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WATER COMPANY'S PROPOSAL.

Frederick Van Vorst Submits One to Council Saturday Night.

WANTS NEW FRANCHISE.

Company Agrees to Certain Extensive Improvements if Extension is Granted.

THE PLANT IS NOW FULLY BONDED

And It Has not Been Earning Enough to Pay Expenses and Interest on Indebtedness.

President Van Vorst, of the City Water Supply Company on Saturday evening submitted to the water committee of the Ottumwa city council what may be considered the reply of the water company to the recent proposal of the city council to purchase the water works for \$65,000. The reply submitted by President Van Vorst, however, is in fact an outline merely, of what the company feels that it can guarantee to the public in return for an extension of the franchise for twenty-five years.

Water Company's Communication.

Ottumwa, Iowa, July 5, 1900.

To the water committee of the common council of the city of Ottumwa: After having looked over the ground and considered the situation, including the suggestions made and views expressed by various members of your honorable body, I beg to state that I will present to the meeting of the board of directors of the City Water Supply company, which is called to be held at my office on Wednesday next, July 11, the following suggestions, namely:

That if a reasonable and just franchise be granted to our corporation for the term of twenty-five years, then:

1. Provision shall be made for the construction, either by the City Water Supply company or a subordinate company organized for that purpose, of an intake pumping house, and new suitable supply main, the mouth of the intake to be situated at least four hundred (400) feet above Henry's branch; the supply pipe to run to the company's present pumping station on Wapello street by such route as the company may select, the city council to grant the company the easement and right to locate and maintain such supply pipe in such streets, alleys, or public grounds on the route selected, as come within the jurisdiction of the city or county council.

2. For the purpose of operating the pump to be located at the intake, a franchise is to be granted to the company to erect, maintain, use, and operate upon any streets, alleys, or public places in control of the city, poles, wires and appurtenances for the transmission of electric power.

3. The company to provide two additional Jewel filters in its filter house, and may, at its option, construct a settling basin or basins at such place or places as it may find convenient.

4. The company to construct, either on the site of the present reservoir on Court street, or on such other suitable site as its engineers may select, a suitable stand pipe.

5. The company to install thirty-three inch triple nozzle hydrants, placing these hydrants at such points on the mains in the city limits as the council may from time to time determine.

6. The city to confer upon the corporation and the subsidiary company formed to construct the line from the intake to the present pumping station, the power of eminent domain, to be exercised within its limits, as provided by section 722 of the Code of Iowa.

7. The franchise to contain reasonable and just provisions, recognizing the different requirements and different attitudes of the city binding the company to furnish, on demand, a good and sufficient supply of water for fire purposes.

8. The company to make no charge to new consumers for laying the service pipe to the curb from the company's mains.

9. The improvements above indicated to be undertaken by or before April 1, 1901, and completed within five years from the first day of September, 1900, the intake to be first begun and completed in the order determined by the company.

10. All extensions of mains shall be along such streets or alleys as the council may hereafter designate, and for every 400 feet of main so ordered the city shall locate and pay the rental for one hydrant.

11. The franchise to contain provisions regulating the rental price of hydrants and the charges to consumers as will enable the company to earn not less than its present revenue, and not less than 5 per cent on the new capital invested.

In presenting the above to the committee Saturday evening there was considerable informal talk both by President Van Vorst and the members of the committee. The facts were brought out that there are outstanding \$150,000 of first mortgage bonds and \$350,000 of second mortgage bonds against the property of the water company. This sum represents cash put into the plant and the holdings are widely distributed, largely among people who cannot afford to lose their investment. The yearly earnings of the water company are about \$32,000. After paying expenses of operation and the absolutely necessary betterments and repairs, and interest on the first mortgage bonds of \$150,000, there was less than \$2,000 left, leaving nothing for the holders of the \$350,000 in bonds. Of the \$32,000 income, all excepting the interest on the bonds and less than \$1,000 expended for salaries and expenses of general officers, remained in Ottumwa, being expended for labor, fuel, taxes and general operating expenses. The salaries of the general officers last year amounted to \$432. Nearly \$100,000 of the \$150,000 of first mortgage bonds represents the expenditure which was made three or four years ago for the new filter plant and other improvements which were made by the company at that time, relying upon the good faith of the city of Ottumwa. These improvements were put in at the request of the city and certainly no one would suspect that the company should consider seriously the city's proposition of \$65,000 for the whole property, which does not represent the amount actually expended for repairs so recently, as noted above.

In reply to the question of a member of the committee as to what would be the lowest price that the water company would name for its property, Mr. Van Vorst said the title to the company was in such condition that no sale could be made without the consent of all the bond holders, unless the city wishes to purchase the property subject to the indebtedness of practically \$500,000 now standing against it or thru the medium of another foreclosure. It was practically impossible for the company to make a proposition to sell under existing conditions, but the company stood ready and willing to meet any reasonable demands that the city council may make with regard to specific improvements and extensions of the system, provided reasonable time be given to do these things. In a general way, the company's ideas upon this matter, were outlined in the communication which is published herewith. Mr. Van Vorst stated that where the provisions were indefinite it would, of course, be necessary for the council committee and the engineer of the water company together with Mr. McNett, the water company's attorney, to reach definite conclusions so that everything can be specifically stated in the franchise.

So far as the city council is concerned the matter resolves itself to one of four propositions.

1. To agree upon satisfactory terms and extend the franchise of the present company for twenty years.

2. For the city to purchase the existing plant.

3. For the city to grant a franchise to a new company which will agree to erect a new plant.

4. For the city to erect its own plant.

The whole question is an important one and one that should be determined with reference to fairness, justice and the best interests of the public. It looks as if the present company were disposed to do all they can reasonably be expected to do in the matter. If such is the case they undoubtedly will have the preference in the matter. The council certainly will give their proposition and the whole subject such careful consideration as it deserves.

TILLINGHAST OPPOSES BRYAN.

Des Moines, July 7.—B. F. Tillinghast, of Davenport, writes to the Leader as follows: Editors Leader: The silver democrats and populists, with the like minded republicans, gathered at Kansas City, have not only renewed their allegiance to all that is bad and revolutionary in the Chicago platform, but they have particularly emphasized the worst feature of that declaration. They have again set up an idol that the people have refused to bow before, and with him they have placed an inoffensive citizen, who if elected, would be powerless to do either good or evil. I doubt if the patriotism and Americanism added to the platform of 1896, will be enough to make up for the loss of rotten money which certainly involve.

B. F. Tillinghast, Editor Davenport Democrat.

THEY FORGOT CIVIL SERVICE.

Queer Omissions Made by the Builders of Democratic National Platform. Kansas City, July 7.—The discovery was made today by the friends of civil service that there is not a word in the democratic platform of 1900 about that popular feature of public employment. Efforts were at once made to ascertain the cause of the omission, and it was soon apparent that the platform builders for the democratic party this year had not even thought of civil service while preparing the statement of principles.

Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, author of the imperialist plank which leads the Kansas City platform, looked a little surprised when he was

asked by a reporter why the democratic platform of 1900 contained nothing whatever about civil service.

"Not a word," he said, "was uttered by any member of the committee on resolutions in the course of the entire discussion and work of making the platform, about civil service. I do not believe that anybody even thought of it. I have no explanation to offer or comment to make on the question of civil service and the democratic platform."

Senator Tillman said that an income-tax plank was missing from the platform, and that this omission was a surprise to the builders—that is, the committee on resolutions. "We prepared a plank for an income-tax," said Senator Tillman, "but it was decided to change it, and it was withdrawn. A clerk was instructed to make the changes which were decided on and to reinsert in the manuscript. But the plank is not there, and the mistake is clearly due to a clerical error."

Hubbell Will Not Support Bryan. Des Moines, July 7.—F. M. Hubbell will not support Bryan. It will be remembered that much comment was caused four years ago by the action of Mr. Hubbell in coming out in favor of Bryan. He said last evening: "I am tired of 16 to 1. The money question is settled now, and I believe it should remain so. It is a matter of the utmost importance to have the standard of value fixed. I shall not vote for Bryan."

Mr. Hubbell was reminded of the fact that the platform adopted at Kansas City made imperialism the paramount issue of the campaign. In this connection he said: "I regard the question of 16 to 1 as the paramount issue of the campaign. It is certain if free coinage at this ratio did some good, it would be hurtful to others. The money question is the paramount one to my mind, and hence I cannot give Mr. Bryan my support."

NEWS FROM ROBERTS.

British War Office Learns of Late Fighting.

London, July 9.—The war office has the following from Lord Roberts, dated at Pretoria, July 8:

"As the enemy has for days been threatening our line of railway by trying to get round our right flank, I dispatched Hutton's Fifth with mounted infantry to reinforce Mahon and with orders to drive the Boers to the east of Broekerspruit. These orders were effectually carried out on Friday and Saturday by Mahon, who was attacked by 3,000 men, with six guns and two Maxims. Our casualties were: Wounded, one officer and twenty-six men.

"Steyn left Bethlehem the fourth for Fouriesburg, between Bethlehem and Ficksburg, accompanied by Christian Dewet, a brother of the Free State commander, with troops reported to number 3,000.

"Hanbury-Tracy, commanding at Rustenburg, reports that a party of Boers under Limmer, called on him yesterday to surrender the town and the garrison. Hanbury-Tracy replied that he held Rustenburg for his majesty's government and intended to occupy it. The enemy then opened fire with artillery and tried to take the heights commanding the town but failed. The enemy was eventually driven off with the assistance of Holdsworth and his Hussars, who made a rapid march forty-eight miles from the neighborhood to Zeerust with Bushman under Col. Afric. The enemy suffered heavily and five were captured. Our casualties were two killed, one officer and three men wounded."

Republicans Feel That Victory is Now Assured.

Washington, July 9.—Since the politicians have had time to weigh the democratic ticket and compare its personnel with that of the republican ticket, they see an easy victory in sight for the republicans. With the unparalleled conditions of the country, it is believed by many that the workmen will not vote for a change to the conditions which existed prior to the present administration. This condition will be utilized to the limit by the republicans, and cold and convincing statistics showing the improved conditions will be laid before the people with great persistency. Neither President McKinley nor Mr. Bryan will participate in the campaign to a great extent.

Stevenson Goes to Lincoln.

Lincoln, July 9.—Adlai E. Stevenson, the democratic nominee for vice president, arrived in Lincoln this morning to attend a conference of democratic leaders. A thousand people, including Bryan, Senator Jones, Charles A. Towne, Campau, of Michigan, Johnson, of Kansas, Stone, of Missouri, Daniels, of North Carolina, and Sergeant-at-Arms Martin, gathered at the depot and gave him an enthusiastic welcome. The party entered carriages and escorted by three brass bands, the Bryan home guards and the Bryan continentals, uniformed marching clubs, and several hundred people, was driven to the Lincoln hotel.

Sugar Goes Up. New York, July 9.—The American Sugar Refining Company today advanced all grades of refined sugar 10 points.

France Needs Money.

Paris, July 9.—The government announced today that it will need a new credit of fourteen and a half million francs for China in addition to the four and a half millions already voted.

IS DEPRESSED.

Readjustment in Industries Causing Dullness of Trade.

SIX MONTHS' FAILURES.

Dun's Review Says There is More Cotton in Sight Than the World Will Want This Year.

New York, July 7.—"Failures in the first half of 1900 were 3,362, with liabilities of \$100,570,134. There were 30 failures of banks and financial corporations for \$25,822,682, leaving 5,332 commercial failures, with liabilities of \$74,747,457," according to Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade. The report continues:

Had it been predicted that the vast iron industry would be thrown from unprecedented activity into great depression, with many works closed and prices reduced fully a quarter without failures amounting in all to \$30,000, it would have been thought impossible.

Yet six failures in that department for the last quarter were in all for \$28,935, the Bessemer pig has fallen from \$25 to \$18 and plates from 3.1 to 1.5 cents, and the average for iron and steel products has declined just 25 per cent since January 10. Some further declines are now expected before things are adjusted for another active season, and efforts to arrange wages are progressing.

The Fall River committee has decided to close the cotton mills for a time, and some of the largest woolen works have been closed or much reduced in force. A large share of the boot and shoe force is inactive, and no change is visible in the market since those of some weeks ago, which, according to later accounts, were made by fewer of these manufacturers than was at the time believed.

Cotton is Very Lively.

Cotton has reached 10-18 cents with a widely prevailing feeling that the sufficiency of the next year cannot be determined so early as this. Because it is late the crop is more liable to be affected by vicissitudes of weather, which have compelled great changes in estimates regarding wheat. There is more cotton than the world will want, in all probability, if the crop matures for goods here and abroad helps, especially the uncertainty as to Chinese demand. But the market is in the humor to make the most of every uncertainty regarding the crop.

The crop year for grain is over, and the outward movement of wheat has been stopped, also somewhat diminished by the vagaries in prices. While exact figures for the year will not be known for some days to come they differ very little from 400,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn together, which was almost exactly the quantity exported last year, while in 1898 it was slightly larger. It is now asked by the most conservative whether India's crop will be at least crept into such favor in place of other grain that a larger quantity of it will be required hereafter, lessening the strain in this country when wheat is in short supply, and without curtailing the supply to the world's needs or the sum due this country on balances. A single moderately short wheat crop might change conditions in this respect for the future.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, July 7.—The bank statement follows: Surplus reserve decreased, \$1,379,175; loans decreased \$5,575,600; deposits increased, \$6,400,300. The banks now hold \$15,589,200 in excess of legal requirements.

TAKES MORPHINE ROUTE.

Lucas County Man Ends an Unsuccessful Love Affair by Death.

Chariton, July 7.—(Special.)—Edward Dale, a farmer living near Russell died in Chariton Friday morning from the effects of an overdose of morphine administered by his own hand with suicidal intent the night before. He was engaged to be married to Miss Grace Sullivan of this place, who kept company all day the Fourth with another fellow. The evening of the 5th he went to her home and had a few words with her that evidently resulted in a fuss. Just before leaving he remarked that he would fix that and drank the poison already prepared, and walked across the street to the lumber yard. Grace became frightened and notified friends who found him in about fifteen minutes and worked with him till morning but without avail as he died about 6 a. m.

TO WIN OVER THE FILIPINOS.

An Inaugural Leader Will Urge the Acceptance of Amnesty.

Manila, July 7.—The following has been released by the censor: "The following provisions will be embodied in any and all events in the form of civil government, which the United States will establish in the archipelago: Amnesty and individual rights be guaranteed, the fact of having served with the insurgents will not render the Filipinos ineligible for service in the native militia.

"The government will eventually establish religious liberty, equal to that which obtains in the United States and

will return properties held by the United States belonging to individual insurgents who accept amnesty; claims for property destroyed will not be allowed; rebel funds received in future, by virtue of surrender, will be deposited to an account for the benefit of needy Filipino officers and soldiers since the outbreak of hostilities and of their families and their widows, the United States duplicating such amount to be used for similar ends from insurgent funds captured in the past, to the extent of the captured funds, a committee of Filipinos, controlled by the authorities disbursing these sums."

Senator Buencamino is embodying the foregoing amnesty proposals in a message to the Filipinos thruout the country, which he is spreading as far as possible by means of native emissaries. Hope is entertained in high quarters of the ultimate success of the efforts for the establishment of peace.

General Ricard was captured in Manila on Sunday and General Estrela on Saturday. Both have been operating to effect an uprising.

Col. Pettit Acquitted.

Washington, July 7.—McArthur at Manila cables the war department: "Colonel James S. Pettit, of the Thirty-first infantry, was acquitted by the court-martial. Pettit was tried on the charge of having turned over a native prisoner to a Dato in Mindanao, who cruelly executed the man."

WILL RESUME STRIKE.

St. Louis Street Car Employees Decide to Again Strike.

St. Louis July 9.—Two thousand five hundred members of the amalgamated association of street railway employees of America met in the West End Coliseum today to discuss the advisability of resuming the strike on the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company, recently declared off, after about two months' strike. It is alleged the company violated its agreement of July 2, by employing new men since that time. A letter from President Whitaker of the Transit Company was read, setting forth how the company proposed to carry out its agreement entered into July 2. The letter stated a number of men had already been reinstated, and others would be rapidly as possible. The letter denies the company has broken its agreement with the men, or has any intention of doing so and says the company proposes to keep absolute faith. Notwithstanding the letter the men decided to resume the strike immediately.

TRAMPLED BY A MULE.

Thomas Nelson, a Wealthy Farmer Near Grinnell, Seriously Injured.

Grinnell, July 9.—(Special.)—What may prove to be a fatal accident happened to Thomas Nelson, a wealthy farmer, who lives six miles southeast of this place, Friday. As he was returning to the house from the field, he entered a barn and in attempting to remove some hay which was under the feet of a mule was kicked and trampled on until he became unconscious. The mule finally became entangled in the halter and was thrown, falling on the prostrate man. A son of Nelson, an employe on the farm, found him some time later. He was unconscious and apparently dying. Physicians were summoned, who upon examination, found four ribs over the heart broken, his shoulder dislocated, the scalp torn in three places, and one eye forced from its socket.

GIVES JAPAN A FREE HAND.

Russia to Allow Many Troops to Enter China—Hope for Foreigners is Gone.

London, July 7.—(Special cable review by the Associated Press, of the situation in the far east.)—The Russian government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply a military force in China. The terms of this consent are summarized in a dispatch from St. Petersburg under date of July 6, in reply to an inquiry from the Japanese cabinet regarding the dispatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Peking.

It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 20,000 more troops. The political considerations that were thought to have been benumbing the action of the powers are thus laid aside for the moment at least by the government supposed to have the clearest purposes respecting China's future.

Japan's sending of troops now can have little bearing on the fate of the foreigners in Peking.

Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese minister, who arrived in London Friday, said today: "If all the conditions Japan has asked were conceded I see no reason why Japan should not undertake the task of suppressing the trouble-makers. The powers are all agreed in wishing to put down the rebels, but it does not seem to be agreed as to the means. From these authoritative utterances it is inferred that Japan does nominate the conditions, and that the concert of the powers is a little jangled."

Horrors in Peking.

"Details of further horrors in Peking are gathered by correspondents at Shanghai from Chinese sources and especially of the slaughter in the Chinese and Tartar city of thousands of native Christians so that the capital reeks with carnage. The ruthless thirst for blood is spreading in all northern provinces and wherever there are native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature from these provinces. Nothing further comes regarding the legation forces except a repetition that they were all dead. The correspondents say that if the Chinese officials in Shanghai wished to throw light on the real state of affairs

CHINESE FIGHT BUT REPULSED

in the capital they could do so, and, therefore, the worst reports are accepted as true.

Prince Tuan is described by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail as a sequence to the grand council of ministers at which Yung Lu advocated the suppression of the Boxers. Promptly the dowager empress gave her whole support to Yung Lu and a scene of disorder ensued. Prince Tuan passionately intervened, backed by Kaung Yi. They rushed from the council and their partisans raised the cry "down with the foreigners." The effect was electrical. The palace officials of all sorts and most of the populace took up the cause of Prince Tuan and his agents, and immediately put the emperor and dowager empress in restraint.

Reported Disaster to Russians.

The Che Foo correspondent of the Express, telegraphing Thursday, says there is no longer any doubt that disaster has overtaken the Russian force of 3,000 that left Tien Tsin for Peking, June 11. The Russians had a full field gun complement and carried their own transports. As nothing has been heard from them for twenty-four days, it is assumed they were overwhelmed.

Trustworthy news is received that the hill country to the northeast of Peking is covered with corpses of men and horses of the western garrisons.

Fighting of a desperate character took place in the immediate neighborhood of Tien Tsin, June 30.

Taku dispatches say an attack in great force is expected at any moment and the Chinese commanders are awaiting the arrival of more guns and reinforcements before making an effort to take the city.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 5, says the losses of the allies up to June 29, totaled 600.

Li Hung Chang Issues Proclamation.

According to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent in a dispatch dated on Thursday, United States Consul McWade has great influence with Li Hung Chang, and has persuaded him to issue a proclamation containing detailed instructions to prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates. It orders to dock, behind and otherwise severely punish the Boxers. These officials, the proclamation says, will be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries and native Christians. The governors of the two Quangs join in this proclamation.

Another proclamation was issued by Li Hung Chang which directs that persons starting an uprising shall be at once beheaded, and those spreading false rumors shall be severely punished. This latter phrase, in the Chinese sense, means slow strangulation by means of wooden collars.

Wholesale executions are expected to follow these proclamations. An official dispatch from Port Arthur to the Russian government on July 2 shows the country to the northward in a state of disturbance, and that bands are destroying property. Six private ships were captured by the Russian naval vessels at the island of Ellong.

New York, July 7.—It is reported that Prince Tuan has ordered all foreigners in China killed, and that this decree is being carried out.

Another report is to the effect that seventeen missionaries from Chicago and vicinity have been murdered at Peking.

LATE NEWS FROM CONGER.

Several Iowans with the American Minister at Peking.

Des Moines, July 7.—Mr. Ida H. Conger, sister-in-law of Minister E. H. Conger, received the following letter from him Thursday, dated Peking, May 26:

"Times grow more exciting every day. The opposition to missionaries and all foreigners is worse than it has been for thirty years, hence I am usually busy now. The Woodards of Chicago are still with us. They are here to stay until the middle of June. We are still in the city (Peking) but hope to move to the hills within ten days. It will be quite warm there, but we shall miss the dirt of the city. I enclose pictures of our apartments, of myself at my desk, and of the American legation."

With Mr. and Mrs. Conger are their daughter, Laura, about 20 years old; Miss Mary Pierce, 22 years old, of Des Moines; Mrs. Morgan and Miss Iona Woodward of Chicago; Miss Penn of Chicago, who went out as French companion for the Woodward family; Secretary Squires, Mrs. Squires and three children, the other children being in Paris in school; Second Secretary Bainbridge and wife and Mrs. Cheshire. Consul Ragsdale, Mrs. Ragsdale and their children are in Tien Tsin.

Letter From Conger's Niece.

Des Moines, July 7.—The latest definite news from Minister Conger and his family in China was received here today in a letter from Miss Mary Conger Pierce, a niece of the ambassador, dated Peking, June 8. The uncle Ed referred to is Mr. Conger. The letter says:

"Yesterday Uncle Ed and I went out horseback riding to our temple (summer home) in the hills. On the way out Uncle Ed was surprised and astounded to meet a large force of Chinese, men who wore modern arms and rifles. He was so interested that he stopped the detachment and asked to know the reason of the presence of the soldiers, which were headed for the city of Peking. The commanding officer told him that the emperor was in the field and that the soldiers were guarding him and were detailed to prevent persons approaching near to his majesty's presence. The minister thought this was very queer but has said nothing of it since."

Latest News From Tien Tsin Tells of Fighting July 6.

ATTACK ALLIED FORCES.

Chinese Retire After Seven Hours' Fighting With Heavy Loss—Russians Do Valiant Work.

MESSAGE RECEIVED BY MINISTER WU

Sheng, Director Telegraph at Shanghai, Says on July 3 Two Legations in Peking Were Still Preserved—Ministers Safe.

London, July 9.—The latest news from Tien Tsin is contained in a news Agency message dated July 6, reporting a renewed Chinese attack that morning with 12 guns. The allied forces replied with the guns landed from the British cruiser Terrible and a mixed force of a thousand men made a sortie under cover of the fire of the naval brigade and attacked the Chinese, who retired after seven hours' fighting. Earlier dispatches record severe fighting, notably on the second and the third, when the Chinese developed unexpected strength and did considerable damage with the artillery. At the bridge near the French settlement there was hard fighting at close quarters, the Russians with gatling guns finally compelling the Chinese to retire though they suffered heavily. The operations are in no way decisive, the later messages showing the Chinese still in full flight.

About 500 men were wounded in the fighting at Tien Tsin.

JAPAN TAKES ACTION.

Will Dispatch 23,000 Men and 5,000 Horses to China.

Yokohama, July 9.—The government has decided to immediately dispatch 23,000 men and 5,000 horses to China.

FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

Minister Wu Receives Word That Two Legations Still Preserved.

Washington, July 9.—The following was received last night from Minister Wu, from Sheng, the director of the general imperial telegraph at Shanghai, dated yesterday: "July 3, two legations in Peking were still preserved. All the ministers are safe. Rebellious troops and rioters make attacks, but suffer many losses. The imperial troops are protecting, but meet with difficulties in doing so. It is feared the food and ammunition are exhausted."

American Mission Looted.

Berlin, July 9.—The German consul at Che Foo cables today that the American mission at Tung Lu, and the Catholic mission at Ching Chu Fu have been looted. The Boxers continue in their endeavors to incite the population of Che Foo to revolt.

To Assist Europeans.

Brussels, July 9.—A Shanghai dispatch says a Chinese newspaper asserts that Prince Ching's troops have arrived at Peking to revictual the Europeans and defend them against the rebels.

Hope of a Counter Revolution.

London, July 9.—Admiral Bruce telegraphs the admiralty from Taku on the seventh to the effect that there were grounds for hoping that Prince Ching, with his army at Peking is protecting the legations against Prince Tuan and the Boxers.

Oregon Arrives at Che Foo.

Washington, July 9.—The navy department was informed this morning that the Oregon had arrived at Che Foo. She starts for Kure, Japan, to dock, on the 10th.

German Squadron Sails.

Kiel, July 9.—The German East Asiatic squadron sailed this morning for China.