

LAST EDITION. SATURDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 30, 1900. SATURDAY EVENING. THREE CENTS.

KEMPF'S SIDE.

Defense of the Admiral Against Washington Criticism.

He Opposed Attacking Chinese Unless They Began It.

POSITION JUSTIFIED

By the Fact That the Regular Chinese Army

Was Converted Into an Ally of the Boxers Thereby.

He Refused to Accept a Captured Torpedo Boat.

OREGON IS AGROUND.

Big Battleship Stuck Fifty Miles From Taku.

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Taku, June 27.—The greatest anxiety exists concerning the foreigners at Peking. Admiral Kempff believes that large reinforcements are necessary to reach Peking.

Admiral Kempff opposed the policy of attacking the Chinese army unless they began hostilities. It is now admitted that the powers attacking the forces turned the Chinese into allies with the boxers. Americans think this might have been avoided. Admiral Kempff has held aloof from hostilities beyond movements necessary to rescue Americans.

The forces ashore now number 16,000, of which 1,200 are British, 1,200 Germans, 4,000 Russians, 5,500 Japanese and the remainder American, French, Italian and Austrian.

Yesterday the English torpedo boat Fiance visited the fort at the New City, 12 miles up the river. It was found deserted and was blown up.

Lieut. Jayne of the Newark, trying to reach Tien Tsin by boat at the time of the storm, was killed. There was a fierce fight with the Chinese.

Major Walker's battalion of 130 marines with Commander Craddock's British naval brigade numbering 500 were camped on June 22, eight miles from Tien Tsin.

At daylight on the morning of the 23d Major Walker and two companies of British marched on Tien Tsin. The remainder of the British and 500 Welsh fusiliers supporting went up the river bank. Another company consisting of Russians and Germans took up the route chosen by Walker. They were repulsed.

On June 21, the Russians became engaged in a conflict with the Chinese. First Major Walker reinforced them and then repulsed the British, the military college being attacked. The Chinese exploded a mine under the machine mortars, killing a few of the men. While crossing to join the English they were exposed to a heavy, blanking fire and Private John Hunter was killed. Sergeant Taylor and Corporal Pedrick were wounded. Of the English two were killed and three wounded.

The English and American forces carried the village outside of the walled city by storm. They found at Tien Tsin Lieut. Irwin and Cadet Pettigill with 40 men in good condition. Among the killed also was Private Nichols, and still another American was wounded.

When the Chinese attacked Tien Tsin on June 21, Major Walker's command with 40 Russians was ambushed by 200 rifles from that place. They were compelled to retreat, abandoning a three-inch rifle and a Colt's gun and losing four killed and seven wounded. The admiral Kempff is anxious to avoid all action likely to involve Americans in future diplomatic discussion.

When the forts were attacked the British gunboat Algerine surprised and beached four Chinese torpedo boats under the shadow of the forts. They offered to receive it. However, the Russians, Germans and Japanese each took one of the boats.

OREGON RUNS AGROUND.

Washington, June 29.—The navy department has received a telegram from Captain Wilde of the Oregon dated the 28th inst. saying that his ship is aground in the bay at Taku. The Iris and another relief ship are now with the Oregon.

OREGON FULL OF HOLES.

Washington, June 30.—The following dispatches were received at the navy department relative to the grounding of the Oregon:

"The Foo, June 29.—Secretary Navy: Anchored yesterday; dense fog; in 17 fathoms, three shells exploded, one light, Gulf of Pe Chi Li. Sent out two boats and hauled, least water 5 1/2 fathoms. Weather clear, got under way and struck pinnacle rock. Much water in forward compartment. Perfectly smooth. Shall charter steamer if possible at Che Foo and lighten the ship. Rock through middle of ship above double bottom about frame 12. Small holes also through bottom of ship."

"Che Foo, June 29.—Secretary Navy: Washington: Iris gone to assistance of the Oregon. RAYMOND ROGERS, Commander Nashville."

"Hong Kong, June 29.—Secretary Navy: Washington: Princeton arrived. Brooklyn leaves for Nagasaki. The Zafro at Che Foo has been sent to assist Oregon reported by Rogers on a rock south of How Ke light. Iris going for her assistance. REMLEY."

CAPTURE OF TEN TSHIN ARSENAL.

London, June 29, 5 p. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Colonel Dowdall:

"Che Foo, June 30.—The arsenal north of Tien Tsin was captured during the morning of June 27 by the combined forces. The British troops engaged were the naval brigade and the Chinese regiment. The naval brigade had four men killed and 15 wounded, including two officers. The Chinese regiment had no casualties. The latter checked an attack by the boxers on our left flank with heavy loss to the enemy."

M'CALLA AND TAUSSIG WOUND.

Washington, June 30.—The navy department has received the following telegram from Admiral Kempff:

Topeka State Journal.

INDEX OF TODAY'S PAPER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Forecast for Kansas: Generally fair to-night and Sunday, except local thunderstorms are probable; warmer western portion tonight; southerly winds.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

1. Affairs in China Remain Critical. Democrats Fearing Into Kansas City. "Ironquill's" New Book Reviewed.

2. Sporting News. Kansas News.

3. Railroad News. Admiral Kempff to Believe Kempff.

4. Dun's Review of the Week. Church Announcements.

5. Social and Personal. North Topeka News. Injustice of Recent Assessment.

6. Today's London Cable Letter. Markets.

7. Wants and Miscellaneous Ads. Snap Shots at Home News. Sulzer Discusses Political Situation. Neely Case Put Off Till July 23.

8. Brethrenal Scores Loan Associations. Topeka Society. Review of the Week.

9. Li Hung Chang Again in Power. Where the Century Begins. As the Chinese See Us.

10. Theatrical News. Leavenworth Girl With Bostonians.

11. Editorial. Book Reviews.

12. Timely Hints For Women. Menus and Receipts. Aunt Trudy Moralizes.

13. Late Paris Fashions. Different Styles in Coaches. Stories of the Town. Humor of the Day.

14. Cronje at St. Helena. Prize in a Crap Game. Freacher Agreed With Darwin.

MINISTERS ARE LOCATED.

Washington, June 30.—A cablegram received at the state department from Ambassador Chen at London states that the foreign ministers were safe at Peking on the 28th instant. The Chinese minister here, Mr. Wu, has private advices to the same effect, which he has brought to the attention of the state department.

CHINESE PLAYING DOUBLE GAME.

London, June 30.—2:30 P. M.—Uncertainty remains the keynote of the situation in China. Well informed quarters continue to believe the legations are still at Peking, but authentic information is lacking. The dispatches tend to create an impression that the Chinese authorities are playing a double game, simultaneously promulgating public edicts against the "boxers" and sending secret orders to the viceroys to disobey the "commands" to suppress the outbreak.

Shanghai notes increasing signs of a general spread of the rebellion in the southern provinces, but the local feeling of alarm is subsiding. That city also reports that serious rising confronts the Japanese troops in the island of Formosa. Japan is satisfied it has been organized from China.

A naval brigade of about 900 blue jackets and marines left Portsmouth this morning for China. As it is intended to use them as a landing force, the men have been specially exercised in field work. They took a wireless telegraphing apparatus with them.

Russia continues to dispatch troops to China, and the German cruiser Purst Bismarck, left Kiel this morning for the east.

TWENTY SEVEN BATTLES.

Washington, June 30.—The following cablegram has been received from U. S. Consul Ragdale at Tien Tsin, dated the 27th instant, being the first communication from that officer in nearly two weeks:

"Siege of Tien Tsin raised. Troops sent for the relief of the legations returned. In vain. Fighting seven separate battles. American loss six killed, thirty-eight wounded. On the 19th ministers given 24 hours to leave Peking. Refused. RAGDALE."

SEYMOUR'S EXPERIENCE.

Told in an Official Dispatch From the Admiral Himself.

London, June 30, 3:30 a. m.—The adventures of the hard fighting allies, under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defense until relieved—all this told in a despatch from Admiral Seymour received by admiralty at Tien Tsin, which runs as follows:

Tien Tsin, June 27, via Che-Foo, June 29, 10:00 p. m. Have returned to Tien Tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the advance guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them, and none on our side. On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Lang Yang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about one hundred killed. Our loss was very small.

"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy was driven off, with a hundred killed. Two of our men were wounded.

"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 15 and June 16, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.

"Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16 to return to Yang Tsun, where it is proposed to organize an advance which is to be made by the Boxers on June 17. The Boxers were repulsed on June 18 by Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost four to five hundred killed, our casualties were six killed and 48 wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsun the same evening.

"The railway at Yang Tsun was found entirely demolished and the trains could not be moved. The force being short of provisions and hampered with wounded, I decided to withdraw on June 19, which was done on the 20th. The force was repulsed on the 21st and 22nd, with necessary reinforcements. The force marching along side the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river from nearly every village. The Boxers, who were defeated in one village, retiring to the next and skillfully restrained our advance by occupying well selected positions from which they could be forced off at the point of the bayonet and in face of a galling fire difficult to locate.

"On June 23, we made a night march, arriving at Major Johnson's position, the imperial army above Tien Tsin, where after friendly advances a treacherous heavy fire was opened while our men were engaged in the forest. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major Johnson, who pushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns. The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The enemy was then seen occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the army were made on the following day, but unsuccessful.

"Found immense stores of guns, arms, and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several guns were mounted in our defense and shelled the Chinese forts lower down.

"Having found ammunition and rice, we could have held out for some days; but being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien Tsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25. The army was evacuated and the forest arrested at Tien Tsin on June 26. We burned the army.

"Casualties to date: British—killed, 27; wounded 15; American—killed, 4; wounded 27; French—killed 1, wounded 10; Germans—killed 12, wounded 62; Italians—killed 5, wounded 3; Japanese—killed 2, wounded 3; Austrian—killed 1, wounded 9; and Russian—killed 30, wounded 27."

DEMOCRATS POURING IN.

Every Incoming Train to Kansas City Brings Delegates.

Mayor Rose or Charles Thomas Temporary Chairman.

FIGHT BETWEEN THEM.

Vice-Presidential Contest Is Warming Up Briskly.

Congressman Sulzer Most Actively Pushing His Case.

Tammany Will Tour Kansas Before Returning.

Kansas City, June 30.—Kansas City looked like a convention city in good earnest today. The early trains brought in many who are to take part in the convention, and in the hotel corridors, were men whose faces have become familiar by reason of being seen for years at great national Democratic gatherings. Among them were James D. Richardson, of Tennessee; Augustus Van Wyck, of New York; D. J. Campana, of Michigan; W. J. Stone, of Missouri; Amos Cummings, of New York; J. I. Norris of Washington, D. C., and many others who came to be present at the preliminaries.

The convention will be called to order next Wednesday. The selection of presiding officers of the convention has not yet been determined. The national committee will submit the name of the temporary chairman, who will no doubt be endorsed by the convention. So far as possible the committee will also arrange for the permanent chairman, and available men for that place will be canvassed at the meeting Monday.

Mayor D. A. Rose of Milwaukee and Charles S. Thomas of Colorado have been suggested for temporary chairmen, and it is expected that one of them will be chosen. Representative James H. Richardson, of Tennessee, has been suggested for permanent chairman. Mr. Richardson acted as permanent chairman during a portion of the Chicago convention, when Senator White's voice failed.

The sub-committee of the national committee met today to make final arrangements for the convention. Although this committee does not take into consideration the larger affairs of the convention, the very fact that it was in session brought a great many men about the rooms of Secretary Walsh where the meeting was held.

This naturally caused more or less discussion about conventional prospects, and there was talk about the temporary chairman, the permanent organization, and the 16 to 1 declaration.

SHIVELY'S BOOM.

The greatest interest however was shown in the vice presidential nomination. Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana, was seen for a short time in the corridors of the Baltimore hotel. He stands about five feet three inches, and wore a "rough rider" hat. He is the Roosevelt of this convention easily enough, said some one when Shively was pointed out in the group where a number of men were earnestly trying to get some expression of opinion from him.

To the Associated Press Mr. Shively said he had nothing to say. "I am keeping quiet in several languages," was his remark.

"Are you a candidate for vice president?" was his reply. "But just now is a time to keep quiet."

An Indian said: "Now, Shively may say he is not a candidate, and all that and probably he is not in the sense of seeing the office, but Indiana is going to press him for the place because we want him to help carry the state. We think he is the strongest candidate the party can name, and, in the short time we have been here, things look very encouraging."

TAMMANY FEARS HILL.

It is already apparent that the Croker wing and the Hill wing of the New York Democracy are pulling apart. The New York men already here say that Croker is much displeased with the course Hill

has pursued, and the Tammany men who were speaking favorably of Hill as a vice presidential candidate have received a severe "call down" from the Tammany men. It is said that Hill is likely to make trouble in the convention, but just how is not apparent at present. It is believed that New York state will have to give him some recognition, possibly a place on the committee on resolutions. It is known that he wants this position and, if some other man is selected, it would be a great disappointment for Hill. It is doubtful, it is said, if Tammany cares to go that far. If placed on the resolutions committee, it is feared that Hill will have an opportunity to cause trouble. He has announced his purpose of trying to secure a modification of the Chicago platform, having led the fight against Tammany years ago, and he was instrumental in having New York remain silent after the platform was adopted.

There is yet much uncertainty about the intentions of the ex-senator, however, but the impression is that he will not be so far from the surface soon after he reaches here.

URNS TOWARD SHIVELY.

Vice-Presidential Sentiment Drifting in Hoosier's Direction.

Kansas City, June 30.—Tammany leaders have repeatedly declared that Tammany Hall has no candidate. After New York, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, and E. F. Shively, the Hoosier candidate, has a clean bill of political health. He has entered into no entangling alliances, and his record is clear. Mr. Bryan has so far preserved an impenetrable silence regarding his personal preferences, but the Shively boom is growing, and the result of the debate between Bryan and Shively, Shively's boom will be better than Sulzer's. It will be noted, Sulzer will have staked all over town before the Indians arrive. Hill's boom, though confessedly growing, will meet the impenetrable barriers of Bryan's defiant attitude, and the result of the debate of the men like George Fred Williams, Lewis, of Washington, will never get away from the coast, but instead, Indiana will be the victor. More than any has always been as loyal to silver as any of them, who comes from a doubtful state, who has a following and who is without a handicap.

BYRAN ON THE FARM.

Hunts Four Leaved Clovers and Has the Newspaper Men Sing.

Lincoln, Neb., June 30.—Mr. Bryan Friday afternoon, after he had graciously submitted to be interviewed by the newspaper men, while he was in wishes on the money plank, vice presidential candidates and other issues to come before the convention, and to which he has graciously agreed to answer, saying anything took the whole "push" out to his farm, located about four miles from town. Mr. Bryan is not a farmer, but is an agricultural enthusiast. He has a sharp distinction between the two he draws a sharp distinction. He says a farmer is a man who lives and works on the farm and spends his money on the farm. This farm is only thirty acres, but every foot of it is cultivated.

Five acres of wheat, five of oats, fifteen of corn and the balance in small fruit and "garden truck." It is situated on a small hill, and the garden stretches as far as the eye can see, affording as beautiful an agricultural scene as one could wish. Mr. Bryan was as happy and free from care as a school boy, in fact, in his exuberance of spirits and utter forgetfulness of the serious matters which had brought the news of his nomination to the public as being the simplest great man whom one could have the fortune to meet. He took the party down to his watermelon patch and drank from the old wooden bucket. He also drank from the watermelon, and wore home, pinned to the lapel of his coat, one of the old-fashioned "four leaf clover" buttons. He was a happy, healthy man.

TIGER TO TOUR KANSAS.

Tammany Will Visit the Sunflower State After Convention.

Kansas City, June 30.—Kansas will have an opportunity to see Tammany at close range. After the convention is over, Tammany intends to make a tour of Kansas.

A telegram was received last evening announcing that the New York delegation had decided to make a tour through Kansas after the convention, and requesting Sterling Price, one of the delegates already here, to arrange for the route which they would follow. Many may see Kansas at the best advantage in the shortest possible schedule, and also to arrange for transportation.

The plan to junket through Kansas is said to have originated with Colonel Feigel, and when broached to Richard Croker, with his enthusiastic approval. Tammany has heard much about Kansas, but the reports have been conflicting. The braves hardly through sympathizing with Kansas, and over some supposed catastrophe now that the reports come that Kansas has more wheat and corn and cattle than any other state, and that it will junket into the wilds of Kansas with that very commendable purpose in mind.

The route has not been arranged, but it is Tammany's idea to swing around the circle, if a circle can be arranged for. It wants to journey out as far as the short grass country on one side of the state, and come back by some other line. The New Yorkers are particularly anxious to see the wheat belt. They also want to see some cowboys and hear their yell. They will demand of the passenger agents through whom they negotiate a guarantee against assaults by wild Indians. They may stop off somewhere on the other side of the line, look at the Rocky Mountains, or be it understood, Tammany goes to Kansas to see, not to be seen. It is probable, however, that the tiger will not object to being exhibited when it finds out the natives are not hostile.

SULZER WOULD ACCEPT.

Declares He Is Not a Candidate But Would Not Refuse.

Lincoln, Neb., June 30.—When Congressman Sulzer leaves for Kansas City Saturday morning, he will be accompanied among the Democratic politicians now in Lincoln is that he will take with him the expressed wishes of Mr. Bryan as

"HELLO KANSAS."

Starting Little Book Written by Eugene Ware.

Will White's "What's the Matter With Kansas" Eclipsed.

A PICTURE OF GLOOM.

Effort Made to Show How State Has Suffered.

Everything Charged to Populism and Prohibition.

Dates Misfortunes From Ingalls' Downfall.

A new book has been issued from the press of Crane & Co., which may startle the country. It is a little inoffensive looking pamphlet of 19 pages and bears the title "Hello, Kansas! The Fall of Ingalls and What Happened; by a Tired Man."

The "Tired Man" is Eugene F. Ware, better known as "Ironquill," who has never known to be tired but he has devoted his little book to proving that the conditions in Kansas for the past ten years have made him extremely weary.

Mr. Ware's name does not appear in the pamphlet which is signed "Paint Creek."

As might be guessed the book is devoted to proving that Kansas has suffered immeasurably because of Populism and it is entitled to a place alongside of Will White's famous "What's the Matter With Kansas?"

"The Tired Man" says: "Kansas is not a state; it has never been a state; it is and has been a university. Its history is one of woes and glory. Kansas is where people learn things. If all those who came within its borders, with the intention of staying, had remained therein, there would be a population of five millions. They have come; they have been educated; they have gone. For one to live in Kansas has required iron nerves, for it has been next month for a boiler shop. To make a living in Kansas has required genius, for no sooner has one condition of things taken place than another has importunately demanded permission to happen. As there is a presidential election on hand and great interests at stake, as Mr. Bryan is going to be nominated President for the governorship of Kansas, the writer begs leave to submit the following statistics:

Year. Pop'n. School Children. 1880.....1,427,095 457,781 1890.....1,427,095 457,781

Between the dates of 1886 and 1890 the population of Kansas ran up to over one and a half million, but it ran down to where she was in 1886. A comparison of 1886 and 1890 in Kansas is as follows:

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Masquerade at Manila in Honor of That City's Third Glorious Fourth.

The United States troops in the Philippines will celebrate the Nation's birthday with open air fancy dress balls at all the principal points. Above are some of the maskers who will contribute to the gaiety of nations at the island capital. They have posed for us at a special dress rehearsal.

OFFICE HOURS, 11 to 12 A. M. 2 to 5 P. M.

C. F. MENNINGER, M. D.

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TOPEKA.