.

May Object to Third Condition.

It is not believed that the third demand will be granted, for various reasons. It is regarded as doubtful that the Chinese Emperor will place his imperial forces in communication with an invading army of foreigners and pave a way for them to enter Peking. Some expression of assent is, of course, expected, but it is regarded as a certainty that it will not be carried out.

The reply is regarded by the Government officials as a clever piece of diplomatic literature. In speaking of it this morning, a high official of the State Department said: "It is brief and to the point, and yet it responds willingly to every request. It could not have been more carefully worded, and yet it bears the stamp of open, kindly sympathy and desire to aid. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, it simply says: 'We believe all that you have said, but you have got to prove it. We will aid you, but first aid us.' This is the reply in a nutshell. I don't believe it will be accepted by the Chinese Emperor."

More Troops Depart.

Another detachment of the Third Cavalry leaves for the Orient.

Troop B and G of the Third Cavalry left Fort Myer this morning for the Orient to take part in the Chinese campaign. The other half of the squadron, consisting of Troops H and I, departed at 8:50 o'clock last night. The horses—450 of them altogether—had previously been despatched in two special trains Sunday morning. The start was made over the Southern system, from the yards at Maryland Avenue and Fourteenth Street southwest.

It is expected that San Francisco will be reached on Sunday afternoon. The squadron will at once take transport, probably the Meade, for Nagasaki, where orders for further service will be received.

Major Kingsbury is in command of the squadron, and Lieut. F. G. Kester is acting as adjutant. Troop I is commanded by Capt. J. B. McDonald and Lieut. R. H. Wallace; Troop H by Lieut. A. C. Merrill; Troop B by Captain Hardee and Lieutenant Hodgkin; and Troop G by Captain Loughton and Lieutenant Ordway. The men were all eager for service in the Chinese campaign, and many new men had enlisted or been transferred during the past few days in order to secure Oriental service.

The Mexico Arrives From Havana.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Ward line steamer Mexico arrived this morning from Havana with 118 passengers. Twenty-five of these were United States teamsters, who are in charge of mules for the army. Seventy-five passengers were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

B. & O. Week-End Seashore Excursions.

All season. Tickets good going on all trains Fridays and Saturdays, valid for return until Tuesday following. \$5.00 for the round-trip to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City.

51 to Harper's Ferry and Return.

By special train from R. & O. Station, 8:50 a. m., July 26, account Y. M. C. A. reunion, returning at 5:20 p. m. An interesting programme has been arranged.

Prices on Lumber Now Down at Rock Bottom at 6th and N. Y. ave.

35c To Mt. Vernon and Return 35c

And 15c to Alexandria and return, after 7 p. m. Electric trains from 15th and Pa. ave.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Dulles, Shortland, Typewriting—\$25 a year.

New rates; lower on lumber. Call and see F. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

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