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WU GETS A WORD

Slightly Comforting News From China

FATE OF FOREIGNERS

Authentic News From Peking Hourly Expected by Administration Officials—Further Details of Fall of Tien Tsin—Li Hung Chang Viceroy of Chi Hui—Texas and Indiana Offer Troops.

Washington, July 17.—Minister Wu has received a dispatch announcing the appointment of Li Hung Chang as viceroy of Chi Hui. Chi Hui is the great province in which Peking is located and is in the very heart of the Boxer movement so that the viceroy now assumes supreme command at the point of greatest danger.

State department officials are anxious to accept Wu's message as accurate, but there are some clouds of doubt about it. The question naturally arises as to how long it will take to get news from Peking if the Chinese government can communicate in this way with its representatives abroad why can it not permit foreign ministers under its protection to communicate with their governments.

Washington, July 17.—A decidedly more hopeful feeling with regard to the Chinese situation was apparent in all administration circles this evening. The tide of sentiment which has been steadily pessimistic turned with the announcement of the capture of Tien Tsin and the capture of the forts and native city and gathered strength from Minister Wu's cablegram declaring that the foreign ministers at Peking were safe July 9.

Aside from these dispatches the arrival of the president and a special cabinet meeting called to consider the situation were features of the day. The decision that an extra session of congress was not demanded by existing conditions was the outcome of the showing which both Secretaries Root and Long were able to make as to the force that can be thrown into China without the authorization of additional troops by congress and also the decidedly more hopeful feeling entertained by the president and members of his cabinet as to the safety of Minister Conger and other foreigners in Peking due to the cable of Minister Wu representing the safety of the ministers on July 9, two days after the reported massacre.

While this cablegram is not regarded as conclusive it is accepted in good faith for the present. The administration, it can be definitely stated, has set in motion some machinery by which it is confidently predicted absolutely authentic news as to the fate of our minister and other foreigners at Peking will be ascertained. Through what channel the administration expects to receive this all important news is not known, but that a definite statement of the situation in Peking is daily, hourly, expected, can be stated with the utmost positiveness. The advice received from Peking probably will be the determining factor in shaping the future course of this government. If Minister Conger has been murdered an extra session of congress seems inevitable.

A cablegram to Admiral Remy calling for some additional information upon which to act was formulated at the cabinet meeting and dispatched at once.

Washington, July 17.—The adjutant general's office tonight made public a statement showing the provision made by the war department in the equipment of the expeditionary force sent by the United States to China. The strength of this force, in all arms of the service, will aggregate 10,655. It is possible that this force may be further augmented to the extent of two or three thousand men.

Washington, July 17.—It was decided at the cabinet meeting today that the present situation in China does not require an extra session of congress. If, however, subsequent events should demand it, the president will call it promptly.

San Francisco, July 17.—The United States army transport Sumner, bearing a detachment of troops, surgeons and hospital assistants, sailed today for Nagasaki, where it is generally believed further orders will be received directing the vessel to proceed to Taku, China.

London, July 17.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Mail, dated yesterday, says a massacre occurred July 9 at Tai Yuen Fu, capital of the province of Shanghai, in which forty foreigners and 100 native converts were killed.

CHINA DECLARES WAR. London, July 17.—The Daily Telegram publishes a sensational dispatch from St. Petersburg dated Monday, which asserts that there is no doubt China has declared war against Russia.

LFS MISSION. London, July 17.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Canton dated July 16, which says: "In an interview with the foreign consul today Li Hung Chang said that his mission to Peking was two-fold—to save the lives of the foreign ministers and to arrange the best possible terms of peace with the allied powers."

TEXAS ALL RIGHT. Austin, Tex., July 17.—The secretary of war at Washington has wired Adjutant General Scurry asking how many troops Texas can furnish for the war in China. General Scurry's reply was that Texas could be relied on to furnish any quota that the government might call for.

INDIANA'S PATRIOTISM. Indianapolis, July 17.—Governor Mount today telegraphed President McKinley offering the services of three regiments and three batteries of Indiana artillery for the protection of Americans in China.

ADVANCE ON PEKIN. Washington, July 17.—The whole Chinese situation was materially brightened this morning on receipt of Admiral Remy's report of the capture of Tien Tsin by the allies. It is not doubted now that the advance on Peking will begin as soon as the Japanese cavalry arrives.

FALL OF TIEN TSIN. Further Particulars of the Three Days' Fighting. London, July 17.—A Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing under date of July 15, says: "The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin on the morning of July 14, and succeeded in reaching the walls, capturing all of the forts. The Chinese were completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and defenses. The total losses of the allies in the engagements of Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wounded. The casualties were the greatest among the Russians and Japanese. The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, caused many large conflagrations and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously.

Then 15,000 Russians, assisted by small parties of German and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and a fort magazine which the forces subsequently blew up. A body of American, British, Japanese and Austrian troops then made a sortie and attacked the west arsenal, which the Chinese had reoccupied. With four hours of the most fighting yet experienced, the Chinese fled. When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, French and Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and a mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls supported by the Americans and French. By desperate and valiant attacks the allies were only able to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to renewing the assault in the morning. The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those to the Americans, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment. The Chinese appear to have exhausted their supply of smokeless powder, as they are now using black powder.

AN EARLY REPORT. London, July 17.—A Shanghai correspondent telegraphing under date of July 15 says: "The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin on the morning of July 14 and succeeded in breaching the walls, capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and defenses. The total losses of the allies in the engagements of Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wounded. The casualties were greatest among the Russians and the Japanese."

AMERICAN LOSSES 215. Washington, July 17.—Admiral Remy this morning cabled the navy department that the city and forts at Tien Tsin are in the hands of the allies. His list of killed and wounded is somewhat larger than reported yesterday. The total American loss is 215. The following casualties are confirmed: Marines—Captain Davis, killed; Captain Lemley, Lieutenant Butler and Leonard, wounded. Army—Colonel Liscum, killed; Major Reagan and Lee and Captains Noyes, Brewster and Boekmiller and Lieutenants Naylor, Lawton, Hammond and Waldron, wounded.

DANISH MISSION DESTROYED. Copenhagen, July 17.—The Danish mission at Fung Kwang Tung on the peninsula of Liao Tung has been destroyed. The missionaries escaped.

OREGON ALL RIGHT. Washington, July 17.—The following dispatch has been received at the navy department, dated at Naji: "The Oregon is passing through Simonofski straits on its way to Kure, all well—Wilde."

THE SUMMER SAILS. San Francisco, July 17.—The United States army transport Sumner, bearing a detachment of troops, surgeons and hospital assistants, sailed today for Nagasaki, where it is generally believed further orders will be received directing the vessel to proceed to Taku, China.

ANOTHER MASSACRE. London, July 17.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Mail, dated yesterday, says a massacre occurred July 9 at Tai Yuen Fu, capital of the province of Shanghai, in which forty foreigners and 100 native converts were killed.

OUR GERMAN TRADE

Arrangements Made Under the Dingley Law

The Concessions Made by the United States Will Greatly Increase Interchange of Commodities—Meat Exporters Will Be Benefited.

Washington, July 17.—The new commercial arrangement with Germany under the reciprocity clause of the Dingley law will be officially promulgated as soon as it receives the signature of President McKinley. The concessions granted to the United States are important in one respect. They insure to this country the benefits of the conventional tariff which is granted to other nations with whom Germany is on friendly commercial relations. The difference between the conventional duties and those with the imperial government is authorized to levy in certain cases runs through many items of the tariff schedules, and will have a marked effect upon the trade between the two countries. It is declared by representatives of the German government that the trade of the United States will profit by \$5,000,000 under the new arrangement.

The concessions made by the United States were set forth in detail in the Dingley act. They fixed the duties on articles from Germany at 5 per cent ad valorem; brandies at other distilled spirits, \$1.75 per proof gallon; champagne and other sparkling wines, in quart bottles, \$6 per dozen; still wines and vermouth, in cases, 25 cents per gallon, and paintings in oil or water color, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per cent ad valorem.

The arrangement made in under the third section of the Dingley law, and is within the complete discretion of the president, under the restrictions as to articles and rates which have been set forth in regard to importations from abroad into the United States. The president has authority without limit of time as to making this class of arrangements and the act requires that ratification of the same. The new arrangement will take effect as soon as announced by the state department, and is likely to be welcomed by the importers of German products and by those who export meats and food products to Germany.

The latter classes of articles will profit especially by getting rid of some of the exacting and discriminating duties which have heretofore been levied or threatened. The German imperial government has shown a disposition to make these arrangements whenever substantial advantages could be obtained by so doing for German trade. The arrangement made with Russia in 1894, embodying the same principles, set forth in detail certain special privileges connected with the new tariff arrangements, and some of these features are likely to be reproduced in the arrangement with the United States. The Russian treaty was hailed with great enthusiasm in both countries, and was expected to stimulate materially the cordial relations between the United States and Italy, which is now before the Italian parliament, is of a similar character.

SANTIAGO'S SURRENDER. Havana, July 17.—The anniversary of the surrender of Santiago de Cuba is being observed here today by the American colony. Tonight the event will be celebrated with a banquet at the American club and another dinner on similar lines will take place at Matanzas.

SOME STRAIGHT TESTIMONY

Witness Makes Damaging Statement in the Powers Case. Georgetown, Ky., July 17.—Finlay Anderson, a witness in the Powers case, testified that on January 24 Caleb Powers told him that a crowd of mountaineers were going to Frankfort to intimidate the legislature and if necessary to kill enough democrats to give the republicans a majority. He said: "Powers told me Gobel would never live to be governor and said he (Powers) would kill him if nobody else would."

AN INTERESTING WITNESS. Georgetown, Ky., July 17.—The proceedings in the Powers case were made more interesting today by the introduction of several witnesses who gave testimony against the defendant. The most interesting witness of the day from a standpoint disconnected from either side of the case was Miss Lucy Brock, the sweetheart of the young defendant. It is probable that either Cutton Nokes or Golden will be put on the stand tomorrow to further prove the alleged conspiracy.

THE ENDEAVORERS. The Fourth Day of the Great World's Convention. London, July 17.—Dr. Francis E. Clarke of Boston opened the fourth day of the World's Christian Endeavor convention in the Alexandria palace this morning by presenting his annual report showing the growth and progress of the organization. He also spoke of the Christian Endeavor work in the many different lands he has visited since his departure from Boston six months since. Secretary Baer of Boston followed with his annual report and Secretary Chaplin gave the figures of the year as regards the British association. In the afternoon there were a number of large meetings, the most notable being a temperance rally with the queen's chaplain, Rev. Canon Barker, and Lady Henry Somerset as the chief speakers.

Other meetings and rallies during the day were a Christian citizenship meeting, addressed by Dr. Woolfkin of Brooklyn, Percy Bunting, editor of the Contemporary Review, and Mrs. Francis E. Clarke; a pastors' meeting, addressed by Bishop Walters and Rev. W. L. Watkinson; a "tent legion," and "quiet hour" meeting, addressed by Treasurer Shaw and Rev. J. G. Ruess of Australia.

COLOMBIA REBELS. Believed They Can Take Panama Whenever They Like. Kingston, Jamaica, July 17.—Further news from Colombia is to the effect that up to July 13 Panama was still held by the government. The rebels in the vicinity were expected to begin operations soon. It is the general opinion that the rebels can take Panama any time they like.

YERKES NOMINATED. Kentucky Republicans Choose a Candidate for Governor. Louisville, July 17.—John W. Yerkes of Danville, Ky., was nominated for governor by the republican state convention today.

THE OPENED CAMPAIGN

Republican Clubs Set the Ball Rolling at St. Paul

President Stone of National League Sounds the Keynote—Figures and Facts are Strongly Against Our Populist Friend From Nebraska.

St. Paul, Minn., July 17.—Prominent republican leaders from all over the country filed the speakers and auditors this morning and signaled the opening of the twelfth national convention of the League Republican clubs by giving free vent to republican sentiments and republican enthusiasm. The fact that it is a presidential year has served to attract large delegations from nearly every state and territory of the union and the attendance is the largest in the history of the league convention.

It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock when the national president, Colonel George Stone of San Francisco, called the gathering to order. Nearly 2,000 delegates were ranged by states on the floor of the hall, while twice as many people occupied the rear and galleries. The platform were seated several score republican leaders of national prominence. After addresses of welcome by Senator Knute Nelson and President F. B. Wright of the Minnesota League Republican clubs, Secretary D. H. Stine of Kentucky read the call for the gathering, various paragraphs of which were loudly applauded. President Stone then proceeded to deliver his annual address, which was permeated with republican fervor and cordially received. President Stone spoke as follows:

"During the brief period of two years since last we met in convention, many pages have been added to the history of the American republic, which so long as that republic shall exist will evidence the wisdom and loyalty of the republican party; a party knowing how to govern the country for the security, welfare and glory of its people. Inseparably connected with, and forming a part of that record is the name of that wise and patriotic statesman, whom republicans delight to honor, and whom all Americans can safely trust, President William McKinley.

"We cannot soon forget the paralysis in business and the industrial ruin wrought by the disastrous financial policy, as exemplified under the last democratic rule; nor should we ever forget the marvelous change that immediately followed the election of McKinley in 1896. A change that brought prosperity to the producer and laborer and to the democrat and republican alike. Confidence was restored; the wheels of trade and commerce moved again and the world was notified that the people of the United States would not allow their credit to be destroyed, nor would they permit a commodity to be proscribed by the arbitrary action of a government. Every pledge on every national issue. Every pledge has been redeemed; every opportunity for the advantage of the people has been grasped; every crisis unshakingly met and the unbroken record of its success at the minimum cost of treasure and blood, causes the heart of the true American to swell with pride.

"Clouds have gathered on the horizons of the great nations. Human foresight cannot prophesy whether they will spread or disperse. It is our duty as a people to be watchful and prepare for whatever complications may arise or develop on our ship of state. Therefore it behooves us to continue at our helm our pilot, tried and true.

"Figures are stubborn facts, and convincing, not figures of speech; these we will leave to our populist friend from Nebraska. He has had four years of constant practice and doubtless has invented others as startling as the 'loss of gold' upon which the hapless American working man was to be crucified. The figures to our purpose are the good old fashioned kind learned at school, and which were clearly presented for consideration of the American voter, in a masterly manner by the leaders of our party in the Philadelphia convention. The incontestable facts, which the democrat will not see, and to which the republican triumphantly points, that under the present financial policy we have the largest circulation of money, per capita, in the history of the nation, and that the country under the gold standard is prosperous to a degree that commands the attention of other nations, has caused the populist-democratic party to subordinate the shibboleth of four years ago to other forecastings of impending disaster. With prodigious effort, in solemn convulsion, it brought forth this latest pigmy of the brain and named it 'imperialism,' placing it upon a platform which they fondly believed to be an impressive arraignment of the republican party.

"It is a senseless cry, and has not been, nor ever will be, justified by any conditions of our body politic. We do not set our boundaries unchangeably; expansion has been our opportunity and possibly our salvation. The possession of the Philippines was the natural sequence of events, commencing with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay; events which followed each other with startling rapidity, making a brilliant epoch for Americans in the closing years of the century, and which we think so lightly of those who asked only of glory the privilege to sustain their country's flag on those distant islands, and who now in the flower of their manhood fill the humble grave of a soldier? What these lives have cost shall we cast aside as of no consequence?

"People from foreign countries enter our gates by thousands, rejoicing to possess homes and blessings under our flag, denied them in their native land. We still have unbounded faith, that wherever that flag is raised, whether on mainland or island of the sea, it

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S FLEET. The Montgomery to Be Sent Home—Atlanta May Replace Her. Washington, July 17.—On the recommendation of Rear Admiral Schley, commanding the south Atlantic squadron, he has been authorized to send the cruiser Montgomery of his small fleet to the United States immediately for an extensive overhauling. The Montgomery has been on active service for seven years and her machinery is badly out of repair. It is said she also needs new decks and other work to put her in first class condition. Under the orders just issued the cruiser will be sent to the New York navy yard and be put out of commission. It is said that she requires at least six months' work.

Her detachment from the south Atlantic station will reduce Admiral Schley's fleet to two vessels, the flagship Chicago and the gunboat Wilmington. It is probable that the place of the Montgomery will be supplied by the cruiser Atlanta, which has just undergone an extensive overhauling at the New York navy yard. She is available for immediate service. It is understood that Admiral Schley has asked for her and that his request will be granted, provided the necessary officers and men can be obtained to put her in commission. The Atlanta is one of the pioneers of the new navy. Like the Chicago, she was built by John Roach at Chester, Pa., in 1883. She was one of the famous white squadron under Admiral Walker.

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BASE BALL. Record of Games Won and Lost Yesterday. At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2. At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 9. At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Milwaukee, 4. At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 13; New York, 7. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 8; Minneapolis, 5. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 3; Kansas City, 1.

RISES FROM ASHES

Rebuilding of Prescott Has Been Begun

A CHEERFUL RIVALRY

For First Place in the Reconstruction of the Town—The Difficulty of Getting Material Quickly—Insurance Adjusters Are Gathering. The Later Estimates of Losses and Risks.

Prescott, July 17.—(Special)—The first shovel of dirt in the reconstruction era was turned over this afternoon by Judge Hawkins in a lot on Montezuma street for a new brick building 50x100. Later, Burke and Hickey stated that a contract would be let for removing the debris from their hotel ruins tomorrow, while H. Kerber also stated that he would have brick and material in front of his hotel in a week. The Bank of Arizona redoubled its force of men on the work of the new three story brick, and John Lawler has a larger force at work today than ever. In short, it is a foot race to get there first.

Nine insurance adjusters are on the ground and their forlorn look and empty gunny sacks too plainly tell their sorrow and re-echo the clean sweep of the holocaust. As there is nothing to adjust this element and their victims are mutually glib. Temporary buildings are going up with the rapidity of a mushroom on the plaza and after the sun goes down the strains of the siren ricochet around the tents from an Eldorado saloon like a Washoe zephyr when it bumps against a Texas norther. Merchandise and what-not-stores are pushing each other all to pieces and telephone tubes and electric lights are hanging from the trees. Accommodations are limited but still strangers are attracted, and some to see and tell all about how water the municipal house. A remarkable feature of the disaster is that of over 100 real estate owners not one will have a vacant lot, and each stated to a Republican man that they will be rebuilt at once.

A great obstacle is in securing brick and other material, there being less than 1,000,000 in the kiln, while lumber is also limited. An era of good cheer prevails among all classes, and the best of order still rules. The losses are now stated to run close to \$1,000,000, secured by a late estimate of \$450,000, in addition to \$100,000 at outside points. Outside fakirs and their ilk are endeavoring to jump lots on the plaza, but they are early evicted. Money is freely circulated, and all kinds of people are doing all kinds of work.

THE ADJUSTERS. Prescott, July 17.—(Special)—W. A. Jackson, adjuster of the Commercial Union, W. H. Bonsall of the Imperial, John J. Agard of the Hartford company, G. B. Kempster of the Orient, and Faust, an independent adjuster, are expected Wednesday night. It is expected that the fire losses alone carried by Martindell & Horne will reach \$350,000. A telegram was received from Herbert Folger, manager of the Phoenix of Hartford, concurring with the sufferers and stating that all the company's contracts will be carried out to the letter.

PRESCOTT'S BRAVERY. The People of the Town Superior to Fire. Chaplain Scott arrived yesterday morning from Prescott. He says that people there are forgetting about the fire in the excitement of getting ready for rebuilding on a more extensive scale than ever. Some of the heaviest losers already describe the great fire as a blessing, prettily heavily disguised, it is true, but they are beginning to see through it. A message from Editor J. C. Martin of the Journal-Miner on Monday night, said that there was a prevalent feeling of cheerfulness in the town. It was reported the day after the fire that there was suffering and Chaplain Scott and Morris Goldwater were appointed a committee to investigate. They were unable to find anybody in need. The court house had a close call. It caught twice from flying embers, but the flames were extinguished by bucket brigades.

Berry Goldwater, who also returned yesterday morning, said that more than 1,000 telegrams consolatory or bearing offers of aid from wholesale houses and officials have been received. In all cases they were answered, the receipt of the sympathy being acknowledged, but the offers of assistance were declined. Three of these messages came from acting mayors of towns, and one

WALL-PAPER TRUST. It Will Go Out of Business at an Early Day. New York, July 17.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Wallpaper company opened here today. The question of the dissolution of the company is being considered and it is probable that it will be effected. The company has been in existence for eight years, and has done a large business, but its profits have not been commensurate with the expectation of the stockholders. The number of plants engaged in the manufacture of wallpaper outside of the trust has been practically doubled since the formation. The president of the company, Henry Burn, has declared that wallpaper manufacture can not be as successfully conducted through a combination as it can through independent plants. The indebtedness of the company will be paid in full before any action toward the dissolution is taken.

DEFINITELY SETTLED. New York, July 17.—The National Wall Paper company, which has been known for more than six years as the National Wall Paper trust, having failed to control the independent manufacturers, has practically been driven out of business by outside competition and is the near future will be dissolved.

THE METAL MARKET. New York, July 17.—Silver certificates, 61 3/4%; bar silver, 61 3/4%; Mexican dollars, 4 1/2%. Lead, dull; brokers, 2.80; exchange, 3.7 1/2@4.02 1/2. Copper, dull; brokers, 16.50; exchange, 16.50.

PHILIP'S SUCCESSOR. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17.—Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker today took command of the Brooklyn navy yard, relieving Captain Frank Wildes, who has been acting commandant since the death of Rear Admiral Philip. Admiral Barker comes from the Norfolk navy yard.