SENT BY MACARTHUR

Regulars Will Leave Manila Friday for Taku.

PARTS OF TWO REGIMENTS GO

Supplies Will Be Taken for a Long Stay-American Attitude Set Forth in the Identical Note.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In reply to in-structions of the Secretary of War of July 7, General MacArthur cabled the Adjutant-General the following, under date of July 9, 10:40 P. M.:

"Daggett's regiment (Fourteenth Unit-ed States Infantry); Reilly's Battery (Fifth Artillery), will leave on the 13th for Taku on the transports Indiana, Flint-shire and Washington shire and Wyefield. Taylor is in Samar, not available. For other infantry regi-ments for Chinese service I recommend the first one leaving the States. Manila is nicely cared for until the arrival of new troops without drawing on Anderson, illard or Sargent, which is now imprac-

"In addition to one months' subsistence supplies with the troops, I send with Daggett to establish a depot, three mouths' subsistence for 1000 men. Regiments have 500 rounds of ammunition man. Crozier carries 1,000,000 reserve and such miscellaneous ordnance supplies as can be spared from here. With a view to medical supply depot, stores for three months for 5000 men are going with Daggett; there will be eight medical officers in China from the Philippines. Send three months' forage, 350 animals and partial supply of winter clothing for the Ninth Infantry, Shall keep Indiana and Flintwhire in Chinese waters for local service Order all large transports home to expedite transfer troops here. The foregoing arrangements can easily be changed if the department's wishes are cabled quickly.

"Seven companies of Hardin's regiment, Taylor's battery, have been sent to Samar, replacing Hughes' troops there, which have been concentrated in Leyte. I request authority to permanently transfer the Samar department to Southern Luzon. MACARTHUR."

This is the first official admission of the purpose of the Administration to withdraw additional troops from the Philippines for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellious conditions in China. Outside of the sailors and ma-rines of Admiral Kempit's feet the only United States forces now in China are the 1350 officers and men of the Ninth Infantry which, according to press dis-patches, arrived at Taku from Manila last Saturday.

The additional troops ordered to the

scene from Manila, according to General 'MacArthur's dispatch, will add a little over 1000 to that force. The reinforcements consist of two battalions of four com-panies each of the Fourteenth Infantry, aggregating about 900 men, and Captain Reilly's battery of the Fifth Artillery. umbering 138 men with six guns. The Third Battalion of the Fourteenth Infan-try is now in the United States posts at Fort Brady and Fort Wayne. The Philtine reinforcements should arrive at Taku by the 20th instant. The transports used and, while somewhat slow, are well adapted for the purpose. They will carry supplies and stores of all kinds sufficient for an army of 5000 men for three months. A depot of supplies will be established at Taku and will be provided with everything necessary for the rice, including a well-stored medical sup-ply depot. General MacArthur's dispatch is interpreted to mean that no more of the troops of his command can be witharawn at present without detriment to the service in the Philippines It also shows that he was unable to send as many troops to China an the War Department evidently desired. This is shown by his statement that Taylor's battery of the Fourth Artillery in Samar was not available for service in China and by the further statement that it is impracticable to draw upon the Thirtyeighth, Thirty-ninth and Twenty-ninth Volunteers. In response to his request he was urged by the Secretary of War to transfer the troops in Samar to the department of Southern Luzon.

UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE. The Identical Note Recently Deliv-

ered to the Powers. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The State Department has finally concluded to make public the identical note which was recently delivered to the powers as defining the position of the United States reting the Chinese troubles. It is understood that this circular instructi was drawn up June 30 and transmitted to Canton for the approval of the President, and communicated to the powers concerned July 3. It embodies the views which this Government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present troubles and which the different powers have, one by one, taken into favorable consideration.

The announcement by the President at the start that we did not consider our-solves at war with the Chinese Nation and that all our efforts should be di-rected toward localizing the disturbances in the province of Chi Li and keeping them from spreading throughout the Empire by enlisting on the side of peace power of the Viceroys of Central and Southern China has now apparently been adopted by all the other powers. It is too soon to prophesy the ultimate results, but thus far the indications are

It will be seen that no answer from the different powers was required or expected to the circular of July 2, but it is understood it has been everywhere favorreceived and that no objections have been made to it in any quarter. It is not true that there has been any formation of groups or combination of pow-ers of any sort whatever. It may be positively asserted, for instance, that the co-operation of France, and the United States has been most constant and most cordial. The circular which was sent to our foreign representatives is as follows: Department of State, Washington, July

In this critical posture of affairs in China, it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as present circumstances permit this to be done. We adhere to the policy in-itiated by us in 1857 of peace with the Chinese Nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce, and of protection of lives and property of our citizens by all means guaranteed under extra-territorial treaty rights and by the law of nations. If wrong be done to our citizens, we pro-pose to hold the responsible authors to

uttermost accountability. We regard the condition at Pekin as virtual anarchy, whereby power and responsibility is practically de-volved upon the local provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion with rebellion and use their power to protect foreign life and property, we regard them as representing the Chinese people, with whom we seek to remain in peace and friendship.

The purpose of the President is, as it is been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers first in opening nunication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger; secondly, affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American inter-

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve territorial and peace to think, preserve territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chi-

"You will communicate the purport of this instruction to the Minister for eign Affairs. HAY."

JAPAN WILL NOT DELAY. Its Army Proposes to Push on at

Once to Pekin. LANDON, July 10.—The telegram of Sheng, the Administrator of Telegraphs and Rallroads to the Chinese Minister at Washington, Wu-ting Fang, saying the imperial government is protecting the Legations, appears to fit in with the dispatch from Shanghai of this morning, particularly with reference to the alleged firections given by the Empress Down ger relative to the protection of foreign-

At the same time, people continue to ask why, if the legations are protected, the Ministers are not permitted to communicate with the outer world. Sheng's expressed fears that the food and ammunition of the legations are exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchu field force, is revictualing them, besides which it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies, usually kept within the walls of the British legation,

Meantime, according to the legation of Japan here, the Japanese by no means share the general opinion that the advance on Pekin must be indefinitely delayed. The officials assert that the Japanese have Tsin, but propose to advance on Pekin during the present week. Their military authorities express the opinion that 20,000 of their troops, in addition to the in-ternational forces already available, will suffice to force an entry into the Chinese

Emperor William dispatched the German warship Bussard from Kiel for China this morning, while the German cruisers Geier and Seendler have been ordered to proceed to China as rapidly as possible from their American and Australian stations, re-

spectively.

It has been learned by the Associated Press that the Chinese legation here, though apparently unable to communicate directly with Pekin, is getting news from there indirectly. The officials of the legation declare the present trouble is en-tirely the work of Prince Tuan, and that the Government, the Downger Empress and the Chinese generally, are against the Boxers. The officials also say that they have reason to hope that the situation at Pekin is improving, and that Prince Ching will succeed in protecting the foreigners. They scouted the stories of the mass. ore of the people in the legations and the polsoning of the Emperor and Downger Empress, and express opinion that Prince Ching and the loyal Viceroys could best be assisted by the promise of help in the formation of a strong government

SHELLING OF TIEN TSIN.

Chinese Made It Warm for

Troops of the Allies.
TIEN TSIN, Wednesday, July 4.—The
hinese shelled the foreign settlements ill day long July L. Upwards of 150 shells fell into the concession, and many houses were partially wrecked. The casualties, however, were few, the civilians and women and children being ordered to seek shelter in the cellars of the town hall and the Astor Hotel.

and the Astor Hotel.

Three companies of Japanese infantry, a mountain battery and a body of Russiana engaged the Chinese artillery, but with little effect. The 13-pounder of the British first-class cruiser Terrible than came into action, but the enemy placed two shells fairly under the gun, damaging the carriage and wounding the crew. The sun was withdraws and the crew. crew. The gun was withdrawn and replaced by a French gun, which had a similar experience, a shell bursting in the

The Chinese in the vicinity of Tien Tsin have been reinforced during the last 48 hours by several thousand of General Ma's and General Sung's troops from Pekin. The Chinese have also mounted a num-ber of heavy guns commanding the settle-

men were seen entering the native city vesterday.
Vice-Admiral Alexieff has arrived here and is expected to assume supreme co

The allied forces now number about 19, 000 men, including the 800 Japanese wh arrived yesterday.

Arrangements are being made to send

all the women and children to Japan by way of Taku and Che Foo. REFUGEES FROM TIEN TSIN.

Women and Children Have Been Taken to Taku.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo dated Sunday says: Refugees who have arrived from Tien Tsin bring the following information: The Chinese resumed the bombardment The Chinese resumed the bombardment of the foreign quarters last Tuesday and noncombatants were ordered that day to leave. The bombardment is described as the worst yet experienced, but there were no civilian casualties, though many marvelous escapes are reported. A force of British and Russians tried to silene the Chinese guns, but retired without ef-fecting their object. Two guns from the Terrible silenced the Chinese guns on Thursday, but the artillery duel recom-menced on Friday.

Two hundred refugees, mostly women and children, left Thursday and Friday in lighters, towed by launches and reached Taku safely. Small bodies of Russians and Japanese were met at short inter-vals all the way down. Several burning bridges were passed. They are supposed to have been set on fire by Russians, who occupy a fort midway between Tien Tsin and Taku, where they have a torpedo

Seven hundred Russians are occupying the railway and station at Tong Ku. Jap-anese troops were landing at Taku. The Yorktown took & American refugees on board. The Germans went aboard a German warship, while the British were transferred to the Hainchi and Hai Loong. The former has reached Che Foo with S refugees on the way to Shanghai, The inter, with 150, is proceeding to Nuga-

The British cruiser Alacrity called a Che Foo this morning from Wel Hai Wel to obtain more guns for Tien Tain, which is weak in artillery. The immediate ob-ject of the allies is to take the native city and stop the bombarding and snip

JAPAN HAS THE WRIP HAND. Mistress of the Situation in the Orient.

YOKOHAMA, June M.-Nothing is talk ed of here but the crisis in China. It is now generally recognized by the press and people that this empire, by reason of its geographical position, has the whip hand in this extraordinary crisis, and that an opportunity is now afforded it to put the entire world under deep and lasting obligation. Japan has an army of 500,000 trained and disciplined men, as a military machine rivaling in efficiency the army of Germany. Of late Russia has been looming up as a förmidable ri-val in the Orient, and the Russian bugprotecting all legitimate American inter-ests, and fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other crument, the press and the people gener-

provinces of the Empire, and a recurrence of such disasters.

"It is, of course, too sarly to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the Government of the suprementation of the structure of the structure of the structure." recognized that Russia must inevitably take a back seat, and, furthermore, that in whatever settlement is made in the new apportionment, the great Northern power will be forced to unite with the rest in according such justice to Japan as will wipe out the deadry affront given in wrenching from her the fruits of her former victories,

Politically, the Chinese crisis will undoubtedly have a controlling influence upon the situation here. Just as China, according to latest reports, Hung Chang has been euamoned to Pe-kin. So Japan, it is recognized, must call to the head of affairs its strongest man, and Marquis Ito will undoubtedly assume control. His famous coadjutor, Count In-yule, will also be needed, as in the final readfustment this complex will need to readjustment this empire will need all the diplomatic skill it can command to cope with that of the West, and in this the diplomatic skill it can command to cope with that of the West, and in this the Count is an acknowledged chief.

Industrially, Japan will suffer heavily through a complete rupture of her vast morning the attack was continued, and

CAPTURE OF BETHLEHEM

BRITISH STORMED AND TOOK THE TOWN, DEWET RETREATING.

Victory Won by the Forces of Clements and Paget-Their Casunities Small.

LONDON, July 10.-Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the War

Pretoria, July 10.-Clements' and Paget's forces reached Bethlehem July 4. The former, on nearing the town, sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender, which was refused by Dewet, when Paget, making a wide turning movement

PRINCE CHING, MOST FAMOUS LIVING CHINAMAN



Prince Ching is the uncle of the present Emperor of China, and the great-uncle of the helr-apparent who was chosen by the Dowager Empress last Winter. He is President of the Tsung it Yamun and the head of the moderate party at court. His sympathies are with the foreigners and the progressive movement, and he is said to have supplied the besieged foreigners in Pekin with food and ammunition.

and growing trade with China. Her by neon the town was in our hands and finances are at a low ebb, also, somefinances are at a low ebb, also, some-thing akin to a panic having prevailed for a few months past. The stock mar-ket of late has taken a decided slump, and business is almost at a standstill Much hope is felt, however, that a gen eral clearing of the air will speedily low the present great storm in the Ori-ent, and that as a result of the gathering of the world powers, a new life is to dawn upon the entire East,

CHINESE ARE WEAKENING. Reaction Sets in Against Massacre

and Revolution. NEW YORK, July 10.-A dispatch to the

ribune from London says: While there is no light, there is a mense While there is no light, there is a sense of departing darkness in China. The Southern Viceroys, who have taken a line of action of their own understand what is going on both in Pekin and in Europe, and are not in sympathy with Prince Tuan and the Boxers. They have been waiting for a counter manner. been waiting for a counter movement against the military usurpation, and now that a reaction has set in against massacre and revolution, they are asserting their authority and sending to the palace information respecting the armaments of the foreign powers and the combined the foreign powers and the combined forces of the civilization which P Tuan and the Empress have defled. The Japanese casualties during the day's fighting were an officer and two men killed, and 20 men wounded. The going in through the foreign consulates going in through the foreign consulates

and provincial centers. For this reason some of the best-informed men in and out of Parliament are now convinced that the Legations will be spared, and that a truce will be ordered from the palace and the China question adjusted by diplomatic means. Neither official nor press dis-patches warrant this conclusion, but there are hopeful signs in several quarters of the clouded sky. The Empress Dowager is evidently

playing off Prince Ching against Prince Tuan, and throwing out an anchor to windward. This is a fact which impresses the diplomats here. They rend with composure the details of desperate fighting at Ten Tein and the repulse of the Chinese attacks upon the allied troops. They assert that skirmishes in which casualties to Europeans and Americans are trivial are of no account when there is practical evidence that the Chinese travels are divided and that the Lorentz are divided and the lorentz are divided and that the Lorentz are divided and that the Lorentz are divided and the lorentz are divided and that the Lorentz are divided and the lo we are divided and that the Legaions are allowed to hold their ground. Belated details of the fighting at Tien Twin are conflicting and untrustworthy but there are many signs that the anti foreign movement is weakening, that the allied forces are preparing to make successful advance upon the capital and that the diplomate in European cap-itals are not wasting their time, but are doing useful work in a most practical west.

Where Rumors Are Manufactured. SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Sir Fran-glie A. Swettenham, resident-general of the Malay States, has arrived here. He was at Tien Tsin as late as June 5.

"While the conditions are no doubt rious in that portion of China," said Frangile, "I am amazed at the absurd reports which have been sent out from Shanghai. I was at Shanghai recently and know that many false stories were sent out from there. It is in fact a hotbed of idle rumors.

"I think the Boxers' movement has backed its climar new that the foreign

reached its climax, now that the foreign nations have begun to assemble troops at the door of China. The most serious trouble at present and for some time to coome, perhaps, is the insurrection that has already arisen as a result of the Boxer uprising. General Nieh, who, by the way, was the first man to go against the Boxers, is now in Tien Tain, helping to protect the foreigners. He is assisted by reserv Chinese."

to protect the foreigners. He has assisted by many Chinese."

Referring to the famine in India, Sir Franglie said that there was no actual starvation resulting in death, and that the authorities were fully able to care for the sufferers and were doing so.

dnow Reports the Legations Safe WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, United States Consul-General at Shanghal, stating that it is given out by the Governor of Sham Tung that the legations were standing on July 5, and that the outlaws were dispersing. Mr. Good-now adds that this statement does not obtain general credence.

Foreigners Take Prince's Palaces. TIEN TSIN, July 10.—It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Pekirs have taken possession of the Prince's palaces, opposite and command-ing the British Legation, and that the native Christians have been installed

France's War Fund Increased. PARIS, July 19.-The Chamber of Depu ties and Senate today voted an additional 14,500,000 frances for the purpose of car-rying on France's operations in China.

Worth offering to your friend-a Herbert Spencer cigar.

were four officers and 33 men of the mus-ter wounded, one missing; Captains Mc-Pherson and Wakes and Licutenant Conway severely, and Lieutenant Boyd-Roche-fort, Scottish Rifles, slightly wounded seven men of the Yorkshires wounded one killed and two wounded of the Im-perial Yeomanry. Paget reports that but for the accurate practice of the Thirty-Eighth Royal Artillery and the Fourth City Imperial Batteries, the casualties would have been many more.

"Baden-Powell reached Hustenberg dur-ing the evening of July 8 without op-position. He found all quiet there and public confidence satisfactory. The dis-trict west of this is somewhat unsettled, owing to the small force which attacked Rustenberg being still in that neighbor hood. Measures are being taken to mee

"Further information regarding the capture of Bethlehem has now been re-ceived from Clements. He states that the country there is broken and difficult Consequently his and Puret's eavairy were unable to make any wide turning movement. Clements attacked one position while Paget attacked another. position assaulted by Clements was gal-lantly captured by the Royal Irish, who recovered a gun of the Seventy-aeventh Battery, lost at Stromberg. The list of casualties has not yet been reported, but Clements states that they are few considering the strength of the positions as-"Hunter's Cavalry, under Broadwood

reached Bethlehem July 8. Hunter, with his main force, was within nine miles of the town when Clements dispatched

MAY LEAD TO PEACE. Effect of the Boer Defeat, at Bethlehem.

PRETORIA, July 10.-The British ess at Bethlehem has considerably im proved the prospects for peace it is said. The whole of the Government of President Steyn of the Orange Free State has surrendered except President Steyn him-self. Those officials who are prisoners have been allowed to communicate with President Stayn for the purpose of attempting prove to him the uselemness of a con-nuance of the struggle, which can only produce bloodshed without any counter-balancing advantages. The collapse of the forces of General Dewet is expected The Boers here say that the mer taken a solemn oath never personally to surrender, but they are begin ning to see the unfairness of sacrificing life to personal wishes. It is expected that when General Botha learns of the defeat of his colleagues he will gladly en-ter into conferences looking to the estab-Hahment of peace.

The need of more civil administrators is urgent and the necessity for their appointment is becoming daily more apparent. Intelligent administrators with a knowledge of the people could undoubtedly greatly aid in the future settlement of difficulties inasmuch as a frank feeling in favor of submission is prevalent among the Boers.

Hollis Not Recalled. WASHINGTON, July 10.-It is learned that the announcement from Lourence Marques that Mr. Hollis, the American Consul-General, has been recalled is er-roneous. Mr. Hollis has not been discreet in the judgment of the department in such a repression of his personal sympathies as becomes a United States offi-cial charged with such delicate duties as have devolved upon the Consul at Lour-ence Marques. It is believed that the department has been obliged to remind

nor has it any present intention of Boers Retire From Senegal. SENEKAL, Orange River Colony, Mon day, July &-An extended reconnaissance today resulted in the discovery that the Boers had evacuated all their positions around Senekal. Numbers appear to have gone towards Ficksburg, and the re-mainder in the direction of Bethlehem. The British Commanders express the opinion that the retirement of the Boers

him of that fact, but it has not recalled

British Casualty List. LONDON, July 10 .- The War Office isaned another casualty list from South Africa showing that during the week end-Africa showing that during the week end-ing July 7, there were killed, wounded or captured 15 officers and 180 men; acci-dental deaths, 2 men; died of disease, 4 officers and 180 men; invalided home, 72 officers and 1806 men. The total casual-ties as a result of the war are 48,188 offi-cars and men.

foreshadows a speedy end of the war in this section of the country.

Negro Labor for Hawaii. HONOLULU, July 1, via San Francisco July 18.—It is to the colored people of the Southern States that the plantation-owners of the Hawalian Islands will turn for relief in the matter of the vezed labor question. John Hind and J. B. Colling of Kohala plantation, leave today for the

Southern States, in quest of negro is-borers. They have assurances that 100 or 400 can be recruited at New Orleans. The plantation will pay their expensess to the Country and give them 200 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured, the services of the Japanese will be dispensed with altogether.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Exaggeration Concerning Their Attitude-The Masampo Incident. NEW YORK, July 10.-R. Kondo, pre-lent of the Japan Mail Steamship Copany, says, in an interview in the Journal of Commerce, that there has been a great deal of exaggeration concerning Russia's and Japan's attitude, both in China and

The Masampo incident, concerning which so much has been said, is an instance in point. All that there was in that affair was that the Russians desired to obtain a certain piece of land in Masampo whereon to provide shore facili-ties for a steamship line to be run in connection with the Eastern Chinese Rail-way. The Japanese owner of that much-talked-of piece of land was no other than the Japan Mail Steamship Company, of which Mr. Kondo is president, which desires to use it for precisely the same purpose as the Russian company. The incident has absolutely no political significance whatever.

Nothing could be farther from Japan's

desire, Mr. Kondo adds, than to fight Russia, and he believes the same may be said of Russia's feeling toward Japan.

The question which attracted Mr. Kondo's attention on his arrival at San Francisco was the agitation against Japanese immigration. Naturally he took great interest in the matter and investigated the condition of affairs which had given rise to the agitation. He found some of the Japanese in a deplorable condition. Many of them had evidently come to this country under the impression that money is to be earned without much effort, leav-ing their homes, where living is much cheaper by comparison, and where they could lead simple, happy lives, without any definite idea of what they were to do on arriving, but with a hasy impres-sion that they would improve their condition, just as many Americans go to Cape Nome or the Klondike. The disap-pointment in many cases is bitter, and the hardships which such experiences en-tail will doubtless have a deterrent effect upon Japanese immigration.

The Japanese Government has no desire, Mr. Kondo states, to have such im-

migration continue, as was shown in the recent restrictive measures adopted in Japan. On the other hand, Mr. Kondo found many employers of Japanese labor-ers who pronounced them obedient, honest and hard-working. That such labor would be of benefit to this country in dis-tricts where labor of all kinds is scarce and where the natural resources richly repay als toll expended upon them, he does not entertain the least doubt. Nor can he conceive of anything like general opposition in such a country as the United States to the free and voluntary coming of useful laborers because they belong to a different race; least of all when it is emembered that their number can never

e very great. Mr. Kondo does not believe that the United States would ever take restrictive action against Japanese immigration which could be construed as an affront to Japan's prestige; but if that should ever be done, he thinks it no more than prob-able that Japan would adopt retaliatory measures. That result, he thinks, would a matter of deep regret in the case of two nations whose friendship has always been so cordial, and to both of whom even closer ties in the future would be of so much advantage.

CHINESE ARE COWARDS.

Vienna Engineer Has a Poor Opinion of the Soldiers,

FRANCISCO, July 10.-Horace Herafelder, of Vienna, Austria, an en-gineer and newspaper correspondent, has arrived here after a 10-weeks' tour

through China was in Pekin on May 26, 27 and 28," said he, "and at that time there was no local trouble with the Boxers. As for the Chinese soldlers, they are absolutely the most cowardly men I have ever encounhreatening wave of the arms are sufficient to scatter a band of 30 Imperial

"Every one in China knows that the government is behind the Boxers. That sentiment I heard expressed everywhere. The government does not openly support the movement; it lets the Boxers go on and shuts its eyes. I was informed in Pekin that government of-ficials had been near by at the massacre of Chinese Christians in the interior, and had turned their heads, that they might not bear witness to a deed which they took no steps to prevent.

"While I was in Pekin a lady from on of the Embassies was grossly insulted in the streets by a mob. She was riding in a sedan chair, when a lot of coarse fellows closed in around her and sub-jected her to the most offensive phrases known to the Chinese language. It had come to such a pass that the foreigners did not venture out from their residences or limited their promenades to Legation street. The Chinese had a disagreeable street. The Chinese had a disagreeable way of closing in on a man in the street and barring his way. They would press up close and feel of a fellow's coat and of his hands and face.

"I had a conference with the French Catholic Bishop in Pekin. He was the only one in the foreign settlement that

expressed genuine apprehension for the safety of Europeans and native Christians. He told me that there are, all told, about 180 Europeans in Pekin. There are between 60,000 and 80,000 Chinese Catholics in Pekin. They are the people who are in danger from the Boxers, probably as much as are the Europeans. There are four Catholic Churches in Pekin.
"It seems to me that the inrush of the Japanese troops is dangerous. Where they go they stay. They may enter China to co-operate in putting down this upris-ing, but they will remain them, holding some territory when their work has been performed."

National Lodge of Elks. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The Sith annual meeting of the National Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks opened here today. Jerome Fisher, of Jamestown, N. Y., Circuit Judge of Chantauqua, was elected grand exalted ruler over William J. O'Brien, of Baltimore, by a vote of 338 to 268; J. O. Reess was elected esteemed leading Recess was elected esteemed leading knight without opposition. Grand Secretary George Reynolds of Saginaw, Mich., will be elected tomorrow.

The Telephone Trust Incorporates. TRENTON, N. J., July 10.-The National Telephone & Telegraph Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, today filed articles of incorporation with the Sec-retary of State. The company is empow-ered to construct and operate telephone and telegraph lines in New Jersey and other states, as well as in foreign coun-tries. The incorporators are: Joseph B. McCall, A. Louden Snowden, Harry J. Verner and J. F. Sullivan, of Philadelp and Heulings Lippincott, of Camden.

Boer Envoys Called on Deleasse. PARIS, July 10.—The Boer delegates, Mesers, Wessels, Fischer and Wolmarens, accompanied by Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, today paid a visit to M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Today's state ment of the Treasury balances in the gen-eral fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption,

Available cash belance, \$154,241,003. Gold, \$70,340,482.

TEACHERS IN SESSION

OPENING OF THE EDUCATIONAL AS-SOCIATION CONVENTION.

Discussion of the Question of Esinblishing a National University at Washington.

CHARLESTON, S. C. July 10.— Charleston today gave official welcome to the National Educational Association at the opening session of its annual convention. About 2000 delegates were present in the Thomas Auditorium when the convention was called to order. Governor McSweeney greeted the delegates for the state, and Hon, J. A. Smith, Charleston's Mayor, welcomed the delegates for the city, after which President O. T. Corson delivered his annual address. He said

"With a yearly expenditure of over \$300,

000,000 in the United States for public education alone, it is very important-that

those who assume to lead in forming and

directing the educational sentiment of our country shall possess not only educational qualifications, but also that business abil-ity which will inspire confidence in the business world. Care should be exercised lest we go too fra in the modern move-ment of separating the business and educational management of our schools, and thereby develop the false idea that business and education have nothing in common. Our real educational experts are not the visionary theorists whose opinions change so often as to make them practically worthless, but the sthoughtful, conservative men and women whose business sense leads them carefully to con sider the conditions which actually do exist, as well as the ideal ones which many good people wish might exist; and as a result of such consideration, enables them to originate and execute policies which always command the confidence of the people. The real educational lead-ers of this age whose influence will be permanent, are those who have the bustness capacity to appreciate and compre-hend the business problems which are always a part of the educational problem. Leadership of this character recognizes at once the impracticability of any attempt to carry on the work of public education in schools whose cost of equipment and maintenance is so great as to render their operation a financial impos sibility. Such leadership also recognize the fact that, if the schools are to con tinue to have the financial support which is essential to their success, the people must be led to feel that education pays." A brief session was held tonight, at which a paper on "The Small College and

Its Work in the Past," was read by President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State University. President W. R. Harper read a brief paper on "The Prospects of the Small College."

The National Council of Education to Carrier of the College of the Council of Education to Carrier of the Council of Education to Carrier of Carrier day elected the following officers: President, C. M. Jordan, Minneapolis, Minn.; vice-president, Miss B. A. Dutton, Cleveland, O.; secretary, J. H. P. Philips Birmingham, Ala.

The establishment of a National university at Washington was the chief topic discussed at the meeting of the council. The discussion was opened with a paper by W. R. Harper. President Harper thought the proposed National university was inexpedient and unneces-sary. The majority of the committee, he said, favored a school of research, which should be centered about and ultimately associated with the Smithsonian Institution. A school for study of international questions, diplomacy and similar matters

was also favored.

Professor I. M. Butler followed President Harper against the idea of a statuary, Greek and foreign university at Washington. He was impressed with the collections and opportunity for study and research at Washington, and he was not in favor of turning his back on those opportunities. He said they should be grasped and taken advantage of. In view of the old-established character and reputation of the Smithsonian Institution, he favored building about the old institu-

tion rather than on new ground.

President J. B. Baker, of the University of Colorado, thought the present discussion unfavorable. He criticised the committee for not having requested the views of the presidents of the state colleges an universities generally. He seemed to think that there was a disposition to ignore certain educational interests to a demand of other interests. He wanted the Gov-ernment to conduct the proposed university, and said steps should be taken to insure its proper conduct, free of the

The discussion was participated in by many educators. The report of Presi-dent Harper was received by the council, but the committee was contin

WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

All Departments Running Systemat ically-Conditions Promising.

WASHINGTON, July 10.-Lleutenant Charles W. Castle, of the Sixteenth Infantry, now serving with his regiment in the Philippines, writes to his father, Auditor Castle, of the Postoffice Department, as follows:

"The first thing that strikes a perso upon arriving at Manila is that the idea as to the situation here, gained from the meager accounts that reach the states are likely to be entirely erroneous All of the military administrative and supply departments are working system atically. Manila is a less attractive city than Havana in every way, but it is clean, orderly, busy and apparently pros perous and happy. The commerce of which Manila is the center is so immense that every kind of a vessel throughout the islands is worked to its utmost capacity, and the demand for transportation is so great that there are quantities of freight that can not be moved on acvessel-owners are enabled to charge.

There are no expeditions of any importance at present, as the enemy's forces were absolutely annihilated as an army many months ago. Our troops are scattered in small garrisons throughout the islands, and get some target prac-tice occasionally during hikes after gangs of robbers, and after the scattered bands of insurgents that still manage to exist in some places. There are small fights every day, and starved and ragged remnants of Aguinaldo's patriots are coming in all the time to surrender themselves and their guns, having been cured of their delusions by too much mountain and "All the regiments are settled in quar

ters ready for the rainy season, and if the insurrection should be able to ar-range some kind of organized resistance during the bad season, it would make the work easier by giving our army some-thing tangible to operate against. "Many of the tribes on Luzon and other anny or the tribes on Laken and other leiands are perfectly friendly already, but there is plenty of work to be done still, and until the Tagalogs are completely exhausted and subdued, all the present forces are needed in the islands. "To a person on the ground here the idea of ever giving up these islands is too absurd for consideration. Even if it would be just to the millions of poor natives to abandon them to the mercy of the dominant tribe of the Tagalogs, or to some foreigners, every consideration of National pride and commercial sense urges that it would be idictic to throw away the most valuable group of islands in the world. after they were presented by the 'hand of destiny.' It is well-known that the development of their wealth is only in its infancy, and from appearance. ances, the accounts of their possibilities that are published in the states have not exargerated anything. A glance at the map shows that from Behring Straits to Tasmania there extends what is practi-

cally a continent with a half dozen readymade Nicaragua canals leading to the richest countries in the world. The Pacif-ic extends into these islands like a wedge, and at the point of the salient, which is the strategical key point, is Manila, with the largest harbor in the world, all ready to serve as the base of operations for a commerce that has no limits."

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL. More Witnesses Heard in the Pro-

ceedings for Removal of the Case. Captain C. E. Gillett, who succeeded Captein Carier, was called. He testified that the entire contents of the file case that played such an important part in the case of Carter were packed and scaled by himself and shipped to New York.

Colonel George M. Gillespie, who was chairman of the Board of Inquiry in Sa-vannah, which conducted the preliminary examination into the charges against Carter, testified that the file case which contained the papers which were alleged to have shown a conspiracy between Cap-tain Carter and the defendants was Government property, and that the private papers of Captain Carter, which were in the case when the Board of Inquiry took possession, were placed there without at

J. W. O. Steerley, formerly chief clerk to Captain Carter, testified to the handwriting in the check books found in the the purpose of the presecution to prove by these check books the disposition of the funds which were under Captain Carter's care, and to show the progressive increase in his personal accounts during the five years of alleged conspiracy. These accounts were not used in the trial of Captain Carter because the court-martial had no power to compel the banks to produce their accounts. Thursday of this week the officers of the Southern banks with which Carter did business will be in New York with their account books. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow morning.

The Conspiracy Trial. NEW YORK, July 10.—Proceedings against B. D. Greene, J. F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor and W. F. Gaynor, all of Georgia to have a second to the contract of the contr gia, to have them removed to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts of that state were resumed before United States Commissioner Shields today. The charge against the Gaynors and Greene is comlicity in the frauds regarding the contracts for improvements in Savannah harbor, for which ex-Captain O. M. Carter was recently sentenced to Fort Leavenworth prison.

The examination of J. W. O. Stirley,

formerly chief clerk in the Engineer's Department, on whose testimony Captain Carter was convicted, was continued

Swenson Declines the Offer. CHICAGO, July 10 .- A special to the Record from Selma, Kan., says:
Dr. Carl K. Swenson, president of Bethany College, Lindsberg, has announced that he will not accept the presidency of Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill., to which he was recently elected, but will remain at Bethany. He has notified the trustees of Augustana College

Reduction in Wages.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—The 1200 from workers employed by Spang, Chaifant & Company were notified today of a reduction in wages ranging from 15 to 30 per cent, to take effect at once. A voluntary increase of a similar percentage was adopted by the firm about six weeks ago and it is thought the cut will be accepted without protest,

Pain in the side nearly always comes from a disordered liver, and is promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

After Dinner To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Great Cut Price Sale

Oreakery Glassware

Silver Plated Waro 20 per cent. off Dinner Sets

20 per cent. off Jasdinieres 20 per cent. off Clocks

20 per cent. off Glassware 20 per cent. off Lomps

20 per cest, off Kuives, Forks, Spaces High Grade Silver Plated Ware 30 per cent. off all Odds and Buds Grey Enameled Ware, prices away down

Table Giessware, prices away down

DINNER SETS 44 piece Dinner Set, \$3,00

60 piece Dinner Set, \$4.40 100 place Dinner Set, \$6 95 GLASS BERRY AND TABLE SETS 55. 49, 45, 55, 75, 90 Cts. per Set GLASS PITCHERS, SUGAR BOWLS AND SPOON HOLDERS

5, 10, 15, 20, 25 Cis. cark LEMONADE AND WATER SETS 45, 55, 65, 75, 90 Cts, per Set COAE JUST TO SEE

Good Time and Place to Buy Great Eastern Tea Co. 223 First St. Portland. 326 Washington St., Portland, 115 Grand Ave., E. Portland.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Prevention

better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent

Sick Headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid

liver and kindred diseases. TUTT'S Liver PILLS ABSOLUTELY CURE,