The Topeka State Journal.

LAST EDITION. MONDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 9, 1900. MONDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

MAY YET ESCAPE

Hope For Safety of Pekin Legations Still Remains.

Latest Reports Contain Some Encouragement.

DIVIDED THEY FALL.

Chinese Said to Be Fighting Among Themselves.

Prince Tuan, the Usurper, Encounters Resistance.

London, July 9.—The more hopeful feeling engendered by Saturday's news from Pekin was further strengthened today by Rear Admiral Bruce's endorsement of the rumors that Prince Ching, who is said to be heading a counter revolution at Pekin, is fighting in behalf of the legations against the usurper, Prince Tuan. If the admiral's hope that Prince Ching with his army is defending the legations at Pekin against Prince Tuan turns out to be well founded, this turn of events is of the utmost importance, as it is felt here that in some such division among the Chinese themselves lies the best hope for the safety of the foreigners.

If the powers can find allies in China itself it will materially facilitate the task of restoring order, and those acquainted with the country believe that if the diplomats are able to induce such a man as Li Hung Chang or Chang Chi Tung to send forces to the assistance of Prince Ching, the hordes of revolutionists will disperse as quickly as they have collected and a way to Pekin will be opened without great delay.

With all due allowance for the uncertainty in regard to the reliability the authorities here feel that the latest messages from the far east give distinct hope. If, as suggested, the native sympathizers are able to keep the besieged legation reasonably supplied with provisions, the foreign colony may yet escape destruction.

ALLIED ARMY OF 100,000.

New York, July 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: An allied force of nearly 100,000 men will be in China within a few weeks. These figures are larger than those given heretofore, but are based on better information which has just reached here. The allies at Taku and Tien Tsin now number about 18,000 men. The reinforcements under orders consist of 19,000 Japanese troops, 15,000 Germans, 13,000 Russians, 11,000 Americans, 10,000 British, 8,000 French and 3,000 Italians.

It is learned that the several governments desiring an expression of opinion as to the number of men required to establish order in China recently asked the admirals at Taku to make an estimate. The admirals consulted together and the highest estimate seems to have been made by the Japanese officer, who placed the number at between 70,000 and 100,000 men. The estimates of the British, Russian and German officers were smaller. As to those made by Admiral Kempff the authorities decline to speak, but there is reason to believe that it is slightly less than the lowest figure of the Japanese commander. It may be that in Admiral Kempff's statement that has caused the officials to hesitate to urge the dispatch of troops at Taku until the arrival of the Japanese division and the Ninth infantry, which will bring the fighting strength of the allies to about 45,000 men.

Upon the arrival of the Japanese division at Taku the question of the officer who will be placed in supreme command will naturally arise. The Japanese corps will be commanded by a lieutenant general, and so far as known here he will be the ranking officer. Russia may not wish to permit Japan to have the preponderating force and the commander also, and so may send an officer with the rank of general to command her forces. He will of course rank the Japanese officer. So far as this government is concerned, it is willing to have any efficient officer in command, be he Russian or Japanese, provided the start of the expedition to relieve Pekin is prompt.

BRUCE FINDS HOPE.

London, July 9, 10:52 a. m.—Admiral Bruce has sent a telegram to the admiralty department, from Taku, under date of July 7, to the effect that there are grounds for hoping that Prince Ching, with his army, is at Pekin protecting the legations against Prince Tuan, his army and the boxers.

EVERY MOMENT PRECIOUS.

New York, July 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: A message sent from Wei Hai Wei last Sunday and received here today states that her majesty's ship Alacrity has returned direct to Wei Hai Wei with twenty wounded men.

The situation is still grave, for the boxers, although they have been mowed down by the hundred, still believe themselves invulnerable. Every moment now is precious.

Boxer emissaries are coming south in disguise and enlisting followers. Hsu Tung, the most determined hater of foreigners in Pekin, and tutor of the heir apparent, has been murdered with his whole household of three hundred persons, while resisting boxer pillagers. Liping Haseng, the anti-foreign admiral on the Yang Tse, has returned to Yan Chow Huan. The troops of Ting Kiang Pu refused to accompany him northward, saying that they would only take orders from Viceroy Liu Kung Yi.

CHINESE RETAKE THE ARSENAL.

New York, July 9.—The American consul here has received a communication from Taku under date of Thursday, saying that 10,000 Chinese under General Nieh appeared outside of Tien Tsin on Wednesday and preoccupied the eastern arsenal, says a Che Foo dispatch to the Herald. The Chinese are fortifying the native city of Tien Tsin. The situation there is considered critical. Communication between Tong Ku and Tien Tsin is again threatened.

Boxer influence is increasing in Shan Tung province. The Christians at Chinan Fu have been called to renounce their faith. The French consul reports that the Chin Chou Fu orphanage has been pillaged. A steamer arrived from New Chwang with nine refugee sisters and one priest from Moukden, where the Catholic mission was burned with three sisters and the bishop murdered.

An inflammatory placard was posted in the Che Foo native city last night.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn, Admiral Remey, called here today, 45 hours from Nagasaki, and proceeded to Taku. Three hundred and fifty marines intended landing Sunday morning. The Logan, bearing the Ninth regiment of United States infantry, passed Che Foo Friday on her way to Taku.

BATTLE LASTED SEVEN HOURS.

London, July 9.—The latest news from Tien Tsin is contained in a news agency message, dated Friday, July 6, reporting a renewed Chinese attack that morning with 12 guns. The allied forces replied with the guns landed from the British first-class cruiser Terrible, and a mixed force of 1,000 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 July 2, and July 3, when the Chinese developed unexpected strength and did considerable damage with artillery. At the bridge near the French settlement there was hard fighting at close quarters, the Russians with a gattling gun finally compelling the Chinese to retire though they suffered heavily. The operations, however, were in no way decisive later messages showing the Chinese were still full of fight.

JAPAN TO SEND 25,000 MEN.

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

The newspapers in indorsing this action point out that should the foreigners at Pekin perish, Japan could not be absolved from blame.

GERMAN SQUADRON SAILS.

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

MORE MISSIONS LOOTED.

Berlin, July 9.—The German consul at Che Foo cables under today's date that the American mission at Tung Lu, and the Catholic mission at Ching Chu Fu have been looted. He adds that the boxers continue their endeavors to incite the population of Che Foo to revolt. Li Ping Hong, the former governor of Shang Tung, with 8,000 men, has gone northward from Nankin, the governor of which place requested him to withdraw.

TO DEFEND EUROPEANS.

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

OREGON REACHES CHE FOO.

Washington, July 9.—The navy department was informed today that the Oregon has arrived at Che Foo. She will start for Kure, Japan, to dock July 10 or 12.

SAFE JULY 3.

Washington, July 9.—The following telegram was received last night by Minister Wu from Sheng, director general of the imperial telegrams, at Shanghai, dated yesterday:

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

THE CHINESE SIDE.

As Stated by the Consul General at San. Francisco.

Chicago, July 9.—A special to the Times-Herald from San Francisco says:

In regard to the present situation in China, Ho Yow, the Chinese consul general in San Francisco, a diplomat only second in importance to the Chinese minister in Washington, whose predecessor was in fact Ho Yow's brother-in-law, says:

"The origin of the whole trouble is interference with our religion in China. I do not question the worthy intentions of the missionaries who have gone there, but they have made the mistake of trying to convert a people who are not educated as a race even to the point of religious toleration.

"Good missionaries merely waste their energies and incense the people. Studying the history of the world we find that almost every great war has been brought on by differences in religion. There is another cause for the present uprising, aside from the purely religious work of the missionaries in China, has so happened in China that whenever a missionary has been injured or killed in the country the nation which he represented has made the tragedy the occasion for asking grants of lands from the Chinese government.

"I do not mean to say that they were not right in demanding indemnity for such misdeeds, but this course, in the eyes of many of our people, who are extremely suspicious, has been misconstrued and misrepresented.

"I am positive from the dispatches I have received that it was the original intention of both the government and boxers to respect the Pekin legations. Otherwise it would have been easy to attack them before June 20. I am sure the government was ready to put forth every effort to protect them.

"Today I can not speak so confidently. The bombardment of the Taku forts has changed the whole aspect of the situation. As soon as the tidings of that act of hostility reached Pekin I fear that the forces which up to that moment had been held in control by the government would become frenzied and beyond its control, for they would reason that they were to be punished anyway, and all reason for restraint would then have been gone.

"From a political point of view it seems to be fatal mistake on the part of those powers to have taken that aggressive step before they had landed sufficient forces to be able to support it or to follow it up. They stirred up a bee hive when not in a position to accomplish anything. Instead of relieving the legations in Pekin they aggravated the situation, stirring up an ignorant and maddened populace to frenzy.

"What effect a different policy would have had on the Chinese, is, I think, exemplified in the attitude which Li Hung Chang, China's most progressive and influential statesman, has taken toward your admiral, Kempff, who refused to join in the bombardment.

"Li has invited the American admiral to accompany him on his mission to Pekin for the purpose of pacifying the Chinese, and he has expressed the desire that the United States should act as an intermediary in the settlement of the troubles.

"Admiral Kempff made a fine demonstration of wisdom in declining to join in precipitating hostilities at Taku and he has by his conduct won the confidence of the Chinese for his nation. At the same time he showed good military judgment, for an act of aggression was as useless as it was dangerous to the interests back of it.

"In my opinion the powers would need an army of about 250,000 men to subdue this one northern province by force. Should there be a general uprising throughout China, before they could do any sort of policing for that great territory with its 400,000,000 people or bring them under subjection, they would require not less than 1,000,000 soldiers and many million dollars would be wasted and millions of lives be lost before the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

STEVENSON MEETS BRYAN.

Democratic Candidate For the Vice Presidency

Journeys to Lincoln to See the Party Leader.

TOWNE IS THERE, TOO.

Conference to Be Held Regarding Populist Nominee.

Big Crowd Turns Out to See the Distinguished Visitors.

Lincoln, Neb., July 9.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for the vice presidency, arrived here today to attend the conference of the Democratic leaders. The hour of his arrival was not announced until late last night and as a consequence not more than a thousand people were gathered at the depot to welcome him. What they lacked in numbers, however, they made up in enthusiasm.

As the train rolled in, W. J. Bryan and Senator Jones hurried into the cars and warmly greeted Mr. Stevenson. Alighting from the car Mr. Stevenson shook hands with other members of Mr. Bryan's party, including Charles A. Towne, National Committeemen Campau of Michigan, oJhnson of Kansas, Stone of Missouri, Daniels of North Carolina, and Sergeant-at-Arms John I. Martin, and then arm and arm with Mr. Bryan walked down the long station platform between two lines of cheering people to the carriages.

Here Mr. Stevenson was introduced to Governor Poynter of Nebraska and chatted with him a moment. The party then entered carriages, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson, Charles A. Towne and Governor Poynter occupying one carriage. Escorted by two or three brass bands the Bryan Home Guard and Bryan Continentals, uniformed marching clubs, and several hundred people, the party was driven to the hotel.

Two or three thousand people had gathered about the hotel and as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson alighted a roar of cheers went up in welcome. "Stevenson, speech, speech," shouted the crowd and Mr. Stevenson smiling and bowing mounted the steps leading to the rotunda.

FIRST CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

"I can only say to you, fellow citizens," he said, "that I thank you for this cordial welcome. I am too modest a man to make the first speech when I stand in the presence of the next president. At some future time I will do myself the honor to address the Bryan men which means the Democrats, Populists and Free Silver Republicans, all the elements in opposition to the Republican party. I thank you for this honor."

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson, standing together, then shook hands with several hundred people who passed in line rapidly before them. But as they turned to go upstairs to where the Democratic conference committee was to meet, the crowd shouted for Bryan. Mr. Bryan shook his head, but the crowd insisted.

"I am glad so many have turned out on short notice to greet Mr. Stevenson," said Mr. Bryan. "I want him to feel that when he comes to Nebraska he comes among friends. (Shouts of "he is") And when he goes back to Illinois to help us carry Illinois, I want him to tell them there is no doubt of Nebraska."

Mr. Bryan was cheered as he concluded. Then shouts went us for Towne. Mr. Towne was not present, and ex-Governor Stone of Missouri spoke briefly. When he had concluded, however, the shouting for Towne continued, and finally Mr. Towne appeared. "It is a great pleasure for me to receive this welcome," said Mr. Towne, "but I am perfectly well aware that it is because of the principles I represent and that you all believe in. There never was a period in the history of our country when such a crisis was impending as at the present time. And I propose from now on to give all the power I possess to the advocacy of the principles our grand leaders represent."

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, was then introduced by Mr. Bryan, and spoke briefly. "Cyclone" Davis of Texas followed Mr. Williams, and finally in response to repeated calls Senator Jones came out of the conference room and addressed the crowd. This finished the speech making, and shortly afterward the members of the conference committee with Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Towne went into a conference. Among the subjects to be discussed by the Democratic leaders besides Mr. Towne's position on the vice presidency are the establishment of national headquarters, the appointment of the campaign committee, and in general the plan of the campaign, including the work to be done by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson. Senator Jones said that although he believed the work of the committee would be finished tomorrow, the general plans would not be announced for several days.

BAKER TAKES ROSY VIEW.

Senator Says Republicans Will Sweep Everything in Kansas.

United States Senator Lucien Baker is in the city today, having been on a tour of the state looking after his political fences. The senator looks well, and seems to be satisfied with the situation.

Mr. Baker was surrounded by visitors today during his brief stay, many of them being his lieutenants in this campaign.

"I believe that the Republicans will carry Kansas by an overwhelming majority," he said, "and that the national ticket will be elected by the largest popular majority on record. The ticket named at Kansas City will not be a popular one, especially among the Democrats of the east.

"Kansas will be Republican; the legislature will be Republican. The victory of the party will be complete on all sides."

Asked how his candidacy for re-election is progressing, the senator said, with a smile:

"I am not discouraged yet. In fact, I am greatly pleased with the situation."

HANNA ON ROOSEVELT.

Gives Him Advice on Speaking—Wants Him to Wear Silk Hat.

[New York Herald Correspondence.]

Governor Roosevelt was met in the Cleveland station by Senator Hanna's private secretary, who drove with him to the senator's home, Glenmere, where they had breakfast.

The governor and Senator Hanna drove to the national chairman's business office, in Superior street, where they talked over campaign plans with Colonel Myron T. Herrick, one of the president's advisers. All had luncheon at the Union club before the governor left for Canton.

Governor Roosevelt carried away from Cleveland a new volume of McKinley's speeches, including all those made by the president since he entered the White House. The book was the gift of Senator Hanna, who had it published. On the fly leaf he wrote:

"To Governor Roosevelt, with the compliments of M. A. Hanna, July 6, 1900."

"I want him to read these speeches," said Mr. Hanna. "He'll find plenty of material there."

"Roosevelt's speeches do not cover a wide field," it was suggested.

"No," said Mr. Hanna. "He wants to get more facts. Now there's Lodge's speech on the Philippines, and Spooner's too. Those are good things for him to look up."

The senator was not told that what the governor had been reading all the way to Oklahoma and return was Plutarch's Lives, turning occasionally to Swinburne and poetry or a new novel.

"He's got to look after his voice," the senator went on. "I told him this morning that the first thing for him to do when he got to New York was to go to a specialist and have his throat looked after. He's all talked out. He can't keep that up through the campaign. I told him he must learn how to use his voice scientifically.

"Now, there is McKinley. He is a master. There, in '94, after he had made 170 speeches, all of them long, his last speech, at Youngstown, was the best he had made.

"'Teddy' is an impetuous speaker. He gets all worked up in his subject. He tries to stop applause. I've told him he ought not to do that, because that gives him a chance to rest.

"'Ned' Wolcott is like that. He can't keep up with his thoughts. Down at Philadelphia, when he was making his speech, he came back to look at his notes and said to me, 'This is the worst hall I ever spoke in. I can't reach them.' I told him to talk slower, not to raise his voice so high. He did and afterward some friends of mine who were in the back part of the hall told me they could hear him very plainly."

"Where are you going to send the governor?" Mr. Hanna was asked.

"You can see that his place is west of the Missouri," Mr. Hanna answered, "but I suppose we'll send him all over the country. They want him everywhere.

"He has put himself entirely in my hands. All requests for speeches he'll turn over to me. That's the right way, of course, for you can have only one manager in a campaign.

"He'll have to go back to New York to take a run through the state, and then come west again. 'Teddy,' you know, is the star attraction in this performance.

"But his clothes!" the senator went on, throwing up his hands. "Why, when he came into the convention at Philadelphia in that old coat and Rough Rider hat I turned to Lodge and said 'Teddy' ought to be spanked.

"Now, that's all right out west. 'Teddy' is strong in the west. He likes that kind of life—lived out there on a ranch himself for a while—but he's the governor of New York state.

"Now, if I was running him—if I was running him, I would make him wear a silk hat. But what can you do with 'Teddy'?"

A WEEK OF FIGHTING.

In Which Americans Lost Eleven and Filipinos 160 in Luzon.

Manila, July 9.—The past week's scouting in Luzon resulted in 11 Americans being killed and 16 wounded. One hundred and sixty Filipinos were killed during the week, and eight Americans who had been prisoners in the hands of the rebels were surrendered and 100 rifles were turned over to the United States officials. The enemy ambushel a wagon train between Indang and Naic. The Third infantry lost nine men while on an expedition to punish the Ladrones in the delta of the Rio Grande.

In the Antigua province of Panay a running fight of three hours' duration resulted in the killing or wounding of 70 of the enemy. There were no casualties among the Americans.

The insurgents are slowly accepting the amnesty provisions.

In some instances the Americans are suspending operations, in order to give the rebels an opportunity to take advantage of the decree.

HAD $43,000 IN MONEY.

A. V. Auter Property List Filed in Probate Court.

The statement of the property of the late A. V. Auter was filed today in the probate court.

The statement shows that at the time of his death Mr. Auter was worth $43,000 besides real estate. Of that amount $3,000 was in real estate mortgages, $15,000 in government bonds, $24,728.83 on deposit in Dudley's bank, and $300 in currency. The real estate enumerated is four lots on Monroe street, lots number 117 and 119 on Jefferson street, and lot No. 276 on Kansas avenue.

REMINGTON GETS VERDICT

Judge Hazen Refuses to Grant New Trial in Capital Case.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the Remington Paper company against the old Topeka Capital company was overruled today by Judge Hazen.

The case has had several trials. A jury in the district court not long ago gave the paper company a verdict for about $10,000. The case has been to the supreme court and sent back for a new trial. The case will be again appealed to the supreme court.

MAY RENEW STRIKE.

Street Car Employes in St. Louis Still Have Grievances.

St. Louis, Mo., July 9.—The advisability of resuming the strike will be passed upon today. Not only were the street car men actively engaged Sunday in shaping up matters for a renewal of the fight but all other branches of organized labor in the city met and by a practically unanimous vote decided to tender their moral and financial support to the railway men if they decided to renew the fight.

BOER DRIVING.

Lord Roberts Reports Success in His Business.

Work is Not Accomplished Without Opposition

AND SOME CASUALTIES.

Federal Forces Demand Surrender of Rustenburg.

Are Beaten Off After an Artillery Fight.

London, July 9.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:

"Pretoria, Sunday, July 8.—As the enemy for some days had been threatening our line of railway by trying to get round our right flank I dispatched Hutton July 5 with mounted infantry to re-enforce Mahon and with orders to drive the Boers to the east of Broenkerspruit. These orders were effectually carried out during Friday and Saturday by Mahon, who was attacked by some 3,000 men with six guns and two maxims. Our casualties were:

"Wounded—Two officers, including Captain Nelles of the Canadian mounted rifles, slightly, and twenty-six men.

"Steyn left Bethlehem on the night of July 4 for Fouriesburg, between Bethlehem and Ficksburg, accompanied by Christien DeWitt and other Free State commanders, with troops reported numbering 3,000 men.

"Hanbury-Tracey, commanding at Rustenburg, reports that a party of Boers under Limmer called on him yesterday to surrender the town and garrison, Hanbury-Tracey replied that he held Rustenburg for her majesty's government and intended to continue to occupy it. The enemy then opened fire with artillery and tried to take the heights commanding the town, but did not succeed, owing to the good arrangements made by Hanbury-Tracey and his officers. Eventually they were driven off with the assistance of Holdsworth and his hussars, who made a rapid march of 48 miles from the neighborhood of Zeerkrust with the bushmen under Colonel Alfe on hearing Rustenburg was likely to be threatened. The enemy suffered heavily, and five men were captured. Our casualties were two men killed and one officer and three men wounded."

LONDON GROWS RESTLESS.

New York, July 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: London is becoming unmistakably restless for news of decisive action in South Africa. Lord Roberts' delay in cornering the elusive DeWet has begun to call forth criticism, although it is by no means forgotten that just such a lull has preceded the accomplishment of every one of the field marshal's vital operations. It is believed that General Buller's arrival at Pretoria, capturing the barrier between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, is all that Lord Roberts has been waiting for before striking his long planned blow.

Sister Isabel Wilson, a volunteer nurse, who has just returned from South Africa, in an interview relative to the royal army medical service, said: "There is unquestionably foundation for the charge that the British hospital service throughout the entire South African campaign has been and is now miserably deficient. The insufficient number of nurses has been the chief cause of complaint. At the Pietermaritzburg hospital, following the battle of Spion Kop, five doctors and five nurses were compelled to care for 140 wounded men, in addition to being beset by the most distracting system of red tape.

"Lack of foresight was wholly responsible for this understaffing. Hundreds of volunteers for the nursing service were rejected early in the war on the ground that the regular supply was more than ample. Now many nurses have succumbed to enteric fever and dysentery, and the capacity of those who have not been taken sick is sorely tried by overwork.

"The volunteer nurses object to the niggardly treatment they have received at the hands of the government. Our pay is six shillings ($1.50) a day, out of which we are obliged to provide our mess, laundry and clothes. As a result I have earned less than a charwoman's wages."

ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

The Governor Will Start West Again Next Sunday.

New York, July 9.—Governor Roosevelt, who is at Oyster Bay, L. I., refused to see callers today except such as had appointments to meet him. He devoted a portion of the day to making arrangements for the visit on Thursday of the notification committee of the national Republican convention. The governor will start for St. Paul next Sunday to attend the National League of Republican clubs, July 17 and 18.

YACHT GOES DOWN.

Five Women and a Little Girl Sink in Lake Erie.

Cleveland, O., July 9.—The schooner yacht Idler was lost in a terrible storm 16 miles off this port Saturday afternoon with six persons, all members of the family of James Corrigan, a wealthy vessel owner of this city. The dead are:

Mrs. James Corrigan, wife of the owner of the yacht.

Mrs. Charles Reilly, aged 22 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Corrigan.

Miss Jane Corrigan, aged 20 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Corrigan.

Miss Ida May Corrigan, aged 15 years.

Miss Etta Corrigan, aged 13 years.

Baby Reilly, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan.

Mrs. John Corrigan was the only passenger aboard who was saved. C. H. Holmes, the captain; Samuel Biggam, the mate; four sailors, two cooks and the ship's carpenter were also saved. The yacht left Port Huron yesterday with the family of Mr. Corrigan aboard and started to Cleveland. Mr. Corrigan was ill and left by the train. At 2 o'clock the storm came up and inside of five minutes the yacht sank. All the women, excepting Mrs. John Corrigan and Miss Etta Corrigan were in the cabin when the gale came up. They became panic stricken and refused to leave the place. The men implored them to come to the deck but they refused. Mrs. John Corrigan clung to a cork sofa when the gale came and was saved.

WASHINGTON'S BIG CROP.

Yield of 30,000,000 Bushels of Wheat is Predicted.

Tacoma, Wash., July 9.—State Grain Inspector George H. Wright has just returned from a trip through eastern Washington. His earlier prediction of a crop of 30,000,000 bushels, he says, is more than justified.

"It will be the largest crop of wheat the state has ever raised," said Mr. Wright yesterday. "The harvest has commenced a month earlier than usual, and there is practically no danger of injury from rains.

"In the Spokane district harvesters are at work cutting fall wheat. Binders and threshers are working about Walla Walla and along the Snake river. There is an inadequacy of harvesting machinery, and hands are scarce, in spite of the fact that wages are from $2 to $5 a day.

"There is a superior crop of barley, which is being put under shelter. All classes of farm products, hay, cereals and vegetables, are giving a full crop. This promises to be a most prolific year for the farmers."

PEDAGOGUES TO MEET.

National Educational Association Convenes Tomorrow.

Charleston, S. C., July 9.—The thirty-ninth annual convention of the National Educational association will open here tomorrow afternoon. Many delegates are already here and the morning trains brought in large parties. President O. T. Corson, of Columbus, has been in the city since last Thursday, and Illinois, Nebraska, Montana, New Mexico and many other western states are represented by good sized delegations. A special train carrying the Atlanta delegation, headed by Prof. Slaton, of that city, is expected this evening. The Chicago party of 200, headed by Miss Catherine Goeggin, arrived yesterday, and a special train with 1,000 teachers from Chicago and Illinois, which is coming by the way of the Mammoth Cave, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, is expected tomorrow morning. The hotels have full bookings, but many private homes have been turned over to the committee on accommodations for the use of the delegates. The sessions of the convention will be held in the new auditorium, while several smaller halls in various parts of the city will be used for the departmental meetings.

Sessions of the educational convention will be held daily. The afternoons will be devoted to the meetings of the various departments. The officers of the association are: President, O. T. Corson, Columbus, O.; secretary, Irwin E. Shepherd, Winona, Minn.; treasurer, C. G. Pearse, Omaha, Neb. Albert G. Lane is chairman of the board of trustees, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, secretary.

The annual meeting of the board of directors will be held tomorrow.

SUNDAY IN CANTON.

President McKinley Went to Church as Usual.

Canton, July 9.—President McKinley began Sunday with a short drive. He put Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Julius Whiting, Jr., an old friend of the family on the rear seat of the surrey and took his own place beside the coachman for a turn about the city. Just as the bells were summoning worshippers to church the president's carriage stopped at the First Methodist church. The president entered the church and the women continued their drive. At the conclusion of the service the president walked to his home, halted several times by those who wanted to shake hands. Another drive was taken towards evening and then the president, Mrs. McKinley, Secreaary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey went to the home of Judge Day for dinner and to spend the evening. It was a quiet and restful day, such as the president likes his Sundays to be, and was marked by comparatively few calls, although some strangers in the city craved the honor of shaking the president's hand.

CHENAULT FOR BRYAN.

He Nominated Donnelly in the Cincinnati Convention.

Fort Scott, Kan., July 9.—R. M. Chenault of this city, who was a delegate to the Middle of the Road Populist convention in Cincinnati in May, and who placed in nomination for vice president Ignatius Donnelly, the nominee of the convention, returned from the Kansas City Democratic national convention and announced that he will support and vote for Bryan.

JOB FOR HOBSON.

He May Superintend Repairing of the Oregon.

New York, July 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Unless international complications should arise, Secretary Long will not order the battleship Oregon to proceed to Taku when her repairs have been completed. Upon arrival at Kure, to which point he is taking the vessel for docking, Captain G. W. Wilde, commanding will order a board of survey to determine what repairs are necessary.

It may be that Naval Constructor Hobson, who is undergoing treatment at Yokohama will, if well enough, go to Kure to supervise the repairs. It is understood that the Oregon will be retained in Japanese waters and will be available for service in China should the international situation require her presence. The authorities do not propose, however, again to risk this valuable ship by sending her into the Gulf of Pechili without need for such action.

Bodies of Drowned Seamen Found.

Philadelphia, July 9.—The bodies of a number of drowned seamen, still clad in their oilskins, were passed last Wednesday by the schooner E. E. Birdsall, which has arrived here from Fall River. Several of the bodies stood upright in the water, and at first sight the crew of the Birdsall thought they were alive. All the bodies were drifting seaward. There was nothing on their clothing to indicate what ship they had manned, and it is thought that the vessel broke up on the shoals between Shinnecock and Southampton, Long Island.

Death of Lieutenant Webster.

Geneva, N. Y., July 9.—News has been received here of the death of First Lieutenant Horace Webster, of the Forty-second volunteer infantry, in the Philippines. The dead soldier was related to Wilson S. Bissell, former postmaster general.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, July 9.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday generally fair; southerly winds.

CALLED TO TRIAL.

Caleb Powers, Ex-Republican Secretary of State,

Arraigned For Complicity in the Goebel Murder

AT GEORGETOWN, KY.

Case Comes Up on a Change of Venue.

Yountsey, Whitaker and Combs Also in the Dock.

Georgetown, Ky., July 9.—The cases of the commonwealth against Youtsey, Powers,, Davise, Whitaker and Combs, charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Goebel at Frankfort last January were called before Judge Cantrill on a change of venue today. By order of court all persons who entered the court rooms were searched. In addition to the imposing array of counsel on each side and the large number of witnesses from all parts of the state, a big crowd of spectators thronged the room.

The work of selecting a jury was first entered upon and the panel of those summoned to draw from was read. The attorneys for the defense were sworn in as follows:

Ex-Governor J. Y. Brown, ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, Judge J. C. Sims, R. C. Kinkead, Ed Parker, R. W. Nelson, L. J. Crawford, R. E. Roberts, George Denny, W. G. Dunlap, F. Clay Elkin, D. G. Falconer, Judge J. H. Tinsley, G. N. Phillips and John M. Stevenson. For the prosecution: R. B. Franklin, T. C. Campbell, Victor F. Bradley and E. C. Williams.

The case against Caleb Powers was the first called. The prosecution was granted an order on the jailer of Franklin county to bring him as witnesses, Suots, Culton and N. O. Allens who were in jail. The defendant, former secretary of state, Caleb Powers, was brought into court and took a seat with the attorneys for the defense. Though he has been in jail since March 10, he shows but few marks of confinement and looks in good spirits.

The commonwealth asked for a subpoena duces tecum for Prof. James Stephens to produce a letter from Caleb Powers written in February. It is alleged Powers claimed for himself the credit of the disorganized condition of the Democracy. Ninety-seven witnesses for the prosecution were called and the prosecution announce itself ready for trial. The court then announced that the defense would be given till 2:30 to make up its list of witnesses and it will develop this afternoon whether the Powers case will go to trial. Powers' attorneys say that their present plans are to go into trial, but it is not absolutely certain.

FOR BRYAN THIS YEAR.

Chicago Tribune Tells of Illinois Gold Democrats.

Chicago, July 9.—The Tribune says: Most of the gold Democrats who are active in politics, and who in 1896 worked for the placing of a gold Democratic ticket in the field in Illinois, have been won over to the regular Democratic fold by the conciliatory policy of Mayor Harrison, Robert E. Burke, Thomas Gahan, and other Democratic leaders. While they do not approve wholly of the 16 to 1 plank and the candidacy of Bryan, they are anxious to be in line for political preferment, and are unwilling to make an active fight against free silver and its apostle. Roger C. Sullivan, John P. Hopkins, Adolf Kraus, and Thomas A. Moran, four of the prominent leaders of the gold Democratic party in 1896, are now supporting the regular ticket and platform, and their example is being followed by minor leaders and ward politicians who oppose free silver.

Owing to his age and recent physical disabilities General John M. Palmer of Illinois, candidate of the gold Democrats for president in 1896, is unable to assume the active leadership of a gold Democratic party. General John C. Black, candidate for governor of Illinois in 1896, has nothing to say about the possibility of starting another gold Democratic movement.

ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESSOR.

Commissioner of Patents C. H. Duell Said to Have Strong Support.

Washington, July 9.—The Post says that the friends of Charles H. Duell, commissioner of patents, intend to press him vigorously as the next Republican candidate for governor of New York. The Post says that Mr. Duell will be urged as the most available man for the Republicans to nominate for the reason that besides his excellent record he is, while an organization man, well thought of by the independent voters and also well liked by the national administration. As commissioner of patents he has displayed executive ability, discretion and energy of a high order. He was appointed commissioner upon the recommendation of the leading federal and state judges and his political indorsers include Senator Platt and the Republican state committee, the Republican congressional delegation, ex-Secretary Cornelius Bliss, Secretary Root, ex-Senator Hiscock and ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-Secretary Tracy, Mr. J. J. Belden and others. He has lived in Syracuse for the past twenty years; and has always taken an active interest in politics, supporting the Republican ticket.

BUCK AND BAKER.

They Win in Lyon County Republican Convention.

The Lyon county Republicans in convention Saturday put Judge C. B. Graves out of the race for district judge by declaring for Judge J. Jay Buck. The convention did not instruct but took an informal ballot which resulted as follows:

Judge Buck	119
J. G. Hutchinson	65
Judge C. B. Graves	23
E. W. Cunningham	4

Judge Buck was then permitted to select the delegates to the judicial district convention.

The convention named the following candidates: Clerk of the court, Mason McCarty; county attorney, S. S. Spencer; probate judge, M. M. Mason; superintendent, A. L. Lynn.

Charles Harris was renominated for representative. R. M. Hamer was nominated for the legislature in the outlying district. Both are Baker men.