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an Italian, in an interview today, admitted that a report in circulation to that effect was true. Major Parma says:

"Six men, whose nationality has not been established, conspired to secure entry to the legation and assassinate, with knives, a member of the legation. I advised the commissary police, who took measures to wreck the project, and nothing has since been heard of it."

ROCKHILL PREPARES TO SAIL

Special Commissioner to China Lays Plans for the Task Before Him.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—W. W. Rockhill, who has been selected as special commissioner by the president to go to China, returned to Washington this morning from Block Island and began preparing for his long journey. He has decided to take Mrs. Rockhill with him and sail from San Francisco on the America Maru of the Japanese line. He will leave Mrs. Rockhill at Yokohama or Nagasaki, while he goes to Shanghai. At that point he will determine in which direction to proceed. Mr. Rockhill does not underestimate the extent for the task set for him by the president. He is to act as the eye and ears of the administration in China, to make careful inquiry into the existing conditions, to learn the exact causes of the present uprising and report the facts directly to the president for his guidance in the ultimate settlement and in framing his policy for the future. This task will involve a large amount of travel in China. Mr. Rockhill is of the opinion that it will not be sufficient to merely look into conditions in Shan Tung province and perhaps in Pekin, if he can obtain access to that capital. He also must visit other provinces and cities where there is disquiet and danger to foreign interests and this will be fraught with some personal danger. But it is regarded as a necessary undertaking if the president is to be put into possession of a comprehensive understanding of Chinese conditions.

It is expressly stated that Mr. Rockhill is going to China simply as an observer for the president. This is technically true, but it also may be stated that he will be entrusted with full diplomatic power later on if it seems expedient and in the interest of an early settlement of the Chinese problem to have directly on the field an authorized agent of the United States government. It is even probable that he will be the next United States minister to Pekin if Mr. Conger has perished.

It is gathered here that the German government has done something of the same kind, and, although the assurances of the Orientalists and diplomatists to commit to Baron von Ketteler, are strong as to leave no doubt of the fact of his death, yet it is understood that the credentials of Baron Mumm von Schwartzenburg, now on his way to Tien Tsin, are as yet only those of a diplomatic agent of the German government, making his position thus correspond closely to that of Mr. Rockhill. It also is noted that the British government has taken similar action in dispatching to China Sir Walter Hillyer. He is well known to Mr. Rockhill, having been a British consul at a Chinese port during the presence of the American commissioner in Pekin as secretary of legation.

There is reason to believe that the other European powers having direct interests in China will follow their examples and thus it may happen that the international commission idea, originally contemplated by the United States as a means of settlement of the Chinese trouble, may take a form acceptable to all concerned. It would seem entirely possible that the powers may decide to take advantage of the gathering in China of such an able body of experienced orientalists and diplomatists to commit to them the task of reaching a concord which will harmoniously settle all of the differences that have arisen, not only between China and the powers, but between the powers themselves, as a result of the Boxer uprising.

Mr. Rockhill will take no staff with him, relying upon picking up in China such help as he may need in a clerical way. During his absence in China, which, by the way, he says will not be long, the Bureau of American Republics will be under the temporary direction of Secretary Guzman and Chief Clerk Fox.

Troops Coming from Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The transport Rawlins, which left Santiago Saturday with thirteen officers and 300 men of the Fifth infantry, is expected to reach Quarantine some time today. The troops will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill. The Sedgwick, with twenty-two officers and 850 men of the Second infantry, is due today. It left Cuba July 19. These troops are to be sent on to Fort Thomas, at Newport, Ky.

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FRENCH CONSUL SENDS NEWS

Reports Condition of Legations Up to the Fore Part of July—Losses Among Marines.

PARIS, July 24.—Four dispatches from the French consul at Tien Tsin, dated severally July 13, 14, 17 and 18, and forwarded from Che Foo July 18 to 20, have been received by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse. The dispatch dated July 13 says a courier from Pekin relates that since June 20 the foreign ministers have been besieged in the British legations and that the marines were making a vigorous defense. The supply of ammunition was low and the peril of those in the legation was great. Up to the time the courier left Pekin the loss of the marines had been sixteen killed and seventeen wounded.

The dispatch dated July 14 announces the taking of Tien Tsin.

The dispatch of the 17th says the city of Tien Tsin was quiet.

A courier had been dispatched to Pekin and his return was expected in seven days.

The dispatch of July 18 says the military chiefs of the allied forces were at that time deliberating as to the form of government that should be given Tien Tsin. The consul had received no dispatches forwarded from Paris since June 20.

NINTH MAKES BRAVE STAND

Graphic Story of Splendid Showing of American Troops at Fight at Tien Tsin.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

TIEN TSIN, July 14.—Via Che Foo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 24.—The Ninth regiment, United States infantry, entered the fight at Tien Tsin with 430 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows eighteen killed, seventy-five wounded and two missing. The marines had four killed and eighteen wounded.

Major James Regan, Ninth infantry, was wounded in the leg, Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth infantry, in the leg and groin; First Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine corps, in the leg; Captain W. B. Lemley, United States Marine corps, in the arm; Second Lieutenant Frank R. Lang, Ninth infantry, in the foot.

First Lieutenant Henry Leonard of the marine corps carried Lieutenant Butler from the field under a fierce fire. He was shot in the upper left arm while returning, but ran and swam a mile under fire in getting to the rear. His arm was amputated today. Captain Charles R. Noyes, who had been wounded in the leg, swam a mile with only his nose above water with a request for reinforcements.

First Lieutenant Louis B. Lawton of the Ninth infantry made a dash for reinforcements under fire and received three slight wounds.

Colonel Liscum's Last Words.

Colonel Liscum was shot in the abdomen and died half an hour later. His last words were: "Keep up the firing."

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wall, half a mile from the city wall, the Ninth shifted, advancing against the flanking fire and reached a marsh beside the river at the southwest corner of the city. A body of Chinese in a burned village under the wall just across the river, where they were strongly barricaded, poured in a fire and whenever an American raised a hand he was shot. A Nordenfeldt gun and two small cannons were also trained upon them.

The Americans lay in the mud all day without a surgeon to attend their wounded, without food and drinking the canal water. They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds which were retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made. None expected to escape. A few reaching the rear reported that half of the command had been killed or wounded, including the heat prostrations in the estimate. After the Americans had retired under cover of darkness they struggled back in squads all night, pitifully exhausted and carrying their wounded. The Americans' hospital was crowded and short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses.

Today squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded. Colonel Liscum's body was escorted to a boat this evening by two battalions of English troops, with a general and a colonel at the head. Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, who is now commanding the regiment, and Major Lee were among the pallbearers. The chaplain of the marine corps read the service at the canal lock. The body will be sent to San Francisco.

The total losses of the allies were about 800. The British loss was fifty. The Japanese estimate their killed at fifty and wounded at 250. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150.

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GETS IT GOOD AND HARD

Kansas Populists Refuse to Instruct for Simpson as United States Senator.

SOCKLESS STATESMAN HISSED OFF STAGE

Three Conventions at Fort Scott Having Hard Time to Get Together, Each Wanting Lion's Share of the Spoils.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 24.—The feature of today's proceedings in the populist, democratic and silver republican state conventions, which met here today in separate halls to nominate state tickets, or effect a fusion in the interest of a single ticket, was the turning down of the senatorial aspirations of Jerry Simpson by the populist convention.

The ex-congressman desired to go before the next legislature, in the event of a populist or fusion success at the polls, with the definite endorsement of the state convention for the office of United States senator. His first fight came before the committee on rules and order of business and there he was successful, for the committee reported a rule bringing in the question of a senatorial endorsement by the convention. In the convention there was strong opposition to this departure from the usual custom, and in the heat of the debate Mr. Simpson took the floor and urged his own candidacy. He was bitter in the denunciation of some of his opponents, making charges of bossism, and the convention was soon in an uproar. The ex-congressman retired from the platform amid groans and hisses. When a vote was taken an endorsement of his candidacy was refused by a majority of nearly two-thirds.

Little Business Done.

Neither of the conventions accomplished much at today's sessions and at a late hour tonight there has been no definite agreement as to fusion. The populists are not opposing the proposition to name Bryan and Stevenson electors, and this will be done if an agreement can be reached for a division of the state officers. The agreement reached at Topeka several months ago by the state committees of the three parties, providing for a division of the offices, may be broken, as the populists are trying to force the nomination of ex-Justice David Martin, formerly a republican, for the office of assistant justice, a position which the Topeka agreement gave to the democrats.

At a late hour tonight the conference committees of the three conventions are still in session.

The democrats met in the opera house, the populists in the new convention hall, built especially for the purpose, and the silver republicans in the court house. The populists had refused to designate a temporary chairman and the matter was referred to the convention. Thomas W. Morgan of Eureka, decided on last night for temporary chairman of the democratic convention, called that gathering to order.

Populist Proceedings.

In the populist convention, C. B. Hoffman of Enterprise was elected temporary chairman over State Senator L. P. King by a vote of 212 to 221. King was named by the faction opposed to John W. Breidenthal, state bank examiner, who is the leading candidate for governor before the three conventions. The result is significant. Chairman Hoffman in assuming the chair spoke boldly for a fusion of all forces. He predicted that in 1904 "there may be no people's party, so identical are its principles with those of the democratic party."

Judge C. E. Forte, in an address, declared for Bryan and Stevenson and said that the democrats had done a wise thing in nominating Stevenson—a sentiment that was cheered heartily.

Chairman Morgan, in addressing the democratic gathering, congratulated the party on the prospects of success in the national canvass and the hope of a compact fusion, which he thought would insure success in the state.

Webb McNall, who as insurance commissioner of the last populist administration earned the title of "czar," was selected temporary as well as permanent chairman of the silver republican convention.

The afternoon sessions of the convention were taken up with routine affairs and speech making. Among the speakers before the several conventions were "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, Congressman De Armond of Missouri and General J. B. Weaver of Iowa.

Conferees Reach Agreement.

At a late hour tonight the three conference committees reached an agreement whereby the Topeka agreement will be modified to the extent of permitting the populists to name David Martin of Atchison for associate justice, for which they will surrender to the democrats the office of attorney general.

The agreement thus modified will be reported to the conventions tomorrow. It gives to the populists the offices of associate justice, governor, lieutenant governor, auditor, superintendent of public instruction and congressman-at-large, while the democrats will name the candidates for secretary of state and attorney general. The silver republicans will be given the nomination for superintendent of insurance. The agreement provides also that the populists and democrats shall each name four candidates for presidential electors and the free silver republicans two candidates. This agreement will probably be endorsed by the conventions.

FUSION IS NOT PROBABLE

Gold Democrats and Anti-Imperialists Meet in Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—The anti-imperialist committee and the gold democratic committee will meet here in conference tomorrow afternoon. The indications tonight are not favorable to fusion.

Among the prominent members at the Plaza hotel tonight were John J. Chapman, New York; Thomas M. Osborne, Auburn, N. Y.; Everitt B. Abbott, New York City; William H. Riley, Albany, N. Y.; Isaac H. Klein, New York City, and secretary of the committee, and Alfred B. Robinson, New York.

Other members of the committee were expected on the late night trains from the east or early tomorrow morning.

This afternoon the committee held an informal session and met again later in the evening. An invitation from Secretary John P. Frenzel of the national gold democrats to attend the session of the gold democrats was "accepted." It was decided that the conference should take place at 4 p. m. and that John Jay Chapman, Thomas M. Osborn and Everitt B. Abbott should present the proposition of fusion and argument favoring the same and the placing of another national ticket in the field. As outlined, the argument will inveigh heavily against the republican policy of expansion that has marked the republican administration of public affairs during the past four years and attack with equal strength the free coinage of silver as expressed in the money plank of the Kansas City platform.

Tonight but seven states were represented by national democratic committeemen, as follows: Ohio, T. P. Linn; New York, Charles Tracey; Michigan, Thomas A. Wilson; New Hampshire, Gordon Woodburn; Colorado, Louis R. Ehrich; Missouri, K. F. Kent.

Secretary Frenzel said tonight: "Thirty states will be represented either by the committeemen in person or by proxy. We shall go at once into the work before us and if possible finish it tomorrow night. I must decline to express myself on the question of another ticket."

One of the states which will not be represented by its regularly appointed committeeman will be Kentucky. This evening Mr. Frenzel received from Zach Phelps of Louisville, the Kentucky representative, his resignation as a member of the committee. Mr. Phelps intimated he would vote the regular democratic ticket on account of the situation brought about in Kentucky by the killing of Goebel.

The states which Mr. Frenzel said would be represented at tomorrow's meeting by committeemen in person was the following: Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, South Carolina, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Alabama, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

Copyright Their Platform.

WACO, Tex., July 24.—The populist state convention today nominated a full state ticket. The platform follows the middle-of-the-road policy, opposes fusion and makes no mention of Bryan. It does not contain any reference to imperialism or expansion. A resolution to embody these questions in the platform was voted down.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, Past experience has proven that populist platforms are tempting to democratic politicians; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That the chairman of the executive committee be hereby instructed to have the populist platform copyrighted before the democratic convention, August 8."

The state ticket nominated is headed by Jerome C. Kearby of Dallas county, for governor.

Nominated for Congress.

CAIRO, Ill., July 24.—The democrats of the Twenty-second district today nominated L. O. Whitnell of Johnson county for congress.

LONDON, Ky., July 24.—The republicans of the Eleventh congressional district have renominated Vincent Boreing.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 24.—Democrats of the Ninth congressional district this afternoon named D. L. Allen of Frankfort for congress. Captain Allen is fighting in the Philippines.

President May Leave Canton.

CANTON, O., July 24.—Chairman Dick had a conference with the president, lasting an hour. Asked as to the coming of the Ohio officials, candidates and committeemen next Saturday, Mr. Dick said the party would come if the president was here to receive them at that time, but there was a possibility that he would then be in Washington on account of matters connected with the Chinese situation.

Michigan Democrats Meet Today.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—The state democratic convention, which meets here tomorrow, promises to be a very harmonious affair. The prevailing opinion among the delegates who have arrived is that William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit, will have little opposition as candidate for governor.

FOR AN ENGLISH ALLIANCE

Prominent Philadelphians Organize to Bring About the Proposed Understanding.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—In the belief that an open alliance with Great Britain would be an excellent thing for the United States, a society has been formed in Philadelphia, composed of many men powerful in the financial and political world.

The first meeting of this organization, which is known as the Transatlantic Society of America, was held about one week ago. The proceedings were kept secret, but today the forms of the organization became known through the application for a charter. In this application the officers are given as follows: F. Stuart Patterson, president; Theodore C. Search and John H. Converse, vice presidents; Alfred R. Wiggan, treasurer; Thomas C. Knauff, secretary.

The board of governors consists of William D. Winsor, William P. Henzey, Charles Curtis Harrison, Rev. Horace F. Fuller, Edward H. Coates, Rev. J. L. Levy, Alexander Van Rensselaer, John Thomson, Alba B. Johnson, Fred Turnbull, Greville E. Fryer, Joseph G. Rosengarten, Henry R. Edmunds and William H. Lucas.

Mr. Patterson is one of the most prominent financiers in this city. Mr. Search, one of the vice presidents, is the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and John H. Converse, the other vice president, is one of the firm operating the Baldwin Locomotive works.

In the application to the court the object of the society is stated to be "the bringing into closer relations the president of the United States and Great Britain by general strengthening of the political, social and commercial bonds which unite the two countries." This is to be done by "tendering hospitality and manifesting friendship toward British subjects who may be temporarily sojourning in Philadelphia and by collecting, preserving and disseminating information tending to educate public opinion in this direction."

The society is similar to one formed in England known as the Atlantic union.

NEW YORK ORANGEMEN MEET

Public Session of the Order at Which the Supreme Officers Make Addresses.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A public meeting of the Orangemen of Greater New York, on the occasion of the visit of the imperial grand council of the world and the supreme grand lodge of the United States in this city, was held tonight in Lyric hall. Supreme Grand Master John C. Hardenbergh acted as chairman and said this city was an appropriate meeting place, for the trouble of 1871 had made Twenty-third street historic ground and will always be remembered as a place where Orangemen fought for their lives. He declared the time had come for the country to be led out of the wilderness and that the Orange order must do it. He declared that nothing could prevent the bond of sympathy with Americans generally and England. He said the Roman church must keep its hands off the public schools in the United States.

Supreme Grand Master William Johnson, M. P., of Ireland read a note he received from Joseph Chamberlain just before his departure for this country, in which Mr. Chamberlain said that the hearts of Americans are one with Briton's. In closing Mr. Johnson said the Orange institution was an American one and not a British one.

At the meeting of the supreme grand lodge of the United States today in the Grand Opera house Supreme Grand Master Hardenbergh in his report referred to the growth of the order in this country and stated that during the last two years 150 lodges had been organized.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 24.

At Bremen—Arrived—Barbarossa, from New York.
At Plymouth—Arrived—Pennsylvania, from New York; Deutschland, from New York.
At Moville—Arrived—Laurentian, from New York, for Glasgow; Astoria, from New York.
At Cherbourg—Arrived—Deutschland and Pennsylvania, from New York.
At Gibraltar—Sailed—Werra, from Genoa and Naples, for New York.
At New York—Sailed—Cevic, for Liverpool.
At Boston—Arrived—Norwegian, from Glasgow.
At Seattle—Arrived—U. S. S. Rosecrans, from Nome.
At Hiogo, Japan—Passed—U. S. S. Grant, from San Francisco, for Nagasaki.
At Southampton—Arrived—Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York, via Cherbourg, and proceeded for Bremen.
At Boulogne—Arrived—Statendam, from New York, for Rotterdam, and proceeded.
At Glasgow—Arrived—Larentian, from New York, via Moville.

AMERICA'S TERMS TO CHINA

(Continued from First Page.)

to get definite news from them at the headquarters of the allied forces in a short time. The distance from Tien Tsin to Pekin is seventy-five miles and at this season the trip is usually made by road from Pekin to Tong Choo, a point on the Pei-Ho, twelve miles below the capital, and the remainder of the way by boat. This trip now would take four days, supposing the escort of imperial troops met with no resistance from the insurgents. If the move from Pekin was made within two days after Sheng's information was received it would be possible that the legationers and their escort are now in touch with the headquarters of the allies, always supposing that nothing serious happened to the party on the road.

Wu Hopes for Early Reply.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, said tonight that he hoped that the reply of Minister Conger at Pekin to the second message sent to him by Mr. Hay would be received with more expedition than the first, which came to hand last Friday. That message and response took nine days. The second message was sent by Mr. Wu the day before yesterday and he believes that as a result of the improved conditions and the possibility of restored communications between Shanghai and the northern cities of the empire an answer ought to come to hand within a shorter time than the first. Evidently Mr. Wu places some hope in the talk of the removal of the foreign ministers to Tien Tsin and he suggested tonight that possibly one of the important messages received from China in the near future would be "Conger is in Tien Tsin."

The reply of the Chinese government to President McKinley's conditional consent to act as mediator in the pending difficulties is not expected here for some days, as the tsung li yamen will want time in which to consider the conditions laid down by the president.

Li Hung Chang's Real Object.

Some of the officials here have noticed with considerable interest Li Hung Chang's reported statement that the approach of the allied forces near Pekin would result in the immediate death of the foreigners there and in this connection they point out that apparently the real object of Li's visit to the north is for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the advance of the relief column.

PRAISE FOR THE JAPANESE

Behavior of that Country's Troops is Reported as Being the Finest.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following telegram has been received from the Japanese minister for foreign affairs under date of July 22, and is the report of the Japanese consul at Tien Tsin, who wired it on July 21:

"The Japanese troops behaved admirably and maintained strict discipline after the fall of Tien Tsin city. The Chinese who remained in the city and those who lived outside came to the Japanese quarters with a large flag bearing an inscription expressing their submission to Japan and showed their appreciation of the unexceptionable behavior of our troops. They also brought to our sentries fruit and tea in token of their friendly feeling. Our troops are thus daily gaining the confidence and respect of the native population.

"Tien Tsin city is occupied by the troops of four powers in the following sections, namely: From the north gate to the east gate by the Japanese, from the east gate to the south by the Americans, from the south to the west by the English and from the west to the north by the French, while the Russians are in possession of the towns and villages on the left banks of the Pei Ho and the canal.

"A conference was held by the generals and the commanding officers of the allied forces with a view to organizing military government in the city, and it was decided after a long discussion to appoint three administrators with equal powers from among officers of the three powers—Japan, England and Russia. And finally the following officers were chosen: Lieutenant Colonel Aoki (Japan), Lieutenant Colonel Bower (England) and Colonel Wogack (Russia.)

"Upon the departure of Admiral Seymour for Taku Admiral Amseeff has the seniority among the commanding officers here.

"It is admitted by all foreigners here, by military and civilian, that the fall of the city was mainly due to the gallantry of the Japanese forces."

KEMPFF WANTS MORE NOISE

American Admiral Starts a Fuss Over Number of Guns in His Salute.

LONDON, July 24.—The Globe's naval correspondent at Taku writes:

"Admiral Kempff has raised a storm in a teacup on the salute question. He is second in command of the station and thus entitled to eleven guns as rear admiral, and this was recently given him by the Endymion at Yokohama. He claimed thirteen guns, stating that no American admiral got eleven guns, their values being: Full admiral, 17; vice admiral, 15; rear admiral, 13. The United States having just started the grade of admiral, it is probable Kempff thought out the regulations in pure ignorance, as there appears to be no reason why a United States rear admiral should be worth more powder than any other rear admiral. To his protest Rear Admiral Kempff was informed that the captain of the Endymion will give him as many guns as he wanted if there was sufficient powder on the ship. The Orlando (British armored ship), arriving at Taku, knew nothing of this squabble and rubbed it in by saluting the Chinese rear admiral with thirteen guns, then the Russian rear admiral with thirteen and then the United States rear admiral with eleven guns. Whether distance made it difficult for them to distinguish the number or a delicate hint was intended the Newark had the good taste to return the thirteen guns.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The report of the London Globe's correspondent at Taku of a question of naval etiquette raised by Admiral Kempff in regard to the number of guns with which he was saluted, excited comment at the Navy department. Admiral Kempff, as the junior rear admiral on the station, being ranked by Admiral Remey, is entitled to thirteen guns under our naval regulations. If the British naval regulations make a distinction between senior and junior admirals ours do not. The double-starred flag in our navy receives thirteen guns, whether the flag is blue or red.

SOLDIERS START FOR ORIENT

Cavalry and Infantry Leave Eastern Ports for China Via San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Four troops of cavalry, all that remained at Fort Meyer, have left for the far east with instructions to stop at Nagasaki for orders. They are Troops B and G of the Third cavalry, which marched out of the fort early today and left on the train enroute for San Francisco at 9 o'clock, and Troops H and I of the Third, which left here last evening. The four troops muster 400 men and are commanded by Major Kingsbury. The detachment that left last night is proceeding via Atlanta and will meet at Chattanooga the troops that went today. They are expected to arrive at San Francisco Sunday or Monday, and will leave on the transport Meade about August 1. The transport Aztec will carry the horses and their caretakers. The departure of these troops leaves Fort Meyer practically depopulated. The Fifth cavalry, under Colonel William A. Rafferty, now stationed in the West Indies, has been ordered to the fort and will arrive early next month.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Companies I, K and L of the Third battalion of the Fifteenth United States infantry, left Governor's Island this morning for the far east via San Francisco, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Williams.

The battalion will be completed in Omaha by the addition of Company M.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—Company M, Fifteenth infantry, under command of Captain John Cotter, left Fort McPherson today on a special train over the Southern railway for San Francisco and thence to China.

SEVERE FIGHT WITH BOXERS

Russian Force Which Left Te Lin Meets with Strong Resistance.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—A dispatch which has been received here from General Grodekoff, at Khabarovck, dated July 22, reports that the steamer Odessa, which left Charbin July 16, brought tidings of the Russian force that left Te Lin July 7, enroute to Charbin. It appears that 200 men started with a large convoy of Chinese Christians, women and children. After constant fighting, which was often at close quarters and with bayonet, they were again attacked by Boxers July 12. The Russians lost heavily and ran short of ammunition. At last accounts they were threatened by 15,000 Boxers. Engineer Jugovitch, at Charbin, had found it impossible to send efficient help, as he required all his available forces to defend Charbin, which place contained thousands of unarmed employes with their families, who have been concentrated from along many sections of the railway.

General Grodekoff considers the situation as bad. Attacks are daily threatened, and rebels and marauders are overrunning Manchuria. The general says the local governors have little authority and that fanatics dominate the situation.

PREDICTIONS OF A FAMINE

Thousands of Chinamen in Vicinity of Tien Tsin Abandoning Their Homes.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

SHANGHAI, July 23.—(Monday.)—The following dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Tien Tsin reached here today, having been delayed twenty days in transmission:

TIEN TSIN, Tuesday, July 3.—Famine and pestilence are sure to strike the region of Tien Tsin soon. Hundreds of thousands of Chinamen are leaving their homes in the district where fighting is going on, without means of support.

Lieutenant Colonel John S. Mallory of the Forty-first United States infantry has arrived here to act as military observer.

The American and British commanders here have established a censorship of correspondents of those nationalities, to prevent the transmission of news that might tend to kindle international animosities. The anti-Russian prejudices of certain of the English correspondents caused this action.

SIXTH IS NEARING JAPAN

Transport Grant with Chaffee on Board Reported Close to Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A dispatch has been received at the War department from Quartermaster Hyde at Nagasaki, stating that the transport Grant has been reported in the Inland sea and is expected to arrive at Nagasaki tomorrow. It has on board General Chaffee, commanding the army in China, and the Sixth cavalry, destined for service in that country.

Quartermaster Hyde has completed arrangements at Nagasaki for the coaling of the Grant immediately upon its arrival there. If, as is expected, the Grant arrives at Nagasaki tomorrow morning, the coaling of the ship may be completed by evening. It will start at once for Taku with General Chaffee and the Sixth cavalry on board. It is expected to reach there on the 28th inst.

TURNS DEAF EAR TO APPEAL

Germany Not Ready to Submit to Powers China's Request for Mediation.

BERLIN, July 24.—Count von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs, made reply today to the appeal of the emperor of China for German mediation between the powers and the Chinese government. In substance Count von Buelow said he would not submit the telegram of the Pekin government to the emperor so long as the fate of the legations and other foreigners in Pekin were not ascertained and as long as the Chinese government had not atoned for the murder of the German minister to Pekin, Baron von Ketteler, and has given guarantees that its future conduct would be in harmony with international law and the usages of civilization.

Three More Saale Victims Found.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The men engaged in cleaning up the Saale at Hoboken tonight came upon the remains of three more bodies. They appear to have been men and must have been badly burned before being drowned. There was little more than bones in the corner where they were found.

"THE BUSINESS OF MY LIFE IS THE WELFARE OF MEN."

Dr. McGrew's quick cures and **low charges** are the wonder of all his competitors.

THE day of charging **$500** and **$1,000 Medical Fees is past. Economy** and **Low Prices** is the **People's Motto Today.** The present generation of men were never so prosperous or had so much **ready cash** as now. These **Low Charges** and **Low Prices** are but natural results of doing business on the cash basis.

DR. McGREW is the pioneer of low prices. Hundreds of cases of diseases and disorders of men have been permanently cured by Dr. McGrew's treatment for less than a month's treatment would cost elsewhere.

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Or guaranteed cure will be given at the lowest charges in all curable cases and the payment may be made in monthly installments.

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