

**Close**  
**All Day Tomorrow**  
**Labor Day**  
**BROWNING-KING & CO.**  
 Seventh and Robert.  
 C. E. Hasson, Mgr.

**RELIEF NONE TOO SOON**

**LEGATIONERS WERE IN SORE STRAITS WHEN THE ALLIES REACHED PEKIN**

**NO REST FOR JIMMY GREEN**

**American Troops in the Relieving Column Pressed on Regardless of Killing Heat and Impassable Roads.**

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**PEKIN, Aug. 14, by post via Tien Tsin.**—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of the legations at Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, not walls, make a city."

In the grounds of the British legation where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital for fifty-three days, a memorial celebration is in progress tonight in vindication of that principle. Missionaries assembled about Bill tower are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City.

The tired Sikhs are placing their tents on the lawn and the American and Russian contingents are lighting camp fires along the vestiges of turf extending beyond the Tartar walls. Through the ruin of the foreign settlement an eager, rejoicing crowd is jostling—Indians, Cossacks, legionnaires, diplomats, ladies, soldiers, marines, diplomats from Saigon, who kept judiciously to the rear when fighting was going on. Americans have won the first place. The foreigners

worse condition than themselves, whereas the contrast between the appearance of the rescued and the rescuers was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British minister, Sir Claude McDonald, was shaven and dressed in immaculate tennis flannels. Mr. Conger, the United States minister, was presentable. The assemblage of ladies was fresh and bright in summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

**RESCUERS AND RESCUED.**  
On the other hand, the rescuers were haggard and worn out. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniforms dripping with perspiration and black with mud.

The second glance showed that the rescued were pathetically pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the inclosure testified to their tragic experiences. There was a pile of new graves, headed with wooden crosses, including the graves of five children. The second secretary's house was the hospital, and it was filled with wounded. French nuns ministered there at one time. All but four men of the Japanese contingent had been in the hospital wounded.

There were several caves, roofed with timbers, heaped over with earth, which served as bomb proofs. The bulletin board was covered with significant notices. For instance: "As there is likely to be a severe dropping of rain today, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds." Here is another: "Owing to the small supply of vegetables and eggs, the market will be open only from 9 to 10 hereafter. All horsemeat is inspected by a physician."

Mr. Conger has the first secretary's house. Seventy American missionaries occupied the chapel. The French contingent had the pavilion on the lawn.

**HEROIC WOMEN.**  
The bravery of the women was noteworthy. They became so accustomed to fire that it was difficult to restrain them from firing about the grounds at all times. When a proposal was made to petition the tsung li yamen for vegetables some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The yamen's food supply was a farce, only

**Just as Good as New**  
 and energies are given. New things, of every conceivable kind, for every part of the house, are here. We will help by giving you credit—if you want it.

**Ladies' Desk Plate and Cup Rack.**  
 The very latest—a handy and pretty article—lightly polished, mahogany finished, artistically sawed legs, brass desk holders; well drawn, \$8.25. Without drawer, only \$6.25. In Maple and Oak we are showing an unusually large assortment.

A limited number only of these ornate, convenient articles, just like cut, Flemish finish. Hooks, shelves and racks to hold and display China. Brackets, ornaments, etc. While they last the price is \$1.25.

If preferred, a Pipe and Cane Rack, just as nice, and the price is the same \$1.25.

**ROCKERS**  
 An assortment so large that to enumerate would take a page, and every one a bargain. No purse so small or so particular but what we can supply. Here's one of the many good ones.

Large, hardwood, strongly braced arms, hand-carved, ornate, and very cheap at \$1.25. We bought them in carload lots and the price is 85c.

Windsor Chairs—Good quality Oak, golden finish, extra well made, turned posts, better than any kitchen chair on the market, each only 49c.

**NEW CARPETS**  
 The line for Fall introduces radically new and surprisingly handsome combinations of color—the kind which has given our stock an individuality and a preference among those who want the best. The selections this year include exclusive patterns in Wiltons, Brussels, Velvets, Tapestries and Ingrains, in all of the new grades and in greater variety than we have ever shown before. Notwithstanding the advance in prices made by manufacturers, you will find our prices the lowest possible.

**ORIENTAL RUGS—**An Immense assortment of Indian, Persian, Turkish and Antique Carpets and Rugs now ready. They are bargains in every case.

**SMITH & FARWELL CO.** St. Paul's Leading Housefurnishers.  
 Corner Sixth and Minnesota Streets.

**KING OF ALL SCHOONERS**  
**FIRST SIX-MASTER AFLOAT HAS BEEN LAUNCHED ON THE MAINE COAST**  
**IS NAMED GEORGE W. WELLS**

**FACTS ABOUT THE BIGGEST VESSEL OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD—LIMIT NOW ABOUT REACHED.**  
**BANGOR, Me., Sept. 1.**—The largest schooner in the world, the first six-master ever built, was launched at the yard of Harvey M. Bean, at Camden, Me., on Tuesday, Aug. 14. This is the schooner George W. Wells, owned by Capt. John G. Crowley, of Taunton, Mass., and John G. Crowley, of Bangor, Me., and South-bridge, Mass., and to be commanded by Capt. Arthur Crowley, now of the five-masted schooner John B. Prescott. The keel of this monster schooner was laid on April 1. She is now practically completed as to hull, but such is her weight that the masts were not put in until after the launching, for fear that the blocks upon which she rests would collapse altogether. Instead of spiling wine at her naming the pretty daughter of the man for whom the vessel has been named scattered white roses over her bows, and as she moved down the ways a flock of white doves were liberated after the fashion favored by the Japanese.

Many giant schooners have been built in American yards in recent years, but none of these now afloat approaches the George W. Wells in size. She is 32 feet 11 inches long on the keel, 95 feet long on top, 18 feet 8 inches beam and 23 feet deep. She has two full decks, with a poop four feet deep extending from the aft to the forward hatch. Her frame is white oak throughout, and all her planking is of the same material. The gunwales are eight inches thick, other planking six inches; her ceiling to the lower deck beams is 12 and 14 inches thick, and the ceiling to the upper deck is 13 inches thick. The keelson, which is 13 feet high aft, running up to a height of 17 feet forward. In ordinary vessels the keelson is 10 feet high, but in this schooner it extends up to the lower deck beams, which are bolted to it, and so it acts as a great backbone to strengthen the vessel. The keelson is built up of hard pine timbers, 4 inches square, and is fastened with fifty tons of 1 1/2-inch iron bolts.

So great is the sweep of her deck that the vessel is almost of generous size, look very small. Her after house is thirty-six feet square; amidships is the galley, and forward the engine house and foremast, while she also has a wheel-house for use in heavy weather, something that is seldom found on coasting vessels.

The six lower masts are splendid sticks of Oregon pine, each 119 feet long and thirty inches in diameter in the partners; the topmasts are each fifty-eight feet long, the foretopmast being twenty inches in diameter in the cap. The jibboom is seventy-five feet long and twenty inches in diameter in the cap. The driver boom is seventy-five feet long and eighteen inches in diameter in the cap. The fore-booms are forty-two feet long and fourteen inches in the slings. Her foretopmast, driver boom and jibboom are of Oregon pine, and all other spars are of native spruce. All the standing rigging is of wire, set up with turnbuckles. The masts are named as follows, beginning forward: Foremast, mainmast, mizzenmast, spankermast, jiggermast and drivermast. The vessel will carry 12,000 square yards of the heaviest duck in the following pieces: Driver, jigger, spanker, mizzen, main and foremast; six gaff tops and the same respective designations; driver, jigger, spanker, mizzen and main-topmast staysails; five jibs.

In the after house are the cabins and six staterooms, besides a chart room. The staterooms will be occupied by the master, steward, two mates and engineer, and including the chart room, which can be fitted up with sleeping accommodations, there will be two spare rooms for passengers. The cabins and staterooms are finished in ash, sycamore and cherry, and supplied with steam heat, hot and cold water, electric bells and a telephone line to the galley and engine house.

In the construction of this vessel there have been used immense quantities of materials, including 550 tons of white oak timber, 1,000,000 feet of hard pine, about 100,000 feet of white pine deck plank and several hundred tons of iron and copper bolts. Her materials would make a load for several good-sized schooners.

The George W. Wells is not only of immense size, but also a very handsome vessel, being much the best looking of all the large schooners. Her great length takes away any appearance of bulkiness, and as she lies on the ways in Bean's yard she looks like an immense yacht, with her sharp bows, clean run aft and graceful lines all over. The 2,100-ton five-

**PRODUCTION OF CAVIAR.**  
**Two Distinct Varieties Are Manufactured in Russia.**  
 Scientific American.

Two distinct varieties of caviar are manufactured in Russia, the granulated and the pressed forms. The granulated form is obtained by passing under pressure through a fine meshed sieve. The small eggs pass intact, but the envelopes are retained in the sieve. To these is added in the proportion of one-twentieth or one-fortieth. It is intimately mixed with the eggs by means of a kind of solution, too long to describe here, ready for consumption. It is packed in round metallic boxes of one and a half to five pounds, and enveloped in parchment for transportation. The pressed caviar keeps better than the granulated form.

To obtain it the fresh caviar is treated with a solution of salt at 25 degrees Baume until the eggs have acquired a certain degree of hardness. This operation requires considerable skill and experience. If allowed to stay in the solution too long the caviar will be too salty, and if not long enough the eggs cannot be preserved. The caviar is then put into small sacks, which are pressed under a screwpress to drive out the excess of salt. It is packed in barrels containing up to 1,000 pounds, or left in the original sacks, which measure 3 by 20 inches. The average export of pressed caviar for the three years, 1896 to 1898, has been more than 3,000 tons, representing a value of \$1,400,000.

The Rob Roy plaid are the newest thing in boy's hats. Fifty cents.

**GREATEST DEBTOR NATION**

**AMERICA LEADS THEM ALL, EVEN THOUGH THE BALANCE AGAINST HER IS UNKNOWN**

**MAY BECOME A CREDITOR**

**It Will Take Her Twenty-Two Years at Least to Place Her In That Position.**

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.**—(Special.)—Since the placing of a large part of the recent English loan in New York there has been much talk in financial circles of America's becoming a creditor nation. So far as this talk would create the impression that America has already become a creditor nation it is misleading. As a prediction for the future, however, it is safely within the bounds of probability.

At present ours is the greatest debtor nation in the world; but what of it? The fact that it is only shows that our country offers greater inducements for the investment of capital than any other. It is no badge of poverty. It only means that in spite of the fact that America is the richest nation in the world, she offers opportunities for the profitable investment of more wealth than she possesses. If America should become a creditor nation, it would show that money was being withdrawn from the United States to be invested elsewhere; and the presumption would be that other countries were able to offer superior inducements to investors.

Still the position of debtor, whether held by a nation or an individual, is not an entirely safe one. The threat of a demand for payment casts a shadow over all endeavor, and the demand is more apt to be made when payment would be most difficult than at any other time. The money of a debtor country is held on the sufferance of its creditors, and, in time of panic conditions, had the world over, are made worse in the country that owes most, because of the claims that its creditors are forced by their needs to make on it.

As already stated, America is the greatest debtor nation on the globe. This statement is safe in spite of the fact that the balance against her is unknown. Some financiers estimate it as low as \$2,500,000,000, while others think it is four times that amount. When the dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana threatened to involve the United States in a war with England, Morton Frewin, the great British financier, said that England could not afford to fight the United States, because she would have to bear too great a proportion of the loss she might inflict, as well as all she might sustain. He said that British holdings in the United States amounted at that time to not less than five billion dollars. As Germany, Dutch, French and Belgians have also extensive interests in this country, it is safe to say that if Mr. Frewin was correct, America's indebtedness to foreigners amounted to not less than eight billion dollars.

The Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance for June, and for twelve months ending with June, which has been published within the last two weeks, contains a statement of the exports from and imports into the United States of merchandise, gold and silver for each year, beginning with 1879 and ending with 1899. This table furnishes the best data that can be obtained for a calculation of the balance of debt against America. When total imports—money as well as merchandise—exceed total exports, the

**Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys**

**Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.**

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mailing Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

difference shows America's debt for the year. She has received more than she has paid out, and as a matter of course owes for the difference. America must receive credit for the excess of exports for any year which shows such excess. Interest must be computed annually on these balances, but allowance must be made for bad investments, which are in loss of principal as well as interest. While the interest charged was undoubtedly much higher than three and a third per cent per annum, this amount may be assumed as the net interest left after all losses had been met. Assuming this as the correct rate, the following table will show the balance of indebtedness against the United States at the expiration of quinquennial periods:

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1790—Balance of imports       | \$2,734,241     |
| Add interest, 3-1/3 per cent. | \$5,161         |
| Balance 1791                  | \$2,388,967     |
| 1791—Indebtedness             | \$13,075,864    |
| Interest, 3-1/3 per cent.     | 455,865         |
| Balance 1792                  | \$12,511,329    |
| 1792—Indebtedness             | \$24,258,731    |
| 1800                          | \$2,943,297,023 |
| 1805                          | \$2,100,175,180 |
| 1810                          | \$2,315,497,731 |
| 1815                          | \$2,530,263,170 |
| 1820                          | \$2,745,028,610 |
| 1825                          | \$2,959,794,050 |
| 1830                          | \$3,174,559,490 |
| 1835                          | \$3,389,324,930 |
| 1840                          | \$3,604,090,370 |
| 1845                          | \$3,818,855,810 |
| 1850                          | \$4,033,621,250 |
| 1855                          | \$4,248,386,690 |
| 1860                          | \$4,463,152,130 |
| 1865                          | \$4,677,917,570 |
| 1870                          | \$4,892,683,010 |
| 1875                          | \$5,107,448,450 |
| 1880                          | \$5,322,213,890 |
| 1885                          | \$5,536,979,330 |
| 1890                          | \$5,751,744,770 |
| 1895                          | \$5,966,510,210 |
| 1900                          | \$6,181,275,650 |

Other things which affect this balance are the carrying trade, which now adds to the balance against America, and bringing in by immigrants or the carrying out on their persons by tourists bound for Europe, of cash, and the marriage of American heiresses to Europeans, thereby transferring the independence and becoming foreign, instead of native holders of American property. The carrying trade is now principally in the hands of foreigners. In 1855 to 1860 it was principally in the hands of Americans, and the losses and gains from this source may be assumed to balance. The carrying trade is now as to immigration and European tourists, as with the exception of money on their persons everything that they bring back or take out, whether bank checks or other commercial papers, would show in the exports and imports.

Counting gold and silver, as well as merchandise, the balance was against the United States for every year until 1811. No two consecutive years showed a favorable balance until 1842 and 1843, and they were followed by another favorable balance in 1844. From 1855 to 1874 to the present time all the balances have been favorable, except in 1871 and 1872. Never until 1878 was a favorable balance obtained in the interest for the year. The balance in 1879 was also more than sufficient to pay the interest. The balances of 1878 and 1879 were sufficient to pay the interest for two years and leave a surplus, which when added to the balances in 1876 and 1877, were sufficient to pay up the interest for these years and reduce the principal to about \$46,000,000 less at the close of 1879 than it was at the close of 1875. Never until the period closing with 1890 did any quinquennial period show a diminution of indebtedness.

If the excess of exports should continue as heavy as the average of the last three years, America will become a creditor nation in twenty-two years. The excess of exports alone, the excess of exports over imports is more apt to increase than to diminish. We have always exported more than we imported, except in the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, and now that the balance of manufactures is in our favor, and is growing larger every year, it is not easy to find a reason for doubting that our heavy excess of exports will continue. As for money, it will flow in or out as conditions offer greater profit for it here or elsewhere.

The large increase in exports of manufactures, which guarantees the perpetuity of the large preponderance of exports over imports, began with the adoption of the Democratic tariff. The passage of the McKinley bill for a time reduced the increase, but the manufacturers had acquired such a hold in foreign markets that the gain soon more than recovered its usual rate. The following table shows the exports of manufactured products at the end of each decade from 1860 to 1890, inclusive, at the end of each period of five years from 1885 to 1895, inclusive, and for each year since 1895. It also shows the annual per cent of gain. The Democratic tariff is to be credited for the gain in 1896 and 1897.

| Exports of Manufactures. Annual Gain. | Per Cent.   |      |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| 1860                                  | 40,345,392  | 5.9  |
| 1870                                  | 68,279,764  | 6.9  |
| 1880                                  | 102,850,015 | 5.0  |
| 1890                                  | 141,435,757 | 3.1  |
| 1895                                  | 151,102,376 | 6.5  |
| 1896                                  | 182,555,743 | 4.3  |
| 1897                                  | 225,571,173 | 19.0 |
| 1898                                  | 277,285,391 | 21.3 |
| 1899                                  | 290,697,254 | 4.8  |
| 1900                                  | 339,675,525 | 16.5 |
| 1900                                  | 422,284,366 | 27.7 |

If the rate of gain made during the two years of the Democratic tariff had continued until the present time, our exports of manufactures for the year ending with June, 1900, would have amounted to more than \$320,000,000.

**The Records of Rome.**  
Three thousand bronze tablets, containing the records of Rome from the foundation of the city to the time of Vesuvius, are buried in the marshes near Ostia, according to Signor Constantino Masera, an Italian archaeologist. They were saved from the fire which destroyed the capital in the year A. D. 68, and taken to Ostia. The records were buried in a shallow trench to drain the marshes and hunt for the tablets.

**London, England—Paris, France.**  
Forty day excursion, \$250. All necessary conveniences. Everything first-class. Get itinerary, Agent Box Line, 573 Robert street.



**COUNT THE M'KINLEYS.**

have the luxury of walking about with immunity from bullets. The newcomers propose to investigate the history of the notable defense. Three barricades are all that are visible in Peking. The barriers around the legations are a marvel of stone, brick walls and earthworks. Sand bags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for the riflemen and the buildings at their porches and windows have armor bags, bag stuffed with sand, and pillows, too.

**LEGATIONERS WELL FORTIFIED.**  
Near the British legation is a work named Fort Myers, which the machine gunners held, completely covering both sides of the wall, with steps leading to it. There is a loopholed barrier across the wall, which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another barrier, in front of the German legation and confronting the enemy's barricade. In those limits there are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defense.

The British legation is a work named Fort Myers, which the machine gunners held, completely covering both sides of the wall, with steps leading to it. There is a loopholed barrier across the wall, which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another barrier, in front of the German legation and confronting the enemy's barricade. In those limits there are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defense. Fifty-four machine gunners were held, completely covering both sides of the wall, with steps leading to it. There is a loopholed barrier across the wall, which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another barrier, in front of the German legation and confronting the enemy's barricade. In those limits there are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defense.

**CHEERS FOR THE RESCUERS.**  
The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hardships the troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular. Sir Alfred Guesley, with his staff and a company of Sikhs, waded up a bed of sewage in the canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the Chinese gates, and the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared there arose a great continuous cheer on both sides.

Generals, soldiers and correspondents scrambled up the bank through the ditch, elbowing to be first. Men and women surrounded the rescuers and shook the hands of the Sikhs, patting them on the back. Everybody was hustled excitedly along into the legation grounds where the colors were planted. The soldiers surrounded the wall, which had been the salvation of the besieged. The ministers and officers demanded the latest news on both sides. An hour afterwards Gen. Chaffee, riding at the head of the Fourteenth United States infantry, marched to the Tartar wall. An American marine, who was on top of the wall, shouted: "You're just in time; we need you into our business!"

"Where can we get in?" said Gen. Chaffee.  
"Through the canal. The British entered there two hours ago," was the response. The American general looked disappointed.

Although the Americans entered behind the last of the British forces, their reception was just as enthusiastic as if they had been first. When the Stars and Stripes emerged into view Mr. Tewsbury, the missionary, cried: "Americans cheer your flag." Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the soldiers cheered the ladies. On entering the grounds of the British legation the American troops started in amazement, and inquired if there was a lawn party in progress. "They had expected to find the relieved in a

sufficient for one day. When meat was asked for the reply was that this could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Peking.

The tsung li yamen placarded a proclamation exhorting the people to kill all foreigners, because the latter had made war on China in attacking the forts at Taku.

The legations were fiercely attacked from July 17 to July 25. At the latter date a nominal truce was agreed to and extended to Aug. 3, although the Chinese repeatedly violated it. There was considerable rifle fire from Aug. 3 to Aug. 11, and then the Chinese mounted smooth bore guns, which the Americans returned with an old gun used by the British in 1890, which was found in a junk shop by Mitchell.

**NO ONE DESPAIRED.**  
The foreigners remarked that relief had been long delayed, but they insisted that they never despaired of the outcome. The Chinese are said to admit that they lost 3,000 killed during the siege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was in evidence. The Chinese method on the other hand was a continuous heavy and indiscriminate fire. The enemy would fire a salvo, and when the firing ceased the Chinese would creep up with their arms filled with bricks, and the foreigners would find a new barricade a few yards closer. Finally the barricade became so close that talking could be heard distinctly.

During the last few nights the Chinese urged their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldierly replied that they could not stand the bayonets. On the night before the relief they fired several thousand rounds, the foreigners replying with two shots. The Chinese artillery and soldiers in Peking were apparently much inferior to those encountered in the fighting at Tien Tsin. The relief of Peking was a notable achievement chiefly for the forced march of four independent armies over a single difficult road and in sickening weather.

The opposition offered by the Chinese dwindled steadily each day until the relieving columns were in front of Peking. The defense of the city, considering the possibilities of the case, was exceedingly weak. The Japanese are still hammering away at the wall of the northeast section, which has not yet been entered.

Probably the Chinese concentrated their forces here, thus giving the Americans and English a comparatively easy position.

**WALL SCALDED UNDER FIRE.**  
The Americans advanced along the left canal under cover, the Fourteenth Infantry leading with the Ninth Infantry and the marines following. From a hill Capt. Kelly shot a pagoda over the Che-Hue gate, and the infantry got close in. The Fourteenth regiment was extended under cover before the wall about 300 yards away, when "E" company scaled the corner near the gate under cover of sharpshooters. Lieut. Golin planted the regimental flag. The regiment then crowded with the Russians through the gate until opposed, but every side of the streets leading to the Tartar wall along which the soldiers passed was swept by rifle fire from the wall. Commence firing here, they seemed never to rest. Their cavalry scouting parties were thrashing the country ahead and on the flanks and their outposts kept in constant contact with the enemy, pressing the latter so closely that they threw away their coats, sleeping and clothing.