DEMOCRATS UNITED.

THAT IS THE TESTIMONY OF LEADERS BACK FROM KANSAS CITY.

IT MEANS A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Country Will Be Astonished at Democratic Acquisitions from Former Republican Supporters in the West—Washington Personals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—(Special.)—Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, who is the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and who made such an admirable presiding officer at the Kansas City convention, and ex-Congressman Kerr, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the same committee, returned this evening from Kansas City. Both were at headquarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, and were warmly welcomed, and heartily congratulated on the effective work they had done in the great Democratic convention of 1900. Mr. Richardson, who is the leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives, and, of course, will be the candidate of the party for Speaker in the next Congress, does not allow his wishes to fly away with his judgment. He is one of those in the House, of whom it can be said he "never loses his head." He quietly remarked this evening that the Democratic party was reunited; that harmony of all the factions was complete, and that this meant victory in November. He has the best assurances from all prominent Democrats that the ticket and platform would command the united support of all the Democrats, and those Republicans who were opposed to the imperialistic policy of the administration. Democratic unity, he said, meant Democratic success, and the country will be astonished at the acquisition the party will make from former Republican supporters in the Middle States and throughout the West. Mr. Kerr said all the signs pointed to a triumph of the people over the plutocrats next November.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Connally F. and Mrs. Trigg have given up their home on Nineteenth street, northwest, and are now temporarily stopping at the Shoreham. They will probably visit Atlantic City for a week before leaving for their home, at Abingdon, for the summer. Mr. Trigg will pay frequent visits to Washington before the meeting of Congress in December, as business may require.

Dr. R. N. Harper, president of the Virginia Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, who was a delegate to the Kansas City convention from the Eighth District, returned last evening, and expresses himself as more than satisfied with the ticket and platform, and all the results of the convention, both locally and nationally.

Representative Jones, one of the delegates-at-large to Kansas City, left there to visit his friend, Judge De Armond, of Missouri, and will not return for a day or two.

Senator Daniel and his son, it is said, left for Denver, Col., to visit friends there, and may not be back for several days.

Senator Jones, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, will go from Lincoln, Neb., to Lake Minnetonka, which is about seven miles from Minneapolis, where he has engaged a cottage for the summer for his family. Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency, and other Democratic leaders will meet Chairman Jones and spend a portion of the summer there.

Three of the officers now commanding the marines with the land forces in China are sons of ex-Confederate officers. One, Captain Jack Myers, is a son of Quartermaster-General Myers, of the Confederate army; another, Lieutenant Hall, is the son of an ex-Confederate officer from Texas, and the third is Assistant-Surgeon Thomas M. Libbett, son of Dr. Libbett, of Clarke county, Va., who was chief surgeon to Armistead's Brigade in the Confederate army.

Colonel L. Q. Washington and Major Robert Hunter, of Virginia, discussed the situation this morning at the office of the latter, in the Corcoran building, on Fifteenth street, northwest. Both are enthusiastic over the ticket and platform of the Democratic party, and predict a sweeping victory at the polls in November next.

Among the hotel arrivals are the following, registered at the Metropolitan: Orville Van Deusen, Front Royal, Va.; C. E. Browne, Petersburg; J. G. West, T. E. Baker, Richmond; A. J. Wingfield, Petersburg, and Mr. and Mrs. E. McGinnis, North Carolina.

Messrs. T. Preston Trigg and Wyndham White, of Abingdon, Va., are in the city, on business with the departments.

Mr. W. O. Burton, a Richmond builder, passed through to-day, on his way to Baltimore.

Hon. R. Walton Moore, of Fairfax, and Mr. W. O. Claggett, of Leesburg, Va., are in the city. Mr. Moore is deeply interested in the coming Confederate reunion at Fairfax, which, he says, will be attended by veterans from all parts of the South, and will be one of the most interesting occasions of the kind that have yet taken place.

POSTAL.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed are I. C. Clark, at Legg, Wise county, Va., and W. H. Hull, at Caesar, Cleveland county, N. C.

A new post-office has been established at Darwin, Dickenson county, Va., with John M. Beverley as postmaster.

The following orders have been issued at the Post-Office Department:

Norfolk, Va., and New York, N. Y.—A daily, except Sunday, exchange of through registered pouches will commence the 12th instant between above offices via the New York and Washington railroad post-office, leaving New York at 9 P. M., and the Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond railroad post-office, leaving Norfolk at 4:30 P. M. Pouches will reach Norfolk by Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond railroad post-office, train 22, and arrive at New York by New York and Washington railroad post-office, train 78.

Richmond to Petersburg, Va.—The inner registered sack, Richmond to Petersburg, Va., will hereafter be dispatched via the Richmond and Durham railroad post-office, leaving Richmond at 7:30 A. M., instead of by the Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond railroad post-office at 9 A. M., as at present.

JAMES E. WHITE,
General Superintendent.

BOERS UNUSUALLY ACTIVE.

Without, However, Making Any Serious Impression on British Arms.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Roberts's dispatches reveal that the Boers are unusually active, both in the Orange colony and the so-called pacified Western Transvaal, but without producing any serious impression upon the British arms.

The Bund leaders at the Cape are extending their boycott of British firms, and Dutch companies with £200,000 capital have been formed.

Passengers arriving at Lourenzo Marques from Middleburg say there has been severe fighting between the latter place and Machadodorp, wherein the Boers were defeated and demoralized.

The Lourenzo Marques' correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under date of July 8th, says: "I understand that Mr. Hollis, the American Consul, has been recalled. He is well known to be pro-Boer."

CAUSES UNEASINESS.

LONDON, July 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard, under date of July 9th, says: "The post-office authorities have issued a notice that civil calls have been suspended for Johannesburg. This, with the fact that telegrams for Pretoria are refused, causes uneasiness."

NOT WELCOME IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 9.—The five Afrindaker leaders who arrived on Saturday last seek to impress the idea upon the British that public opinion is favorable to Boer independence. They have been asked to leave the hotel at which they are stopping. Among them is Professor Devos, of the Stellenbosch Theological Seminary, and D. Dewet, formerly a member of the Cape Colony Cabinet.

GREAT BICYCLING RIDING.

Eleven World's Records Broken by John Nelson, of Chicago.

Boston, July 9.—Eleven world's records were broken by John Nelson, of Chicago, at Charles River Park to-night. Nelson covered 66 miles 30 feet during two hours' riding. Four men started, the other three being Charles R. Miller, of Chicago; Burns W. Peirce, of Nova Scotia, and William Stinson, of Cambridge. Bob Walthour, of Atlanta, who was also entered for the race, was unable to ride.

Nelson's pace was terrific throughout the entire two hours, and he was over a mile ahead of Stinson at the end of the thirtieth mile. Pierce made 63 miles 7-8 lap, Miller 60 miles 2-3 lap, and Stinson, 57 miles 1 1-8 laps.

The records made by Nelson were. Twenty-six miles, 43:29 2-5; 27 miles, 45:15 2-5; 29 miles, 48:35 4-5; 30 miles, 50:42 2-5; 31 miles, 52:26 2-5; 40 miles, 1:08:46 3-5; 41 miles, 1:10:36 2-5; 42 miles, 1:12:25 4-5; 43 miles, 1:14:16 4-5; 44 miles, 1:16:08 2-5; 45 miles, 1:17:59 3-5.

BODY NOT RECOVERED.

Remains of Section-Master Sergeant Floated on the Tide.

Despite efforts to recover the body of Section-Master H. L. Sergeant, who was drowned while bathing Saturday night, the remains have not been located. The fear that the body floated out of the York river on the tide has given place to conviction that that was the case.

Little hope is entertained that the remains will ever be recovered.

The family of the young man, in Louisa county, are inexpressibly shocked and grieved at the tragic end of their kinsman, and their grief is shared by men of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, among whom he was a favorite. Young Sergeant was section master at Lee Hall, about fifty-two miles below Richmond.

HURRAH CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Such is Plan of the Republican Leaders There.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 9.—Republican leaders from all over Kentucky and several anti-Goebel Democrats held a conference here and decided to have a "hurrah" campaign in Kentucky this year, beginning it by running special trains from all over the State to Louisville on July 17th.

The conference decided that anti-Goebel Democrats should be invited to affiliate with the Republicans, and expressed the opinion that there should be but one plank in the State platform, and this was referred to as "anti-Goebelism."

JEFFRIES WILL NOT FIGHT RUHLIN

Fitzsimmons Will, However, and Wishes to Do So in August.

NEW YORK, July 9.—James J. Jeffries will not fight Gus Ruhlin. This decision was reached to-day at a meeting at which a disagreement arose over the question of forfeit. Bob Fitzsimmons, however, is willing to fight Ruhlin, and to-morrow the men will meet and arrange the details. Fitz wants the event to occur the first week in August.

Chinese News Over Sunday.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Reports indicate that China is in a state of almost complete anarchy. General Ching is reported to be at the head of a counter revolution in Peking, and his soldiers are said to have attacked the forces of Prince Tuan. In addition to this, General Ting Foo Sian, commander of the Mussulman troops, has declared himself independent, and is sweeping over the Province of Pechili, killing, burning, and pillaging. General Yang, commander of 30,000 Tartar troops, is aiding Prince Tuan, but the viceroys of the great southern provinces have refused to obey the orders of the Boxer chief.

It was reported from Shanghai that the legations in Peking were still safe on July 4th; that an attack of Chinese had been repulsed with a loss of 2,000 to the natives, and that the Boxers are becoming discouraged. Fighting continued at Tien-Tsin; the Chinese bombarded the foreign quarter, and the Russians made an unsuccessful attack on the native town.

The outrages of the Boxers increase, and on July 3d 400 Christian servants in Peking were burned at the stake for aiding foreigners. The Russo-Chinese Bank was looted and the employees slain, after a fight of five hours.

In Washington it is believed that Japan alone is in a position to act. The Boxer insurrection is extending to Manchuria, and Russia sent 8,000 more troops there to preserve order in her Chinese possessions.

Charlottesville.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., July 9.—(Special.)—The news from Paris to the effect that Mr. J. Vincent Perley, of this city, and a "Mr. Richmond," of Virginia, had been fleeced, the one of $500 and the other of $1,000, by American confidence men, operating in the gay capital, was quite interesting here, the home of Mr. Perley. The confidence man is named as "Mr. Moore, of Virginia." Mr. Moore, of Richmond, and Mr. Perley left Virginia in June, and sailed for Scotland in the City of Rome, of the Anchor Line. The probability is that Mr. Moore and Mr. Perley were victimized by the shrewd "Mr. Richmond."

West Virginia Radicals Gathering.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., July 9.—The capital is rapidly filling up with Republicans from all over the State for the State Convention, which convenes here Wednesday noon. Senator Elkins, who is to be temporary chairman, will arrive to-morrow from his home, at Elkins. Hon. A. White, of Parkersburg, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of West Virginia, has no opposition for the governorship, and will be nominated by acclamation.

Virginia and Carolina R. R.

BRISTOL, TENN., July 9.—The directors of the Virginia and Carolina railroad to-day elected the following officers: President and General Manager, W. E. Minge; Vice-President and Treasurer, G. F. Craig; Secretary, F. B. Hurt; Auditor, G. T. Kearsley.

The general offices of the road are at Abingdon, Va., and the line is now in process of construction from Abingdon to Damascus, Va.

Family Poisoned by Toadstools.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 9.—An entire family of nine persons died to-day near Calico Rock, Iron county, from eating poisonous toadstools, mistaking them for mushrooms. The victims were J. F. Finck, his wife and seven children. The family ate a hearty dinner, which included the supposed mushrooms. All were taken violently ill and died.

The fire which destroyed the immense Swamp Root medicine plant of Dr. Kilmer & Co., July 1st, was the most disastrous which has ever occurred in Binghamton, N. Y. However, the Kilmers resumed business next morning, though not at the old stand, which is a heap of smouldered ashes. While the firemen were yet pouring water on the burning Chenango street establishment, the Kilmers were arranging to do business somewhere else.

That this great industry might not be crippled for a moment, through the courtesy of other prominent firms and citizens, the large factory and adjoining buildings on South street were vacated for the benefit of the Swamp Root people, and possession was taken immediately, and here, by Monday, July 8th, this new, temporary factory, will be turning out Swamp Root, the great Kidney Remedy, in quantities of about 60,000 bottles per day, and in two or three weeks' time the full capacity of more than four times that amount will be produced. The immense demand for Swamp Root will thus in no way be interfered with.

On the old site, with adjoining property which has just been purchased, will be executed immediately an absolutely fireproof, six-story structure, plans for which have been nearly completed.

CHINESE SITUATION.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

tions as "rebellious troops and rioters," and the positive statement that the Chinese Government is opposing them.

WU OPTIMISTIC.

Mr. Wu says that Prince Ching, who, according to Admiral Bruce, is attacking the Boxers, is not only the head of the Tsung Li Yamen, but also is commandant of one of the Pekin garrisons. There are several garrisons in Pekin, each composed of a separate nationality, and Ching commands the Manchu force. At last advices this force comprised about 10,000 soldiers. They had been drilled in foreign tactics at the military school of the North by instructors who had themselves been taught the art of war by German army officers, and would undoubtedly prove very efficient.

The Minister noted that the Boxer movement had degenerated into rioting and looting, all principle having been lost, and so it was reasonable to expect that the strongest and best and most influential of the Chinese mandarins would find it necessary to combine to crush them, from an instinct of self-preservation, and regardless of their foreign or anti-foreign sentiments.

RUSSIA'S CONSENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—Authoritative information just obtained confirms the report that Russia has consented, and is even desirous, that Japan should co-operate in the pacification of China. Russia places no limit on the number of Japanese troops to be employed, and only stipulates that this agreement is not to constitute a mandate whereby Japan will obtain a privileged position. Japan, it is added, must co-operate in the work of pacification on the same conditions as the other Powers.

"ALL MINISTERS SAFE."

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following telegram was received last night by Minister Wu, from Sheng, director-general of the Imperial telegraphs, at Shanghai, dated yesterday:

"July 3d, two legations in Pekin still preserved. All ministers safe. Rebellious troops and rioters make attacks, but suffer many losses. Imperial troops are protecting, but meet with difficulty in doing so. It is feared that food and ammunition are exhausted."

CHING PROTECTING FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, July 9.—Admiral Bruce has sent a telegram to the Admiralty Department from Taku, under date of July 7th, to the effect that there are grounds for hoping that Prince Ching, with his army, is at Pekin, protecting the legations against Prince Tuan, his army, and the Boxers.

REWARDS FOR AMERICANS' SAFETY.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Minister Wu, has cabled to Sheng, the director of Chinese posts and telegraphs, and the viceroy of the province, that heavy rewards will be paid by the United States for the safety of the American Legation.

The Minister was approached yesterday by some ladies and other friends of Minister Conger's and other members of the legation, beseeching him to offer rewards, which they would pay.

GERMAN FLEET FOR CHINA.

KIEL, July 9.—The German East Asiatic squodron sailed this morning for China. Emperor William and Prince Henry, of Prussia, witnessed the departure of the warships.

Addressing the first naval division, prior to its departure for China, to-day Emperor William said:

"Yours is the first division of armored ships which I send abroad. Remember you will have to fight a cunning foe, provided with modern weapons, to avenge the German blood which has flowed. But spare the women and children. I shall not rest until they are subdued, and all bloody deeds are avenged. You will fight, together with the troops of various nationalities. See that you make good comradeship with them."

FRENCH CREDIT FOR CHINA.

PARIS, July 9.—The government has announced that it will need a new credit of 14,500,000 francs for China, in addition to the 4,500,000 francs already voted.

NINTH INFANTRY AT TAKU.

LONDON, July 9.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Che Foo announces, under date of July 7th, that the Ninth United States Infantry has arrived at Taku.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARIES SAFE.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Rev. Joshua Kimber, associate secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, to-day received a cablegram from Bishop Frederick Graves, in answer to one of inquiry sent on Saturday. Bishop Graves is the Bishop of Shanghai and the Yange Tse Valley. His cablegram read:

"All safe; ladies Japan. Notify friends."

The Protestant Episcopal Society has no missions in Northern China, but it has stations for a thousand miles along the great Yang Tse river. Mr. Kimber understands the message to mean that all the white women in the Protestant Episcopal missions in China have gone to Japan.

OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, July 10.—4 A. M.—With the foreigners in Pekin probably safe, amid civil war, with Prince Ching on their side, and with the Powers united and their forces constantly increasing, the outlook in China is now rather more hopeful than it has been for a month past.

It appears from the cautious statement given out by Taotai Sheng, in Shanghai, that the reason the navy guns bearing on the legations in Pekin were not used is that Prince Ching, who is served by 10,000 troops, seized all the artillery ammunition. Sheng likewise intimates that Yung Lu, commander-in-chief of the northern army, is associated with Prince Ching in opposing Prince Tuan's ferocious designs and dictatoral ambition. Cheng cheers the foreign consuls with these tidings, but takes elaborate precautions that his communications shall not be known to the Chinese.

UNREST IN SOUTH CONTINUES.

The feeling of unrest in the southern and central provinces continues. The members of the official class in the provinces strive to remain neutral, with a leaning toward the foreigners, until they can see whether the maderate or extreme factions shall win in Pekin. Prince Ching seems to be standing for the Dynasty, and to hold against Prince Tuan's inordinate ambition.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Shanghai says:

"Three couriers arrived from Pekin with a message from Sir Claude MacDonald to the same effect as that sent by Sir Robert Hart, and confirming the death of Baron Von Ketteler, the German Ambassador. Two high officials opposed to the Boxers are reported by the couriers to have been assassinated. Sir Claude MacDonald's letter is dated four days earlier than that of Sir Robert Hart."

EMPRESS VERY MUCH ALIVE.

A dispatch to a news agency, dated Tien Tsin, July 2d, says:

The Empress Dowager, so far from being dead, is actively striving to prevent the factions from fighting. Prince Ching has informed her that he would rather lose his head than be constantly obliged to warn her of the consequences of the prolongation of the present anarchy. Prince Tuan is quite willing that Ching should be decapitated, but the Dowager Empress will not allow this. Prince Tuan has decided that he will take full responsibility. He purposes to retake Tien Tsin and Taku. Outside of Pekin, except in the Pechili and Shan Tung country, the people are supremely indifferent.

FIGHTING AT TIEN TSIN.

However, all this may be, the allies at Tien Tsin are having an exceedingly unpleasant time. The last engagement of which news has come through occurred July 6th. The Chinese artillery opened at dawn. Their fire was more accurate and their ammunition better, the shells exploding with precision and setting fire to several buildings.

Her Majesty's ship Terrible's guns again quieted the Chinese, who, again shifting their artillery, reopened the attack in the afternoon, but a thunder-storm breaking, the Chinese suddenly quit. The allies immediately attacked and drove the Chinese from their works, but lost thirty killed or wounded in so doing.

NON-COMBATANTS LEAVING.

The non-combatants are leaving Tien Tsin, and the opinion of a minority favors the military's leaving also. Stories of colossal Chinese armies gathering continue to worry, not only the rank and file, but the commanders, who admit the uncertainty of reconnaissance, and the complete absence of an effective intelligence department. Chinese information is received with extreme distrust.

It is obvious that though there are many thousands of Chinese camped by the guns, nothing can be done at present, except to await the arrival of reinforcements.

RAINY SEASON NOW.

The rainy season has set in, and this makes going into the interior most difficult. The country between Pekin and Tien Tsin in other years has been frequently flooded. River transport is almost impossible, and the railroad is practically non-existent, and must be entirely rebuilt.

It is said that if the legations did not need relief, it would be foolish to advance before September.

ORIGIN OF THE BOXERS.

More About The People Who Are Causing The Chinese Troubles.

(Springfield Republican.)

Among no people of the world do secret societies flourish more luxuriantly than among the Chinese. The secret society of the Boxers, now so widely known in connection with the troubles in the far East, was first brought to the attention of Europeans and Americans a year ago last winter in Shan Tung, the maritime province where the Germans have secured a foothold through the lease of Kiao Chou Bay and the railroad and mining concessions in the hinterland. That the society should have first made itself felt in that quarter is significant as showing the intimate relation between its rise and extension and the recent territorial aggressions of European powers on China's sea coast.

The Chinese name of the society is Yi Ho Chuan, which translates literally into English as "righteousness, harmony and fists," and the derived name, "Boxers" seems to be highly appropriate to an organization devoted so manifestly to the "strenuous life." Ostensibly it was an atheletic society, and its various groups was formed into bodies of gymnasts. These began gymnastic exercises in the Chinese villages, and drilling as a military organization was quickly developed, with broadswords for arms. On account of the swords, the Boxers have also been known as the "Big Knives." Charles F. Gammon, a Congregational missionary in China, in an article printed recently by the Bible Society Record, says that the society grew with great rapidity.

Each band was conducted by a "demonied" leader, who, by the selection of an elliptic patient or by the aid of hypnotism, caused a "medium" to display wild and unnatural symptoms, or to utter wild and strange speech, this serving as a basis for the claim of this society to spiritual power. Every follower was assured of immunity from death or physical injury, their bodies being spiritually protected from sword cuts and bullets. By the first of July the Boxers had added vast numbers to their ranks, and all were armed with broadswords, and in some cases with firearms.

It helps one to understand the rapid growth of the society to know that last summer a severe drouth visited that part of China, ruining the autumn crops, throwing thousands of farmers and agricultural laborers out of work, and making them unusually susceptible to the anti-foreign propaganda.

Whether or not the founders of the "righteousness, harmony and fists" society intended to be the fulcrum of a great anti-foreign crusade is immaterial. The fact is that last summer the assault upon Christians began, more particularly upon the native converts to Christianity. In Shan Tung Province the Roman Catholic missions were very obnoxious to the Chinese, and the feeling of hostility had been intensified in 1898, when a Chinese temple at the village of Li Lien Yuan was purchased and changed into a Roman Catholic chapel. The Boxers of eighteen villages united and attacked that chapel. The testimony of the Protestant missionaries is that the Roman Catholics were attacked before the Protestants were. The truth seems to be, however, that all Christians and foreigners were alike and equally obnoxious to the native patriot. The Boxers before long adopted the motto, "Exalt the dynasty and extirpate the foreigners." Missionary Gammon writes that one of their placards, which was widely circulated, read:

The Universal Boxer Society.
You are personally invited to meet on the seventh day of the ninth moon.
Elevate the Manchus.
Kill the foreigners.
Unless this summons is obeyed you will lose your head.

The motto and the placard reveal the essential difference between the Boxers and the Taipings, whose great rebellion raged from 1850 to 1864, and was put down finally by the celebrated English soldier, Chinese Gordon. The Taipings aimed to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, and their leader attempted to introduce a new religion. But the Boxers profess fealty to the reigning dynasty, and devotion to the ancient religion, while attacking the foreign influences which, with reason, they believe to be undermining the ancient institutions and nationality of China. At bottom, therefore, the Boxers are a patriotic organization, and, if they are now in the attitude of rebels to the Pekin government, it is more due apparently to the helplessness of that government in the hands of the foreign powers than to any real antagonism it may feel toward the aims of the Boxers' movement.

The attacks upon native Christians, missionaries and foreigners generally, which began last summer and fall in Shan Tung province, were steadily winked at by the Pekin government. The murder of the English missionary, Brooks last winter tendered to bring matters to a climax, and the imperial authorities were compelled to remove the governor of Shan Tung, whose sympathies were manifestly with the Boxers and to promise that troops should be sent to overawe the disturbers of the peace. But no soldiers were sent, and the deposed governor was received at Pekin by the Empress Dowager, it is said, with a mark of high favor. Since last January the Boxer movement has grown more and more powerful if it were ever within the control of the Pekin government it now appears to have run far beyond it. The anti-foreign crusade has reached such proportions that Pekin itself is threatened with assault and capture, it being possibly the theory of the Boxers that the weak dynasty itself needs to be rescued from the grip of the foreign powers.

Every one instinctively recognizes that such a situation is grave, and the fact that hatred of the aggressive foreigners is likely to continue among the masses of the Chinese does not make the future any brighter. One of the most impressive lessons of the situation seems to be that John Chinaman, after all, has a belligerent spirit, and will not remain absolutely lamblike during the fusing process of Eastern and Western civilizations.

Saratoga Arondack Water

Taken in the morning acts as a bracer—with meals as a digestive agent, at night cures nervousness and makes you sleep. Try it. For sale by druggists, grocers, cafes and hotels. Send for pamphlet.

Wholesale Agents,
PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

MUCH DISCUSSION HERE OF THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

UNANIMITY AND ENTHUSIASM.

They Were Most Apparent at Kansas City and Are Generally Manifest at Home—Hill to Be Invited to Richmond.

Political comment is rapidly becoming a staple of conversation, dividing time with the heat.

The recent national convention, of course, has the effect of increasing political talk, but the approach of the campaign season is also responsible for much of it.

The campaign in Virginia will probably not be so exciting as that of 1896. The platform upon which the Democrats stand this year is essentially different from that of four years ago, in that the "paramount issue" is different. The declaration for the free coinage of silver in 1896 created dissensions unprecedented. The financial plank occupied the place of prominence in the Democratic declaration of faith four years ago, but the Kansas City platform puts the newer issue of perialism to the front.

THE SLOGAN.

"The Republic against the Empire" was a slogan at the Kansas City convention. It created the most intense enthusiasm, more than the free coinage warcry at Chicago, and in the campaign of 1896. It was the opinion of every leader at Kansas City that opposition to imperialism and militarism would prove the issue upon which the party would unite as it had not done in years. There is universal opinion that the overwhelming sentiment of the American people is in opposition to the imperialistic policy of Mr. McKinley. Opposition to imperialism, it is believed, will be proven to be far stronger than opposition to the free coinage of silver. This fact was proven by the attitude of David B. Hill, who left the Chicago convention highly displeased with a platform in which the free coinage of silver was the chief plank, but who was the central figure at Kansas City, ready to give the nominees his hearty and powerful support if they were made to stand upon a platform which declared for a return to a constitutional republic. Webster Davis's renunciation of his allegiance to the Republican party, and his public declaration of his intention to support Bryan and Stevenson, was also evidence of the strength of feeling against the departure from the traditional policy of America.

The mass of the voters do not yet realize, probably, the unanimity of sentiment which existed in the Kansas City convention. Free coinage men, more conservative silver advocates, Gold Democrats, English and Boer sympathizers, all united in wildest applause of every speaker who declared against the policy which seeks to subvert the republic into an empire. Old politicians—veterans in attending national conventions—declared they had never before witnessed such remarkable enthusiasm, such complete harmony of sentiment. Differences of opinion existed, but they were fought out without acrimony, and the contests left no scars.

THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

David B. Hill was the central figure of the convention. The great crowd yelled itself hoarse in endeavors to bring him to the platform. It was two days before he came, and when he did, he received such an ovation as has come to but few men in a political convention. He had not delivered a single utterance indicating a change of sentiment since 1896, but the delegates and the galleries knew that Hill was a stalwart Democrat, standing in firm opposition to the imperialistic policy of the administration. On a new issue he had lined up with his party. His position on older and less pressing ones was forgotten.

Mr. Hill promised to come to Virginia during the campaign, if necessary. The Virginians saw much of him during the convention, and he was on their train as far as Indianapolis on the return trip. At Indianapolis, when bidding him goodby, Colonel Joseph Button asked Mr. Hill to come to Virginia and speak during the campaign. Mr. Hill said he would be glad to do so, and when Mr. Button asked the New York statesman to come to the Tenth District and make a speech, there was a ready consent.

"I will be glad to come, if I am needed," said Mr. Hill.

"Staunton would be a good place for the meeting," suggested Mr. Button.

"Excellent," replied Mr. Hill. "I remember it as a very beautiful little city."

MAY COME TO RICHMOND.

The Executive Committee of the Old Dominion Democratic Club, of this city, will meet to-night to arrange for a great ratification meeting at an early date, and Mr. Hill will be asked to deliver the address. It is very probable that he will accept.

THE RETURNING DELEGATION.

The Virginia delegation returned from Kansas City Sunday. Senator Martin left the party at Clifton Forge, going down to his home, at Scottsville. Colonel Button went on to Washington. Judge White went to his home, in Fauquier, and Dr. R. N. Harper returned to Washington. Colonel W. W. Sale stopped in Staunton to spend a few days with friends in Rockbridge county before returning to his home, in Norfolk. Judge J. F. West, of Sussex, and Mr. E. E. Montague, of Hampton, returned to their homes Sunday night.

Governor Tyler and his two daughters are still in Missouri visiting friends at Lexington. They will return to Richmond to-morrow night. Senator Daniel and his son went out to Denver to remain some time. Congressman Otey, member of the National Committee, and Mrs. Otey returned to their home, in Lynchburg. Major Otey won golden expressions from the Virginia delegation for the excellent manner in which he had provided for them at Kansas City. They found good rooms engaged for them at reasonable rates for a convention season, and he was untiring in looking after the welfare and comfort of the delegation. He knows nearly everybody, and his acquaintance was of much value to the Virginia delegates. Mrs. Otey knows everybody her husband knows, and enjoys the acquaintance as much. Indeed, Major Otey sometimes appeared tired by reason of the work and crush of the convention, but Mrs. Otey never. Her declaration that she loves politics is easy to believe.

Colonel Joseph Button had charge of the portion of the Virginia delegation which travelled by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the friends he had before were made stronger than ever by reason of the excellent manner in which he discharged his duties. He never forgot anything, and he never failed to do the thing attempted to promote the welfare and comfort of the party.

Curious Clocks.

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(By Margaret Ainslee.)

Clockmaking as a fine art is dead, not to be resurrected until craftsmen find leisure and pleasure in embodying sentiment in form. If the deliberate, dignified timekeeper of two centuries ago be contrasted with the nervous American clock whose pitiless ticking records the onrush of the overworked, there will be found small cause for wonder that the the names of Huygens, Tompion, Quare, Ramsey, Vulliamy and Fromanteel—those whilom jugglers with Time's handwriting—should have been consigned to oblivion and their masterpieces of artistic ingenuity relegated to museums, antiquarian societies and royal collections. As in many another instance, invention has crowded art to the wall and will probably keep her there until mankind awakens to the fact that a truly beautiful thing which takes time to fashion is quite as potent a factor of well-rounded civilization as a device for saving time. Then, and not till then, "when we have liesure to be happy and strength to be simple, we shall find art again."

Primitive devices for timekeeping, such as the sun dial, the wick timekeepers of the Chinese and Japanese, the candle-lantern recorder of King Alfred the Great, the clepsy-drae, or water clocks, and the rudimentary weight clocks are interesting mere as stages of clock progression, although their simplicity of construction has frequently proved fascinating to later scientists. Sir Isaac Newton, for instance was proud to number a water clock among his boyish inventions All these early contrivances were classed under the general name of horologia, although many seem to have been more properly planetaria, recording the courses of other heavenly bodies than the sun.

The word "clock" means, primarily, "a bell" and it is not improbable that the "orologia" of Dante and "abbey clock" of Chaucer were but hand-rung bells sounding the hour indicated by sand, glass or sun dial.

Judged by modern standards the earliest clock worthy of the name was made in the fourteenth century by the monk, Lightfoot. Strangely enough, these first clocks were distinguished by a far more complicated mechanism than were those of a few centuries later. They not only recorded the flight of time but were marionette exhibitons whose little figures acted popular allegories the mysteries of death the nativity and adoration of the Magi, and announced the hours by cock-crowings, decending doves and animal processions, which disappeared simultaneously upon the stroke of the hour bell.

The famous clock of Strasburg cathedral, with the frequently described succession of apostles and minor figures, are the most noteworthy instances of horological automata and too well known to need special comment. Their counterparts on a less elaborate scale were set up at Paris, Caen and Padua.

Among the many interesting things to be seen at Rouen, famous as the city where Joan of Arc suffered martyrdom, is a fine clock built by Jehan de Fealins in 1389. The dial is about six feet square. A few modern alterations have been made in the movements, but in all other respects the venerable time-keeper records the hours, days of the week, and phases of the moon with the same accuracy that distinguished it over 500 years ago.

Most curious among the early English tower clocks is one in the Church of St. Mary Steps, Exeter. Above the dial is an alcove, in which are three figures—Henry VIII., seated and nodding his head at every stroke of the hour, while the soldiers on either side of him strike the quarter-hours by alternating blows on the bells beneath their feet. Among the Exonians these figures are called "Matthew the miller and his two sons." The punctuality of Matthew the miller, so endeared him to his neighbors that they substituted his name for the one naturally suggested by the easily recognized lineaments of Bluff King Hal. So regularly did the miller go for and return with his grist, that his townspeople told the time of day by his proverbial promptness, and thus gratefully immortalized it in the following quatrain:

"Matthew, the miller's alive,
Matthew, the miller is dead,
For every hour in Westgate Tower
Matthew nods his head."

After the more compact motor succeeded the weights depending from chains or cords, portable timekeepers, called watches, became the fashion. The origin of the word "watch" is involved in some obscurity, but is supposed to have been remotely derived from the Saxon "woeca" "to wake." Until more than a century after the mainspring was invented these first watches were too heavy for pocket use, and were generally known as table clocks, the terms clock-watches, orologes and table-clocks being used interchangeably.

It was but natural that the extravagance and display which stamped the Elizabethan age should have extended also to the newly invented timekeeping novelties. The fad of the hour, they were in great demand among the lords of fashion, and fortunate indeed, was the courtier who could placate her majesty's ever-rising wrath with one of these costly toys from France, or stem the tide of her low invictive, as did the earl of Leicester, with "one armlet or shakell of golde, all over fairly garnished with rubyes and dyamondes, having in the closing thearof a clocke." In the inventory of the virgin queen's possessions may be found curious records of great numbers of these ingenius timepieces, conspicuous for their cases of crystal, tortoise-shell or carnellan, enameled in rich colors or bristling with diamonds, with fine whole-pearl pendants hanging from the bottom of the case.

In striking contrasts to these luxurious bits of mechanism were the Memento Mori timepieces, gruesome little affairs, wherewith the makers strove to impress the frivolous with time's role as admonisher of the approach of death. Not content with legendary warnings clearly engraved on dial or case, the clockmakers taxed their ingenuity in order to make timepieces in the shape of skulls, coffins, crucifixes and skeletons. One of the most famous of these death's-head watches was said to have been given by Mary Queen of Scots to one of her maids of honor, Mary Seaton, one of the famous "Four Marys." Death, with his scythe and hour-glass, stands on the forehead of the skull, one foot pointing to a cottage, the other to a palace, thus illustrating the adage from Horace in which the picture is inclosed—"Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres." "(Pale death visits with impartial foot the cottages of the poor and the palaces of the rich.") The upper part of this ghastly reminder is divided into two compartments in which are portrayed the fall of man, the nativity and the crucifixion, with appropriate Latin quotations. The works form the brains of this metal cranium, the dial the roof of the mouth and a bell which is struck by a hammer fills the entire lower hollow of the skull. The metal openwork compartment through which the sound is emitted is, curiously enough, formed of emblems of the crucifixion—"scourges of various kinds, swords and flagon and cup of the eucharist, the cross, pincers, lantern used in the garden, spears of different kinds, one with the sponge on its point, thongs, ladder, the coat without seam and the dice that were thrown for it, the hammer and nails and the crown of thorns." There is no date to this singular invention, only the name of Moyse, the wizard watchmaker of Blois, whose signature was always a guaranty of exquisite workmanship and remarkably fine engraving. From the fact that this relic weighs three-quarters of a pound, too heavy for wearing upon the person, it is inferred that these death's-head watches, frequently ornamented with a cross, were hung from a prie-dieu in an individual oratory.

Memento Mori watches in the form of a Latin cross were also frequently stationed upon a praying desk, the less clumsy ones being attached to the person and known as pectoral cross watches. These cruciform watches were generally incased in rock crystal, the dials beautifully engraved with scenes from the life and passion of Christ. Those in the form of a Maltese cross, also of French origin were probably much earlier and rarer than the one represented, which was unusually heavy and so contrived as to have not less than ten hinged covers.

Diaz Re-Elected President.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—The Electoral Colleges met in the chief towns and cities all over the republic to-day, and cast their votes for President. Votes will come in slowly from the outlying States, but a great majority of the votes were cast for General Diaz, ensuring his re-election.

Strikers Fire Upon Soldiers.

ROTTERDAM, July 9.—The strike of dock laborers and car men here has assumed a most serious aspect. The strikers to-day fired upon the soldiers, wounding ten of them. The garrisons have been reinforced, and warships are protecting the water-front.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN SHENANDOAH COUNTY.

MEETING OF THE RHODES WING.

**Hay Endorsed for Congress—Action of Kansas City Convention Approved—A Plea for Harmony—Wm. Jones Renominated