THE MURDERED ENVOY.

Official Dispatches Confirm the Reported Assassination

OF GERMANY'S MINISTER TO PEKIN

Dragged From His Horse by Chinese Troops and Boxers and His Body Hacked to Pieces With Swords—Belief of a General Massacre.

London, July 2.—Official dispatches received by the consular body at Shanghai, an Express cable dated Shanghai, July 1, says, confirms in the fullest manner the report of the butchery of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, on June 18. The ambassador was riding on Legation street when he was attacked by Chinese troops and Boxers, dragged from his horse and killed. His body was hacked to pieces with swords. The German legation and six other buildings were burned, and a number of servants of the legations were killed and their bodies thrown into the flames.

Official confirmation of this ghastly business has created the utmost consternation among the consul generals of the powers, who expressed fears that war a l'outrance will be declared against the Pekin government. The consuls entertain little hope that any foreigners are left alive in the capital. There were 100 foreigners connected with the legations, 50 in the custom house, English and American tourists and others to the number of 150 and nearly 500 legation guards.

The British foreign office, the Daily Mail learns, has received news from the British consul at Chefoo that Baron von Ketteler has been killed, but no other information.

A dispatch to The Express from Nankin, June 30, says: "French priests here have received reports from Pekin that the public execution of foreigners has been in progress since June 20. The news comes by runners from French priests at Pekin, who state that they administered the last rites to the condemned men."

Nankin cables, dated Sunday, say that Viceroy Liu Yun Yih received a telegram from Gen. Yulu on Saturday stating that the German minister had been murdered at Pekin. Yulu, who escaped from Tien Tsin to Pao-Ting-Fu, also wired:

"Position desperate. Implore your help. Foreign troops of eight nationalities entering Pekin to the number of 30,000 or 40,000. I cannot hold out four days."

Outbreaks of the Boxers appear to be imminent at Canton. The feeling of unrest steadily increases. Boxers from Ping-Tu were marching on Sunday on Chefoo. The governor feared for the town and sent to the warships for forces.

A small riot occurred at Chefoo on Saturday.

Fifty-two refugees who have arrived from New-Chwang aver that the Boxers have destroyed the railway north of Port Arthur, and all the American and English residents are leaving. Gen. Yuanshihkan, commanding the best foreign drilled troops in China, has notified the German governor of Kiao-Chau that he will not permit the Germans' proposed expedition to Weihsien to rescue Chalfont and the Misses Bowden and Hawes, the American missionaries in the hands of the Boxers. The missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu were reported to be safe on June 25.

Nothing has been heard from the column which relieved Admiral Seymour five days ago and then proceeded towards Pekin, but as it takes at least two days to communicate between Tien Tsin and Chefoo there is nothing extraordinary in this.

IGNORING PEKIN GOVERNMENT.

Our Consuls Will Negotiate Directly With the Viceroys.

Washington, July 2.—Yesterday's advices to the state department, made up of two cablegrams from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, brought the foreign ministers at Pekin along one day further in safety, showing that they were still alive, with the probable exception of the German minister, who, it seems likely, has been murdered. Some encouragement is drawn by the officials from the fact that some days prior to the latest advices that the other ministers were alive on the later date, for officials believe that the diplomatic corps at Pekin could not have been preserved through the fury of the first stages of the outbreak only to fall victims to sober second thought. There is also at least the indication that the Chinese government itself was protecting them. On the other hand, the statement that the notoriously anti-foreign prince, Tuan, was in complete control at Pekin was regarded as an exceedingly grave development and as tending to fix clearly responsibility for the happenings of the past three weeks directly upon the Pekin government. An ameliorating condition is the refusal of the great viceroys, themselves of almost absolute power in their provinces, to be controlled from Pekin in their attitude toward foreigners.

A high official of the state department said today that there is nothing now to do but to follow out the course the state department has already adopted, namely, to have the United States consuls put themselves in communication with the viceroys of the provinces, treating the central government at Pekin as incapacitated for administrative work, and meanwhile doing all in their power to protect the foreigners in their respective districts. The signs of an amicable disposition on the part of these viceroys is probably the basis for the hope that they can be induced at least to stand neutral and keep their own provinces in order if it shall be necessary to direct hostilities energetically against the Pekin government.

Not a word came to the navy department yesterday regarding the battleship Oregon. The hope is everywhere earnestly expressed that the efforts to float her will be successful, so that she may be taken to Port Arthur and docked.

Mrs. Gould's Stolen Jewelry Recovered

New York, June 30.—A large quantity of jewels, valued at about $5,000, which was recently stolen from the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, in London, have been recovered, and the man in whose possession the jewels were found is under arrest. The prisoner describes himself as Charles W. Blair, 28 years old, and a valet by occupation. Blair was arrested at Coney Island, where he had been to witness a prize fight. He tried to dispose of some jewelry there. The prisoner positively denies that he stole the jewels, but says that they were given to him by a woman, who asked him to dispose of them for her.

Pennsylvania's Coal Production.

Philadelphia, June 30.—The indications are that the anthracite coal production of the state of Pennsylvania for the month of June will exceed that of any similar month for years. Conservative estimates place the June production at 4,250,000 tons, which is 250,000 in excess of June, 1899, and 500,000 tons in excess of the agreed upon tonnage for the month. To rectify this, it will be the wise thing of stimulating the trade under the advance of ten cents a ton which goes into effect on Monday, the tonnage for July is to be kept as normally low, the figures agreed upon by the anthracite presidents being 3,250,000 tons.

THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE OFF.

Company Recognizes Former Employes, But Retains New Ones.

St. Louis, July 3.—An agreement between the St. Louis Transit company and its former employes was signed last night by representatives of the Transit company and by the executive committee, and the strike officially declared off.

The provisions of the agreement of March 10, 1900, as to rates of pay and hours of service, will be continued in force by the company.

Every employe of the company to be free to join or not to join any organization, and no discrimination to be made for or against him because of the manner in which he exercises his freedom.

Any attempt on the part of any employe by an official of the company to intimidation or threats to join or not to join any union shall be cause for the immediate dismissal of the person guilty of such attempt.

Any attempt to influence any employes by an official of the company to join or not to join any union shall be cause for discharge of such official.

The company will meet any employe or committee of employes, whether representing themselves, other employes or an association of employes, regarding any matter of mutual interest.

For the purpose of filling vacancies which may now exist or hereafter arise, the committee of former employes, of which T. B. Edwards is chairman, shall prepare a list of the men who were in the company's service on May 7 last, and as the company now or hereafter needs additional men it will select them exclusively from this list, not interfering, however, with men now in the service. No person shall be eligible to this list who has been guilty of any acts of lawlessness or violence.

Manila, July 2.—The American Philippine commission is carefully studying the approaching necessity for the substitution for army officers performing civil functions of civil service men and has asked the Washington government to send examiners to the Philippines to hold civil service examinations here at the same time as in the United States, with the idea of creating a Philippine civil service board. The commission is determined that every precaution shall be taken to insure honest, efficient civil service among Filipinos and Americans.

A Newspaper's Home Destroyed.

Detroit, July 2.—Fire yesterday gutted the building occupied by the Detroit Journal and destroyed the mechanical, business and editorial outfit of the paper, with the exception of the presses, which sustained only water damage. The total loss is placed at about $75,000, fairly covered by insurance. The Journal will be issued today from the Free Press building, and the Free Press plant will be utilized until the Journal building is far enough restored to permit the return of the paper to its own quarters.

GENERAL BOTHA ACTIVE.

His Patrols Make Flying Attacks on the British Outposts.

London, July 2.—Gen. Botha is showing increased activity. His patrols cover wide stretches of country, approach near the British outposts and engage in skirmishes, while larger bodies threaten to attack, declining to allow themselves to be caught by the return blows which the British promptly seek to deliver. Attacks of this sort were made on Friday last at Pinaar's Poort, on Gen. Pole-Carew, and at Springs. Gens. Botha and Dewet are seemingly operating in combination. Botha is reported to have divided his force into two parts, one moving west and the other to the south, to try to effect a juncture with Dewet.

Boer circulars are out exaggerating the Chinese troubles and urging the burghers to rejoin the army.

Lord Roberts and several co-operating columns are still out within striking distance of Dewet.

Dr. Conan Doyle, in an interview with him by the Daily Telegraph Pretoria correspondent, says the hospital arrangements have been severely tried, but that no more could have been done.

Pennsylvania Won Four-Oared Race

Poughkeepsie, July 3.—The varsity four-oar event of the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing association was won yesterday by Pennsylvania in the fast time of 10 minutes 31 1-5 seconds. Columbia was second, three and a half lengths behind. Official time, 10.38. Cornell, 300 feet back, her crew exhausted, and the bow man, Brinckerhoff, in a helpless faint, came to a stop in the eel grass, 50 feet from the west bank of the river.

Arrested on a Murder Charge.

Philadelphia, July 3.—Tony Lombaro, alias Pantello, an Italian, aged 50 years, was arrested here last night on suspicion of having murdered James Moran, another Italian, on a public road between Drifton and Hazleton, in Luzerne county, on April 26 last. Moran was shot in the cheek and his throat was cut, after which his body was thrown into a mine hole, covered with oil soaked wood and set on fire. The murderer then escaped.

Resisting French Encroachments.

Tangier, July 3.—There is great excitement at Fez, owing to French encroachments on the oasis of Touat. A mob killed the manager of a French concern, who was an American citizen. The British consul has demanded the assistance of the authorities to protect his house, and the Jewish ghetto is besieged. The legation here is making serious representations on the subject.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

"I have been thinking of writing to you for some time," writes Mrs. W. D. Benson, of Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C., "to let you know what a wonderful thing Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery did for my little boy. He was taken with indigestion when he was a year and a half old, and he was under the doctor's treatment for five long years. We spent all we made for doctor's bills, and it did no good. He could not eat anything only a little milk and cracker, and sometimes even this would make him sick, and he got very weak; could not sit up all day, and I gave up all hope of his ever getting any better. Looking over one of your books I noticed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery recommended for indigestion. We bought some and gave to our boy. Two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured him. He is well as can be, and can eat anything that he wants and it does not hurt him. He has not been sick a day since, and it has been three years since he took your medicine. I pray that God will always bless you and your medicine."

FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, BLOOD, NERVES AND LUNGS.

THE HOBOKEN HORROR.

Many Mangled Bodies Recovered From the Steamer Saale.

PROBABLY THREE HUNDRED DEAD

The Magnitude of the Holocaust Will Be Emphasized Next Week When Bodies Rise to the Surface—The Steamer Main Still a Fiery Furnace

Jersey City, July 3.—Seventy-seven bodies of victims of the Hoboken fire have been recovered. Each hour that passes witnesses additional recoveries of bodies, seared, maimed and burned beyond all semblance of humanity. And the half has not yet been told, as all the bodies brought to the surface yesterday were caught on grappling hooks. About the first of next week people will realize the appalling loss of life, as it will then be time for the bodies that are now lying at the bottom of the river to come to the surface of the water of their own accord. The list of missing is still placed at but few below the 300 mark. Of the recovered dead 37 have been either positively or partly identified, most of them, so far as have been discovered, being victims from the steamship Saale.

The complete list of dead, as identified up to midnight, follows:

Henri Busch, officer of the Saale; Mrs. Philomena Cordes, stewardess of the Saale, home Bremerhaven; Fred Elter, fireman, Saale; —— Garre, second machinist of Saale; ——George steward, Saale; Jacob Horloff, painter, Hoboken; Fred Jansen, machinist, Saale; J. Kaufmann, larderman, Saale; Otto Kastordt, steward, Saale; Henry Kellenbeck, steward, Saale; Henry T. Kardel, longshoreman, Hoboken; —— Loefler, barkeeper, Saale; —— Mirow, captain of Saale; —— Peter, coal passer, Saale; Ludwig Meyer, steward, Saale; Herman Tienken, aged 36, fireman Saale; John Wehlan, chief engineer Saale; —— Wallrabe, first carpenter Saale. In addition there are 22 other bodies of former employes of the Saale whose names have not been learned.

Those who will undoubtedly swell the list of dead are the 240 odd men from the steamships, including officers, sub-officers, seamen, oilers, machinists, coal passers and trimmers, the greater loss of course being among the men who were below decks and could not get to the open before the flames choked them back and the heavy falling debris beat them down to their death. Of these the greater part are foreigners. There, too, there are some 35 people who were on canal boats, lighters and about the decks in various capacities.

Most of the bodies have been found on the Saale, which is lying in 28 feet of water about a quarter of a mile out from Communipaw. All of the bodies were burned beyond recognition. The body of a woman was found in the after hold Sunday night. The bodies of a number of men were found yesterday. The first was found near the foot of the stairway leading to the smoking room. The head was nearly gone, and portions of the limbs were missing. The second was found near the steerage entrance, buried in a great heap of rubbish. This body was thought to be that of the steward's assistant. Several more bodies were found in the same locality. Three other bodies were found later in the day, a little forward of amidships in the hold. These bodies were thought to be those of painters and decorators who had been at work in the hold at the time the fire broke out.

It is generally believed that a greater number of the bodies in the Saale is still to be recovered. It is thought that most of them are under water, and that many of them cannot be removed until the ship is raised.

The Saale had settled a foot in the mud since Sunday night. The captain in charge of the wrecking operations said:

"I think I will get her off, but she will never carry passengers again."

There was a scene of activity all day yesterday on and about the Main and the Bremen, which lie beached in parallel positions within 75 feet of each other and about 1,000 feet from the Jersey Shore, opposite West Forty-second street, New York. The Bremen was gutted from stem to stern, and only the frame remains. The decks are ripped from the rivets and what wood remains of them is completely charred through. The general opinion is, however, that the Bremen can be successfully raised and will again be placed in commission. Despite reports to the contrary, not one body had been taken from either the Main or the Bremen up to midnight, and the officers of both ships say that should any dead be found the bodies will be beyond recognition. This applies more to the Main than to the Bremen, as the former is nothing but a mass of twisted iron. That the Main is damaged beyond redemption is the concensus of opinion of not only wrecking experts, but also the opinion of Capt. Peterson, of the Main. The ship is now nothing but a red hulk, from which exude acrid fumes of various density.

Rumors exist among the wreckers that four or five bodies were thought to be in the steward's quarters of the Main, but a glance through the superheated gas and steam exhibited only several berths full of white ash, and until further investigation is made possible by the cooling of the ship nothing can be said as to whether the ashes are those of men or the remains of beds and clothing. It is estimated that the remains of not more than 20 persons are board the Main, and should there be a hundred, or even more, it is certain none will ever be identified, or even the exact number known.

On the Bremen, where the fire was not so intense, notwithstanding the great damage, the first body has yet to be found, and will not be until the ship is pumped out or explored by divers. No diver has yet been down on the inside of the ship.

Second Officer Sander, of the Saale, said this morning that several of the officers of the steamships would issue a signed and sworn statement that the captains of the tugboats did not do all in their power to help the ships that were lying in their docks. His ship had been cut loose from the pier, and he and another officer stood at the stern of the ship with men ready to man lines of tugboats. He said they shouted to the tugboat captains, a number of whom were close under his ship, but that no response was made, the tugs simply lying by until they could get near enough to the great Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to render enough assistance to claim salvage. Today claims for salvage aggregating $150,000 were made against the big steamer.

Denouncing Hoboken's Piers.

New York, July 3.—President Gram, at a meeting of the New York dock board yesterday, emphatically declared that there need have been no loss of life as a result of the Hoboken fire had proper discipline been shown. He said: "Such a fire could not possibly have occurred in New York city. It would be absolutely impossible, owing to the superiority of the docking facilities and the fire and police departments. The Hoboken piers are too narrow, and the space between the piers is very much to narrow. It would be absolutely impossible, even if a pier should catch fire, for it spread to a vessel lying alongside that pier."

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THE ALLIES HALTING.

Powers Look to Japan to Force the Relief of Pekin.

SOUTHERN CHINA IN REBELLION.

The Viceroys Wholly Disavow Prince Tuan's Government and Have Practically Constituted an Independent State.

London, July 3.—The allies are not advancing for the relief of Pekin. This announcement to the house of commons by William St. John Brodrick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, was received with exclamations of astonishment and dismay.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett inquired if any information had been received from the legations at Pekin or as to the composition and command of the relieving force and its present position.

Mr. Brodrick read the dispatches received yesterday and said the total allied force available is now about 13,000, as troops have been rapidly arriving, adding:

"We do not yet know what arrangements have been made locally regarding the command of an expedition, but it has not yet been thought possible to attempt a further advance. The consuls have been in communication with the viceroys in the Yang Tse region, and they are quite aware that support will be given them by her majesty's goyernment in preserving order. It is obviously impossible that the representatives of the powers at Pekin should be consulted, as no communications are passing with them."

"The situation is desperate. Hasten." These words from the message of Von Bergen, a member of the German legation at Pekin, countersigned by Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs, and dated nine days ago, are the theme of all private comment. They are preparing for news of frightful tragedy. Nine days ago the ammunition of the little garrison defending the foreigners was running low, and their food was nearly exhausted, while around them was a horde of Kan-Su braves having at their service Krupp guns and repeating rifles. Pekin was in the hands of the revolutionaries.

While nothing but sinister news comes from northern China, southern China is seemingly breaking away from the empire. All the provinces south of the Yellow river whose viceroys and governors maintain friendly relations with the powers through the consuls have been informally constituted into a confederacy, with Nankin as the capital.

According to an express cable from Shanghai, dated July 2, the southern viceroys wholly disavow Prince Tuan's government. They have practically constituted an independent state, extending from the Hoang-Ho to the British and French frontiers. Little else to illuminate the profound obscurity of the situation reaches cable points. The Chinese wires at Chefoo appear to be interrupted.

Last night St. Petersburg was informed over the Siberian wires that the destruction of the Russian railways in Manchuria continues, and it seems not improbable that Russia will be fully occupied for a time in suppressing the insurrection among its subject Chinese and may be unable to send more troops immediately to Taku. The powers look more and more to Japan to supply the force necessary at once to grapple with the formidable rebellion.

GERMANY'S VIGOROUS ACTION.

Will Send Twenty Thousand Troops and Many Warships to China.

Berlin, July 3.—From well authenticated reports the press representatives are able to state that yesterday, after the detailed statement by Count Von Buelow, secretary of state for foreign affairs, regarding the Chinese situation, Emperor William made up his mind to insist upon full satisfaction for the death of Baron Von Ketteler, for which purpose he resolved to send altogether armed forces approximately as large as those of the other powers chiefly interested in restoring order in China. The precise size of the forces has not been determined, but it is said that they will altogether amount to 20,000. A considerable portion of the German fleet will be sent also. This is evidenced by orders issued last night to prepare five large new battleships for sailing. It is understood that Prince Henry of Prussia has requested the emperor to give him command of this division, but it is doubtful whether his majesty will agree to this.

The emperor and Count Von Buelow are fully aware that constitutional difficulties render difficult the dispatching of so large a contingent, but both are agreed that it must be done.

Burned to Death in Incendiary Fire.

Paterson, N. J., July 2.—Fire believed to be of incendiary origin destroyed the home of William Gilkes, adjoining the Clifton race track, yesterday. Two children, Sadie, 5 years old, and Etta, 3 years old, were burned to death.

Sir Thomas Lipton's beneficent project of cheap dining rooms in London, where the poor may obtain the best food well cooked and well served at from 1½d. to 4½d. a meal, has a profit making side to it which relieves the patrons of the establishment from the notion that they are the recipients of anybody's charity. It is said that when the enterprise is developed a little further it will return 3 per cent profit on the investment.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

DO IT YOURSELF.

You can tell just as well as a physician whether your kidneys are diseased or healthy. The way to do is to take a bottle or glass tumbler, and fill it with urine. If there is a sediment—a powderlike substance—at the bottom after standing a day and a night, there is something wrong with the kidneys. Another sure sign of disease is a desire to urinate often, and still another sign is pain in the back. If urine stains linen, there is no doubt that the kidneys are affected.

Any and all diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and of the urinary passages and constipation of the bowels are cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. There is no question about its being the best and surest medicine in the world for such troubles. It quickly relieves and cures inability to hold urine and people, young or old, who take it are not compelled to get up a number of times during the night. For putting an end to that scalding pain experienced in passing urine, nothing is so good as Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It corrects the bad effects of whiskey and beer; is pleasant to the taste, and does not seam to be medicine at all. Diseases of the kidneys and the bladder often require the use of instruments to push back the sandy matter so the urine can be voided. In such cases Favorite Remedy should be taken without further delay or the disease may prove fatal. It is sold for one dollar a bottle at all drug stores. It is well worth many times its price.

Samples Free

If you wish to test Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy before buying to send your full post office address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., and mention this paper. We will then mail you a sample bottle free, as well as circulars giying full directions for its use. Every reader of the MONITOR AMERICAN can depend upon the genuineness of this liberal offer and all sufferers from kidney troubles should take advantage once of it at

NO CHANGE FOR BRYAN.

Still Favors Silver Coinage at a Ratio of 16 to 1.

HIS POSITIVE DECLARATION

Emphasized by the Action of the Nebraska Delegation.

THE NEBRASKANS FAVOR TOWNE

But the Presidential Candidate Himself Will Keep Entirely Out of the Vice Presidential Contest—National Committeeman Dahlman Says His Chief Will Visit Kansas City Convention After His Nomination For President—Shively Not a Candidate For Second Place.

Kansas City, July 3.—The vice presidential situation has not cleared up, and this morning it is apparently in as much doubt as it was when the delegates to the national Democratic convention were elected. There was a shifting of the scene yesterday when Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana, was taken out of the race by his emphatic statement to the Indiana delegation Not only the Indiana men, but other delegates in the city accepted the statement of Mr. Shively, and he is not now considered a probability in the race.

As the contest stands after Shively's retirement the two leading candidates seem to be Col. Towne and William Sulzer, with some man from New York, like Judge Van Wyck or Elliot Danforth, as a possibility under certain contingencies.

The fact is the vice presidential situation is interwoven with the platform. If there is a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform some New York man may be selected for vice president in the hope that he will assist in carrying that state. If a specific declaration of 16 to 1 then Towne may be made Bryan's running mate. It is pointed out as not quite conceivable that a convention which would refuse to make a specific declaration for 16 to 1 with a view of carrying some of the eastern states would nominate Towne, who left the Republican party solely on the ground of his attachment to silver. It is conceded by all the Democratic leaders that Towne's strength is in the west and on a silver platform, and that he would not be strong in the east on a modified platform.

Would Improve Towne's Chances.

While it is not a certainty that Towne would be nominated, even if there was a specific 16 to 1 declaration, it is generally believed that his chances would be greatly improved by such action, and his friends are making every effort to bring about that result in the convention. New York is still an uncertain quantity in the field. It is still asserted that she has no candidate, although there is more genuine activity in the Sulzer canvass than any other that is being made. Mr. Sulzer, while a New York man, is not the candidate of New York, and is making his canvass outside of that delegation. That the delegation under favorable conditions, such as concessions in the platform, would unite on some other man seems to be perfectly understood, but it would undoubtedly be brought about by a movement from outside the state. Whether the convention would unite on Danforth or Van Wyck is uncertain because of the personality of Hill.

Members of the Maryland delegation who arrived here yesterday announce that in case a deadlock becomes imminent in the balloting for the vice presidential nomination the name of Governor John Walter Smith, of that state, will probably be presented as a candidate.

Ex-Senator Hill returned from Lincoln yesterday, and it may be said that his return did not cause as great a sensation as did his departure. The mysterious silence which he maintained and which he explained by saying that "Mr. Bryan and myself agreed that nothing should be said regarding the conference between us," did not serve to whet the political appetite very much. Of course, it was not expected that Mr. Hill would talk of the conference, but there was a belief that he would say something of interest relating to the platform and the prospects of a modification, but he was decidedly non-committal. When asked a direct question as to his fight against a 16 to 1 declaration, he said the convention would not meet for two days. It might not act upon the platform for three days, therefore there was no reason to now discuss the questions as to what it was to contain. To some visitors Mr. Hill said his conference with Mr. Bryan was very satisfactory, but in what particular he did not disclose. When the matter of his connection with the vice presidency was mentioned he dismissed it in a manner indicating that there was not the least possibility of his being selected.

Bryan's Positive Statement.

There has been much talk about a letter said to have been sent to Mr. Bryan, signed by national party leaders, urging him to agree to an elimination of a specific 16 to 1 plank, but if such effort has been made it will be futile. In a speech delivered to Colorado delegates who visited him at his home in Lincoln yesterday Mr. Bryan emphasized his position on the money question in a brief speech in which he said:

"I want to say to you that when Colorado forsakes the principle of 16 to 1, and when the people have ceased in their support of the principle, I will be found still fighting, even though alone. There is one great principle to be fought for in the coming campaign, and that is whether or not the dollar shall be placed above the man. Whenever man and the dollar come in conflict the Republican party stands for the dollars first, the Democrats stand for the man. Where there was one reason in 1896 for carrying Colorado for the Democratic ticket there are sixteen reasons now."

The dominating influence of Mr. Bryan over the convention has been made perfectly manifest, causing some concern and just a little rebellion in some quarters. It is not by any authoritative or formal words or actions by him that this influence is exerted, but in ways none the less effective. Its importance, however, has not been so much in disclosing how strong a hand Mr. Bryan holds on the convention's course as in showing that there is little likelihood of a modification or dilution of the silver plank.

The arrival of the Nebraska delegation, fresh from conference with their leader, was mainly instrumental in showing Mr. Bryan's attitude. They were hardly off the cars before they met in caucus and formally put forward a declaration of principles. This expressed "unalterable opposition to any surrender of the principle of bimetallism and a demand for a financial plank making a specific pledge for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independently of what any other nation may do."

Nebraska Delegates For Towne.

When James Dahlman, the next national committeman from Nebraska and a close friend of Mr. Bryan, was asked if Bryan was for Towne he said:

"I have talked with Mr. Bryan recently and I think his attitude could be summed up in about this way. He is not favoring any candidate. He wants us not to make our wishes too prominent, as it will look as though this reflected his views, whereas he wants to keep entirely out of the vice presidential contest. But we feel that we should express ourselves for Towne, who is a favorite with most of the delegates, and our work will be for him."

Mr. Dahlman also gave definite assurance of a dramatic climax to the nomination of Mr. Bryan by his appearance on the floor of the convention, for a speech that will electrify the convention and serve as a campaign keynote.

"We propose to insist on his coming down and appearing before this convention," said Mr. Dahlman. "The Nebraska men will see that a resolution is introduced and passed inviting him here, and you may rest assured he will come, although he is personally disinclined to do so."

Among yesterday's arrivals are many of the interesting figures of the party, including the smooth faced, ministerial looking Oldham, of Nebraska, who will make the speech placing Bryan in nomination, Hill of New York, Perry Belmont of New York, Teller of Colorado, Senator Money of Mississippi, a distinguished Populist trio, Senators Allen, Heitfeld and Harris, here to aid the cause of Towne; John P. Altgeld of Illinois, Governor William Walter Smith of Maryland, Arthur Sewall of Maine and Senator William E. Clark of Montana.

The Probable Temporary Chairman.

The real work of the convention began yesterday with a meeting of the national committee, to determine contests and to select temporary officers. Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, the probable choice for temporary chairman of the convention, is a German-American, reputed to be an orator of fine presence and effective delivery.

Three members of the Pennsylvania delegation visited Lincoln from Kansas City yesterday to consult with Mr. Bryan. They were driven out to the farm in the afternoon. The members of the delegation are Congressman James Kerr, secretary of the congressional committee; ex-Congressman Howard Mutchler and Mayor John F. Fritchey, of Harrisburg. They said they were in sympathy with Mr. Bryan's ideas of the platform.

A good deal of importance is being attached to the Pennsylvania delegation. It was reported that Mr. Kerr had been delegated to visit Mr. Bryan at his home in Lincoln and endeavor to have him agree to a compromise financial plank in the platform. It was stated that he carried with him a letter from James M. Guffey, proposing that if Bryan would not consent to the insertion of a plank endorsing bimetallism, without reference to a specific ratio, the eastern leaders would agree to nominate a candidate for vice president whose views will be in perfect accord with his. Col. Guffey denied that Mr. Kerr went as a representative, or that he had in his possession any letter signed by him.

The following members of the Democratic national committee have so far been chosen: Arkansas, James P. Clark; Connecticut, Homer S. Cummings; Florida, George H. Ranch; Illinois, Thomas Gahan; Indiana, Thomas F. Taggart; Kentucky, Urey Woodson; Maine, Arthur Sewall; Nebraska, James C. Dahlman; Ohio, John R. McLean; Pennsylvania, J. M. Guffey; South Carolina, Benjamin Tillman; South Dakota, Morris R. Taylor; Texas, R. M. Johnson; Vermont, John H. Senter; Washington, W. H. Dunphy; Wisconsin, Timothy E. Ryan; Alaska, L. T. Williams; Arizona, John R. Breathim.

Three Months More of War in Africa

London, July 3.—It is clear that Lord Roberts does not consider the war in South Africa ended, as he has put a stop to the return of civilians and has ordered the mining men back to Bloemfontein. He is credited with thinking that three months must elapse before affairs will be settled enough to permit the resumption of business.

Cuban Teachers in Boston.

Boston, July 3.—The United States army transport Sedgwick, having on board more than 400 female teachers from Cuba, and the third of the fleet bringing the instructors to this country for a season of study at Harvard university's summer school, arrived yesterday. Two more transports are yet to come.

Uncle Sam's Indebtedness.

Washington, July 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business June 30, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,107,711,258, a decrease for the month of $14,897,553. This decrease is accounted for by an increase in the cash on hand and by redemption of 2 per cent bonds.

San Francisco, July 2.—Grig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, who is to command the United States troops in China, sailed last night on the transport Grant. The Grant also carries the headquarters band, First and Third squadrons of the Sixth artillery, 800 men, and 20 officers. There is also several tons of ammunition for the Asiatic squadron. The Grant returned to port three hours later. The cause of her return has not yet been ascertained.

Epworth Leaguers in Convention.

Stamford, N. Y., July 2.—The Epworth League society of the Second general conference district, comprising the states of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Maryland, opened a four days' convention here Saturday night. Four hundred delegates, representing a membership of over 100,000, are present. The convention is presided over by Rev. J. W. Marshall, of Camden, N. J.

Schooner's Crew Probably Perished.

Kingston, Ont., July 2.—Capt. Byran Bougart, of the schooner Acacia, which arrived Saturday night, says he believes the schooner Pictou foundered on the south shore of Lake Ontario Saturday afternoon and her crew perished. The Pictou is owned by Capt. Sibley, of Belleville, whose wife and children are said to have been on board.

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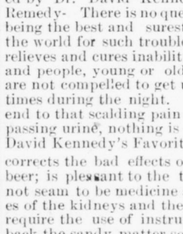

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TIME TABLE. In Effect September 1st, 1899

TRAINS GOING WEST

NEW YORK.	PAS P.M.	A. M.	A.M.	PAS P.M
Barclay St. Lv.	9 30	.....	10 00	....
Cristopher St.	9 30	.....	10 00	....
Hoboken	9 45	.....	10 15	....
Scranton At	2 50		1 52	
	A.M	daily	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON		10 00	55	3 35
Bellevue		.....		3 40
Taylorville		10 15	2 03	3 45 5 50
Lackawanna		10 23	2 10	3 52 5 58
Duryea		10 26	2 13	3 55 6 02
Pittston		10 31	2 17	3 59 6 06
Susquehanna Ave		10 35	2 20	4 02 6 10
West Pittston	6 5	10 39	2 24	4 05 6 19
Wyoming	7 0	10 44	2 29	4 09 6 14
Forty Fort		.....		4 13 .....
Bennett	7 07	10 52	2 36	4 16 6 20
Kingston	7 14	10 56	2 42	4 25 6 36
Kingston	7 1	10 56	2 44	4 28 6 38
Plymouth Junc	7 1	.....	2 47	4 35 .....
Plymouth	7 2	11 05	2 52	4 39 6 43
Avondale	7 2	.....	2 57	.... 6 47
Nanticoke	7 3	11 13	3 02	.... 6 50
Hunlock's	7 3	11 19	3 10	.... 6 58
Shickshinny	7 5	11 30	3 24	.... 7 10
Hick's Ferry	8 00	f11 43	3 35	.... 7 25
Beach Haven	8 1	11 48	3 42	 32
Berwick	8 1	11 51	3 49	 38
Briar Creek	f8 2	.....	f 3 55	....
Lime Ridge	8 3	f12 09	4 04	.... 7 53
Espy	8 3	12 15	4 11	.... 8 03
Bloomsburg	8 4	12 22	4 17	.... 8 08
Rupert	8 50	12 27	4 23	.... 8 14
Catawissa	8 56	12 32	4 29	.... 8 10
Danville	9 10	12 47	4 42	.... 8 37
Chulasky	.....	.....	4 49	....
Cameron	9 20	12 57	4 54	.... 8 46
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 35	1 10	5 08	.... 9 00
Ar.	A.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M. P.M

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	PAS	PAS.	PAS.	PAS.	PAS
NEW YORK	p m:	p. m.	a.m	a.m.	a m
Barclay St. Ar.	3 30	5 00			6 40
Christopher St.	3 00	4 55	.....	....	6 35
Hoboken	2 47	4 48	.....	....	6 25
Scranton	10 07	12 55	.....	....	1 40
	a.m.	p.m.			am
		daily			
	A.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M
Scranton	9 42	12 55	4 55	5 35	9 07
Bellevue	9 38	.....	4 50	5 30	9 02
Taylorville	9 36	.....	4 45	5 25	8 57
Lackawanna	9 29	.....	4 37	5	1 47
Duryea	9 23	.....	4 34	5	8 48
Pittston	9 19	12 17	4 29	5	8 44
Susquehanna Ave	9 15	12 14	4 24	5	8 39
West Pittston	9 12	.....	4 21	5	8 36
Wyoming	9 08	12 08	4 16	5 0	8 22
Forty Fort	9 03	....	4 10	4	8 28
Bennett	9 00	.....	4 06	4 0	8 24
Kingston	8 57	12 02	4 01	4 5	8 21
Kingston	8 55	12 00	4 02	4	8 10
Plymouth Junction	8 50	.....	3 55	4 4	8 18
Plymouth	8 45	11 52	3 51	4 46	8 01
Avondale	8 40	.....	3 46	.....	8 06
Nanticoke	8 35	11 45	3 42	.....	7 51
Hunlock's	8 27	....	3 34	.....	7 46