

## AGUAL WAR TO RUSSIA

### St. Petersburg Dispatch Announces That War With China Is Officially Recognized.

### Generally Thought To Be the Best Means of Meeting the Barbarian Upraisal.

### France Proposes an International Agreement for Joint Action in China.

London, July 19.—An official announcement was made today at St. Petersburg stating that certain portions of the Amur territory, including parts of the Khabarovsk district and coast territory, have been declared to have been in a state of war since the 17th. The announcement is regarded here as at least foreshadowing a speedy and unconditional recognition of the fact that a condition of war exists between China and the civilized world. The general opinion seems to favor such a recognition as the best means of meeting the barbarian upheaval.

The revelation of the ability of the Chinese forces in the north to stand their ground against the internationalists is producing inevitable results in the south. At Shanghai it is announced officially that all foreign women and children have been requested to leave the ports along the river.

Serious rioting has occurred at Po Yang Lake, near Kiu Kiang. Several missionaries have been killed and chapels burned.

### FRANCE ISSUES CIRCULAR.

Proposes International Agreement for Joint Action in China—Received in Rome.

Rome, Italy, July 19.—The government has received a circular from the French minister of foreign affairs, which it is understood is to be dispatched to all the powers, proposing an international agreement for joint action in China and establishing the future attitude of the powers. Lord Salisbury, it is understood, has already replied in a friendly spirit. Replies from the United States, Russia and Germany have not yet reached M. Delcasse.

### RUSSIA ADMITS WAR IS ON.

Generally Admitted in That Country Although Fiction Will Be Kept Up for International Harmony.

London, July 19.—It is now generally admitted in Russia that China has openly declared war, but the fiction will be kept up, in order to preserve international harmony, that war, as far as Russia is concerned will only be against the Chinese Boxers, not against the Chinese government.

Russia, which now has but 40,000 soldiers in Siberia, is pushing ahead 30,000 reinforcements with all speed.

It appears that fighting is still on in the neighborhood of Blagoveshensk, but the Russians claim to still hold the town.

Germany has informed the Chinese minister in Berlin that in the future all cables she sends her government must be submitted to the foreign office. Russia and France will probably adopt the same action.

A deplorable hitch seems to have occurred at the last moment to prevent Japan from sending further troops to China. The apparent unwillingness of Russia and Germany to consent to a Japanese commander for the allied land forces has caused the misadventure of the Japanese government to delay the embarkation of further forces.

According to Col. Armonoff of the Russian war office, the international troops will be doubled by July 23 and by the middle of August they will number about 80,000 men, and Admiral Alexeeff will take command of the allied forces, assisted by Col. Desino, the Russian military attaché at Peking.

In the meantime the disturbances are seriously spreading in China. The Boxers are gradually nesting themselves. From the river ports there is also ample evidence of growing unrest in the interior, so much so in fact that Russia's claim that Prince Tuan has an army of nearly a million men is regarded as possible, though probably somewhat exaggerated.

Another disturbing report is to the effect that Li Hung Chang has received the appointment as viceroy of Chihli province from the hands of the Tuan government, which, if true, hardly forebodes any good to the Europeans.

At Tien Tsin there has been no further fighting, as far as known, but official reports of the victory of last Saturday are being issued. Admiral Seymour states that the engagement lasted sixteen hours, and that the allies lost over 700 men in killed and wounded. It seems that sixty-two guns were captured.

It was officially announced at Shanghai yesterday that Gen. Nih, who led the Chinese forces at Tien Tsin, was killed.

### ANTI-CHINESE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Germany, Russia and France Get Together for Common Action Against Chinese.

Berlin, July 19.—From two sources, quite distinct, the correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday ascertained that Count von Buelow has fully succeeded in allaying the suspicions of Russia, aroused by Emperor William's recent speeches and by other facts, and that an entente regarding future action in China has been reached by Russia, Germany and France.

The foreign secretary convinced Russia that Germany would in no wise interfere with her plans in Manchuria and northern China, as well as Corea, and that Germany harbors no desire of territorial aggrandizement.

interfere with Germany's trade in Russia's sphere of influence in China after order has been re-established.

The first result of this understanding has been the issuance of strict orders by the Russian censorship to omit henceforth all hostile criticisms regarding Germany's action in China.

In this latest arrangement Count von Buelow has the support of the influential conservative party, with its court, army and navy ramifications, whose program the Kreuz Zeitung has just defined.

"Germany will join the Pekin campaign only as all the other powers shall do so. Her sphere of influence and her main action must not transcend Shanghai. There is no question of territory. Germany must recognize any Chinese government able and willing to accord reparation and adjustments. Her Chinese interests will be best served in accord with France and Russia."

In reply to questions put by the Associated Press correspondent a leading foreign official said:

"There has been no agreement between the powers regarding the size of the forces to be sent to China. Each power is sending the number that she can spare. There has been no exchange of notes on the subject, but a tacit understanding seems to prevail that each power will send a contingent adequately corresponding with her real interest in China, commercial and territorial."

### Tien Tsin Losses.

London, Eng., July 19.—A Shanghai dispatch today reports the losses of the Chinese in the fighting at Tien Tsin as amounting to 4,000. It is understood that Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell will have command of the British forces in China.

Shanghai, July 19.—The total loss of the Americans in the fighting at Tien Tsin was 140.

### Bound to Have Foreigners Safe.

Paris, July 19.—An official telegram from Shanghai, dated the 18th, states that according to the government of Shanghai the foreigners in the city and their families at Peking are safe and sound, but their danger is still very great. The viceroy has informed the consular corps that he had telegraphed Peking urging the protection of the foreign legations.

### NEELEY NOT EXTRADITED.

Judge Holds That More Testimony Will Have to Be Heard.

New York, July 19.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States circuit court, today rendered a decision in the case of Charles F. W. Neeley, charged with having defrauded the postoffice department in Cuba, in which he declared that a mere presentation of the indictment cannot be held sufficient for Neeley's extradition and that further testimony will have to be heard when the case comes up on July 23.

### McGinnis Nominated.

Cornwall, July 19.—The Eighth district democratic congressional convention met here today and nominated V. R. McGinnis of Leon for congress by a rising vote.

### CHAFFEE A MAJOR

Brigadier-General Chaffee Made a Major-General in Command of All United States Forces in China—Appointment Cabled to Nagasaki, Japan.

Washington, July 19.—The commission of Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee as major general in command of the Chinese expeditionary force was made out at the war department this morning and sent to the white house for the president's signature. A cable notice of the appointment was sent to Nagasaki, Japan, where it will meet Maj. Chaffee on his arrival there.

One more regiment of infantry will be ordered from Cuba to China. These two matters were settled late yesterday afternoon by the president, after a consultation with the secretary of war.

The secretary said that Chaffee was given a major generalcy on the ground that he would be in command of a division of troops the commander of such a large body of soldiers being entitled by law to this rank if there is a vacancy, which there is.

The appointment will be an ad interim one from the fact that congress is not in session, but there is not the slightest doubt as to its legality.

This promotion will place the general on a good footing among the commanders of any of the other international forces and will insure his being one of the leading generals, if not the leading general, in the great Chinese campaign.

The decision to send one more regiment from Cuba to China was reached yesterday afternoon, and that which involved the promotion of Gen. Chaffee. The secretary of war was anxious that a full division of troops be in China within a short time, so that Gen. Chaffee would have the proper military strength to back him.

A protracted conference between Secretary Root and Gen. Leonard Wood, governor general of Cuba, who arrived in Washington last night, brought out the fact that the withdrawal of one additional regiment from his territory would not seriously affect the department or menace the good government of the island.

### Nomination for Congressional Vacancy.

Sedalia, Mo., July 19.—The republican congressional committee of the Seventh district today nominated Harry H. Parsons of Marshall, Mo., for congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Leslie Great.

### Festival of Swedish Singers.

Rockford, July 19.—The annual festival of the American Union of Swedish singers opened here today and will continue for three days. Over 200 singers are present.

### Havana Exports Decrease.

Washington, July 19.—The total value of exports from Port Havana for the first six months of the present year, as compared with the same period last year, shows a decrease of \$12,000.

## OREGON SURELY SAFE

### Captain Wilde Cables That Oregon and Nashville Arrive Safely at Kure, Japan.

### Advices Patching the Great Ship—Secretary Long Cables Congratulations for Nation.

### Negro Troops for China—Ninth Cavalry To Be Held in Readiness.

Washington, July 19.—Secretary Long received a dispatch from Capt. Wilde this morning stating that the Oregon and Nashville had arrived safely at Kure, Japan, and also suggesting patching the Oregon, which would take but a short time; and then to return for duty at Taku. To make permanent repairs would require sixty days or more.

Secretary Long replied as follows: "There is universal rejoicing over the safety of the Oregon. She is the Constitution of this generation. If the safety of the Oregon permits you may patch and then go to Taku. I commend your preference for service there."

### NEGROES FOR CHINA.

Ninth Cavalry in Arizona Receive Orders to Be in Readiness.

Clifton, Ariz., July 19.—Orders have been received here to put in readiness for leaving the six troops of the Ninth cavalry (colored) which have been garrisoned at Forts Grant, Huachuca and San Carlos. The troops will be relieved by four troops of the Fifth cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

### Rapid Recruiting at Presidio.

San Francisco, July 18.—The batteries of the Third artillery have been ordered into camp at the Presidio with instructions to have everything in readiness for a sudden departure. Instructions have been forwarded from Washington requiring immediate preparation of camps for the comfort of 6,000 men. Recruits are arriving every day from all parts of the country and are being furnished clothing outfits as rapidly as possible. Now it begins to look as if the Uncle Sam would have 10,000 men on the water inside of a fortnight.

### REMEY'S OFFICIAL LIST.

Admiral Sends Names of Marines Killed and Wounded.

Washington, July 19.—The navy department today received from Admiral Remy the following list of casualties of the marine corps in the fight at Tien Tsin:

Killed—Capt. Austin R. Davis, Sergt. C. J. Kullback, Corp. Thomas Kelly and Privates J. E. McConley and L. W. Partridge.

Seriously wounded—First Lieut. Henry Leonard, Corp. J. A. McDonald, Privates C. J. Kelleher, C. D. Miller, C. J. Matthews, John Scates and J. Van Horn.

Wounded—Capt. Long and Lemley, First Lieut. Butler, Sergts. Murphy and Winters, Corp. Hunt, Privates Chapman, Cooney, Des Mond, Eiseier, Larson, Malvor, McConogal, Penny and Rickers.

### JEALOUSY AMONG THE POWERS.

Leak of Harmony Seriously Impedes Effective Action Against Chinese.

London, July 19, 4 a. m.—While evidence accumulates daily that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict, and that the area of rebellion is continually extending, harmony among the allies, which is necessary to meet such a grave situation, is still deplorably lacking.

The Russians have refused Admiral Seymour's request to hand over the railway Taku-Tien Tsin railway to the English company, and it is rumored that Germany purposes taking a serious independent step, namely, to patrol the Yang Tse Kiang with German men-of-war. Such a step would be greatly resented by England.

The most important move on the Chinese chess board, yesterday was the decision given to British interests. The Indian troops at Hong Kong, instead of going to Tien Tsin, have sailed for Shanghai and Woo Sung.

Sir Alfred Gaselee may also halt there. This is a sign that the British government, having no objection to the fact that Tien Tsin can be held by allied forces now on the ground, has decided to make serious preparations for defense of Shanghai and the other centers of commerce in middle China.

This determination is wise, because for itself and the cable at Tien Tsin, the British government has ordered 50,000 Black Flags, recruited from the worst elements of the population, to march overland thru the Yang Tse provinces to Peking.

The presence of the marauding army will be a menace to the peace of this immense district, and British commercial interests are paramount.

The British government is not so blind as to exhaust its resources in defending the Russian interests in Manchuria, which are menaced by the military camarilla at Peking.

It has suddenly remembered the quarrels of the main sphere of British trade lies, and has ordered reinforcements and vessels of war to the gateways of the Yang Tse provinces.

The cable station at Shanghai is one of the thousand British interests requiring resolute protection.

A break in the cable at Shanghai would cut off the world from information regarding the great struggle now in progress.

### SENDS MAN TO CHINA.

W. W. Rockhill Will Represent Administration in China—To Get Information of Government's Responsibility.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—W. W. Rockhill, director of the bureau of American republics, has been appointed special commissioner to go to China to investigate and report upon the situation.

Rockhill will ascertain the extent of the responsibility of the Chinese government, if any, for the existing disturbances and otherwise furnish the administration with information upon which the case of the United States against China for indemnity and reparation will be based. Aside from the above appointment nothing important developed at the cabinet meeting today regarding the Chinese situation. The president leaves tonight for Canton, but he will be ready to return here at a moment's notice.

### RECIPROCAL TREATY APPROVED.

President Issues Proclamation Relative to Trade With Italy.

Washington, July 19.—The state department today made public the presidential proclamation approving the reciprocal commercial agreement with Italy, in accordance with the provisions of section three of the Dingley act. Italy secures a reduction of duty on still wines, brandies, argols, statuary and paintings which she exports to the United States.

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### TRUCE REJECTED

Effort of the Executive Council of the American Federation to Adjust the Chicago Trouble Fails, and It Is Expected That Financial Aid Will Be Voted at the Denver Meeting Today—Blow at Unionism, Says President Gompers.

Denver, Col., July 19.—Rejection by the Building Contractors' Council of Chicago of the good offices of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, will in all probability lead to the levying of a tax upon the affiliated bodies of the federation in behalf of the unions of the Building Trades' Council of Chicago which are affected by the lockout.

The offer of the executive council to act in the capacity of a peacemaker between the warring contractors' associations and building trades unions of Chicago was made yesterday thru telegrams.

It was a proposition which the members of the council agreed upon after discovering that there was a division of opinion among the unions as to the industrial fight, a majority inclining toward the belief that the Building Trades' Council was largely responsible for its own trouble.

Rather than call upon organized labor for financial aid it was resolved to make an effort to effect a settlement, and the capacity of arbitration or other peaceful manner.

The Building Trades' Council of Chicago notified the executive committee by telegraph yesterday that the offer had been accepted at the regular meeting the evening previous. President Carroll stated in the message that the Building Trades' Council would be pleased to meet a committee from the executive council at its earliest convenience and abide by any decision the committee should make.

The reply of the Building Contractors' Council was received by the executive council today and the offer was taken up by the issue in Chicago.

In a long telegram, signed by W. D. O'Brien, president, and E. M. Craig, secretary, the executive council was notified that the Building Contractors' Council preferred to act for itself in securing an adjustment of the difficulties between the employers' associations and trade unions by individual agreements. In brief, the Building Contractors' Council replied that, while it thanked the federation for the tender of its friendly offices, the council felt that it had the Chicago situation well enough in hand to adjust it without aid from the employers' associations.

The members of the executive council who spoke in Chicago last Saturday night, said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. "The contractors are seeking not only to destroy the original formation of the union, but they desire to smash the unions."

When asked the direct question if the executive council is, as a whole, friendly to the Building Trades' Council of Chicago President Gompers replied emphatically in the affirmative, but he would not predict that the friendly feeling of the council would be strong enough to recommend a general assessment in behalf of the Chicago workmen.

It is believed, however, that in view of the action of the council yesterday afternoon relating to the strike of the New York clearmakers, it will not refuse to go to the aid of the Chicago building trades unions.

### Assessment Made.

Denver, July 19.—The amalgamation of the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Labor was the subject of discussion at today's meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation. An agreement will be put to vote by the Western Federation on every day the solicitors can only be obtained by the most laborious and expensive research thru many libraries. Not all of it can be found within the state of Iowa, for Dr. Shambaugh obtained much of this matter from the libraries in Wisconsin and in Washington.

### Evacuation for Sewers at Ft. Dodge

Search is Made for Deposit of Pure Silicia.

Special to Times-Republican. Fort Dodge, July 18.—City Engineer Charles Reynolds has made a valuable find in the shape of a large deposit of "good old days" of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth. Life in Iowa was a very simple affair and matters regulated themselves largely without the aid of laws and lawyers. Dr. Shambaugh has rendered another valuable service to the state in bringing out of hiding these beginnings of law in the old territories of which Iowa was a part. This is the character of work which the Historical Society means to do in the future, to bring within the reach of every thorough student this original information, which can only be obtained by the most laborious and expensive research thru many libraries. Not all of it can be found within the state of Iowa, for Dr. Shambaugh obtained much of this matter from the libraries in Wisconsin and in Washington.

### Gasoline Lamp Burns a Town.

Pomeroy, Wash., July 19.—Yesterday the most disastrous fire in the history of this town caused losses aggregating \$80,000. The fire originated from a gasoline lamp in a saloon. The county loses \$10,000 by the burning of the court house.

### Clarinda Creamery Burned.

Special to Times-Republican. Clarinda, July 18.—The large creamery building at this place was completely destroyed by fire Wednesday. It was fully insured by the Fidelity Insurance Company, the Merchants' and the Millers.

### Fire in Residence.

Company H Ready for China. Elopers Get Married. The Woodard-Garey Failure. Local News of Various Sorts.

### IOWA AND GENERAL.

Hay Doubts Pekin Stories. Big Claim Against United States Denied. Official Weather Forecast. Financial News.

covery was due to a deep excavation for the extension of sewers. It lies only fifteen feet below the surface and in of the quality from which the finest grain is made. The grains are rather coarse and nearly pure milky-white in color. The facets are very sharp, showing that the deposit was laid down without great erosion. The silica greatly resembles corn meal and many people would take it for the coarsest ground product of maize. City Engineer Reynolds believes that the find is a valuable one, as there is every reason to believe that it underlies the adjacent property. The establishment of glass works in Iowa has never been thought of, but there is no reason why glass works can not be run here as profitably as in Illinois or Indiana. The find of this deposit of glass silica again demonstrates the superiority of some of the most extensive coal and clay beds in the state are located here, and in fact the only outcropping of gypsum in this part of the country occurs a short distance south of Fort Dodge.

## LAWS OF AN EARLY DAY

### Dr. Shambaugh's Documentary Material Relating to History of Iowa Just Out.

### First Thing Done Was to Establish General Courts—Coroners Came Next.

### Is an Interesting Study Showing Development of Form From Crudest Form.

Special to Times-Republican. Des Moines, July 19.—The second volume of Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh's "Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa" has just been issued by the State Historical Society. This volume relates to local government and contains documents illustrative of the development of local government in the territory of the northwest from 1787 to 1800, in the territory of Indiana from 1800 to 1805, and in the territory of Michigan from 1805 to Sept. 6, 1834. The study of these documents, showing as they do the development of local government in its crudest form, gives the student much light upon what the people then living in the territory now known as Iowa were doing. It shows us what they deemed most indispensable in the way of law. About the first thing they did was to establish "general courts of quarter sessions of the peace." This first act was "published at the city of Marietta, in the county of Washington, and territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by his excellency Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, governor and commander in chief, and Samuel Holden Parsons and James Mitchell Varnum, Esquire, Judges, upon the twenty-third day of August, in the thirteenth year of the independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-eight." At the same time courts and providing for coroners and the establishment of townships, county treasurer, county revenue, etc., we find "an act for the disposition of strays" passed at Cincinnati the first day of August, 1792. In the act creating the building and establishing of a court house, county jail, pillory, whipping post and stocks in every county," passed August 1, 1792, we find that every county is compelled to maintain these institutions.

If the jailor voluntarily suffered any prisoner to escape, the jailor must suffer the punishment that the escaping prisoner would have suffered had he remained in jail or prison, but if the prisoner's escape was simply thru negligence the jailor or prison keeper should pay such fine as the court might inflict, according to the nature of the offence for which the escaped prisoner stood committed. Imprisonment for debt was "by the law, and if a person imprisoned for debt escaped from prison, without the connivance of the sheriff or keeper, he should be liable by such officers within three months the sheriff was liable for nothing further than the costs of such action as may have been commenced against him for such escape.

The first indication of a regulation of the liquor law appears in "A law to license and regulate taverns. Adopted from the Pennsylvania code and published at Cincinnati June 17, 1795, by Arthur St. Clair, governor, and John Clives Symmes and George Turner, Judges, in and over the said territory." The law is as follows:

"Sec. 1. For preventing disorders, and the mischief that may happen by multiplicity of public houses of entertainment, no person or persons shall in future have or keep any public inn, tavern, ale house, or dram shop, or public house of entertainment, in any county, town or place within the territory, unless such person or persons shall be first recommended by the justices in the courts of general quarter sessions of the peace for the counties respectively, to the governor, for his license, for so doing, under the penalty of one dollar per day, for every day on which the party offending shall keep such public inn, tavern, ale house, dram shop or public house of entertainment; to be recovered with costs before any two justices of the peace, in an action Quia Tamen; two-thirds thereof shall go to the use of the poor of the township where the offence may be committed, and the other third to the prosecutor suing for the same to effect."

This whole book, which brings together for the first time these early laws, is of absorbing interest to the student of Iowa history. It tells the story of the growth of a people. As the population increased and life became more complex more laws were needed. In the "good old days" of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth, life in Iowa was a very simple affair and matters regulated themselves largely without the aid of laws and lawyers. Dr. Shambaugh has rendered another valuable service to the state in bringing out of hiding these beginnings of law in the old territories of which Iowa was a part. This is the character of work which the Historical Society means to do in the future, to bring within the reach of every thorough student this original information, which can only be obtained by the most laborious and expensive research thru many libraries. Not all of it can be found within the state of Iowa, for Dr. Shambaugh obtained much of this matter from the libraries in Wisconsin and in Washington.

### 7 W. Bicknell

SILICIA DEPOSIT FOUND.

Evacuation for Sewers at Ft. Dodge Search is Made for Deposit of Pure Silicia.

Special to Times-Republican. Fort Dodge, July 18.—City Engineer Charles Reynolds has made a valuable find in the shape of a large deposit of "good old days" of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth. Life in Iowa was a very simple affair and matters regulated themselves largely without the aid of laws and lawyers. Dr. Shambaugh has rendered another valuable service to the state in bringing out of hiding these beginnings of law in the old territories of which Iowa was a part. This is the character of work which the Historical Society means to do in the future, to bring within the reach of every thorough student this original information, which can only be obtained by the most laborious and expensive research thru many libraries. Not all of it can be found within the state of Iowa, for Dr. Shambaugh obtained much of this matter from the libraries in Wisconsin and in Washington.

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### IOWA AND GENERAL.

Hay Doubts Pekin Stories. Big Claim Against United States Denied. Official Weather Forecast. Financial News.

covery was due to a deep excavation for the extension of sewers. It lies only fifteen feet below the surface and in of the quality from which the finest grain is made. The grains are rather coarse and nearly pure milky-white in color. The facets are very sharp, showing that the deposit was laid down without great erosion. The silica greatly resembles corn meal and many people would take it for the coarsest ground product of maize. City Engineer Reynolds believes that the find is a valuable one, as there is every reason to believe that it underlies the adjacent property. The establishment of glass works in Iowa has never been thought of, but there is no reason why glass works can not be run here as profitably as in Illinois or Indiana. The find of this deposit of glass silica again demonstrates the superiority of some of the most extensive coal and clay beds in the state are located here, and in fact the only outcropping of gypsum in this part of the country occurs a short distance south of Fort Dodge.

### LETTER FROM MRS. CONGER.

Explains One Phase of Boxer Movement—Foreigners Blamed for the Drouth.

Des Moines, July 18.—Under date of May 1, Mrs. Conger, wife of Minister E. H. Conger, wrote an interesting letter to a Des Moines friend. The letter touched upon the Boxers, and ascribed the feeling among the Chinese toward the foreigners as due to their superstitious belief that the foreigners caused the drouth and the threatened starvation in consequence of the failure of rain. The letter was forwarded to a party of us who returned to Peking from this country. So far as known it is the last letter written by her in which she refers to the situation at Peking. Extracts from this letter, which was received on June 11, are as follows:

"I must tell you just a little of the way we found things. At the party of us 'First Boy' Wong, with the other servants, had cleaned the house clean in every crack and corner and under everything. I never saw anything cleaner and in better order. We see very much in our servants to respect, admire and love. They are so patient, faithful, attentive, thoughtful and kind. I do wish that you could know them. You must know them to appreciate them. The qualities of character that they manifest surprise me. Heavens! In some ways, and so are we all."

"One of the high officials called today (Chinese minister to Russia). He appeared like a smart, bright man. He was richly attired in his costly dress and ornaments.

"You hear much about the Boxers. Don't you? Well, we do not feel at all in danger. Next week a party of us start overland upon a trip to the great wall of China. There are what are called Boxers here. They do not like the foreigners. They greatly desire the foreigners to go home and stay there and let China alone. What the outcome will be no one can say. There has been no rain during the winter and spring and the ignorant Chinese think that the 'foreign devils' cause this lack of water and the great starvation that threatens them."

"They are superstitious (so are we). Superstition does not always come in the same way."

Wet at Thornton. Special to Times-Republican. Thornton, July 18.—This vicinity has been visited by one of the old-fashioned rainy seasons. Saturday was a cloudy day and at about 1 o'clock rain began to fall, wetting large quantities of hay that the farmers were anxious to get into the stack before harvest. It has rained more or less continuously until this morning. As a result the indications are the rain is over, for the farmers will be very grateful for, as most of them expected to begin harvest in earnest yesterday. The oats are heavy and some rust and naturally will go down, but the corn crop and pastures have been benefited exceedingly.

Joseph Leavitt visited his parents at Chapin Saturday and Sunday, returning Sunday evening. Monday morning he was telephoned to come home once, as his sister, Mrs. Dodge, was expected to live. She has consumptive. Rev. Barzouli will be at Britts for next two weeks, where he has been engaged as instructor in the institute. He will return Friday, however, and take up his appointments Sunday, returning to his work Monday morning.

Mrs. J. O. Pierce was called by telegram to nurse Mrs. Miley in the west. Mrs. Pierce will nurse her mother, who had the misfortune to break her leg.

## T-R BULLETIN

### NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS:

Russia Recognizes State of War. Oregon Actually Safe. Movement of U. S. Troops to China. Laws of an Early Day. Bicknell's Comment. Labor Leaders at Denver Decried. Killing Heat in New York.

### TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL:

Hanna in Chicago. League Club's Resolutions. Goebel Murder Case On. Denial. Official Weather Forecast. Financial News.

### CITY NEWS:

Fire in a Residence. Company H Ready for China. Elopers Get Married. The Woodard-Garey Failure. Local News of Various Sorts.

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