CITY CLOSED TIGHT

Wet Enough Outside but Nothing for Inner Man.

THE USUAL PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY

Talk of Roosevelt for Vice-President Is the Chief Topic Among the Convention Politicians.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—With the Republican National Convention 48 hours ahead, Philadelphia today resembled a convention city about as much as an ordinary town meeting resembles a riot. Usually, with a National convention so near at hand, the hotel corridors are choked with people, marching clubs are parading the streets, the air is filled with the blare of bands, sensational rumors are everywhere, and the din and confusion is terrific. Today the quietness of Philadelphia was unbroken by a single cheer or a strain of music. The weather was responsible for much of it. Jupiter Pluvius did his worst. The rain god simply would not be propitiated. All night he drenched the city, until it seemed that his reservoirs must run dry. But the supply held out nearly all day. Toward night he showed signs of weariness, and the heavens continued to ooze and drip as though the last drop of moisture was to be squeezed from the clouds. The flags and bunting with which the hotels, clubs, stores and houses had been decorated hung wet, limp and lifeless, and the delegates and visitors wandered aimlessly through the slippery streets. So heavy and dispiriting was the gloom that the electric lights were turned on in the hotels, but even their glare could not dispel the depression. Add to the influence of the weather the fact that the rules of a Quaker Sabbath are enforced here, and the picture is complete.

A little artificial stimulation might have produced some cheer, but Philadelphia will not be disturbed on Sunday, and her guests were left to their own devices. Not even a National convention was allowed to invade the sanctity of the day. A King's ransom could procure nothing more exhilarating than lemonade, and lemonade has no power to fortify the blood against the inclemency of a storm. In the afternoon the Californians took pity on the sodden crowds and dispensed some Pacific Slope cheer on their own account. The hospitality of California is traditional at all National conventions, but never more so than today. The products of her vineyards, in baskets with red, white and blue covers, were simply inexhaustible in the Colonnade, where the Californians live. When the news of what was going on there got abroad, the migration from the headquarters of other states recalled the trekkings of the days of '49. Every face was turned toward the Golden Gate, and seemingly everybody wanted to live, at least temporarily, in the bracing atmosphere of California.

As the skies brightened and the mist dissolved toward evening, the news of what had been happening behind closed doors in the rooms of the leaders became noised about, and the hotel lobbies became animated. The situation with reference to the man who is to stand with McKinley in the coming fight suddenly grew interesting and exciting. A real clash, in which party leaders were to struggle for the mastery, was imminent. Governor Roosevelt, whose dashing career and captivating personality appeal to the imagination of men, suddenly loomed up on the horizon as the most formidable candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Ever since the Republicans have begun to gather here Roosevelt has been standing over the convention like the shadow of a man on horseback. His appearance in the corridors of the hotels thus far has been the only thing which has stirred the crowds to their depth. He alone has uncorked the enthusiasm and inspired a cheer. Today when he entered the Walton, picturesque and commanding, wearing the slouch hat which has been his only headgear since he returned from Cuba, the crowds rose and eddied about him like a swirling tide in their eagerness to greet him. The rank and file only have been deterred from proclaiming him as their choice from the very first by his repeated announcement that he was not a candidate.

Today New York and Pennsylvania, the former with 72 and the latter with 64 delegates, threw his banner to the breeze. The effect was magical. The rush to his standard resembled the jumping of needles to the sides of a magnet. The light of some of the stars of lesser magnitude, like Irving Scott, of California; Judge Tripp, of South Dakota, and Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, of New York, went out with his approach. Badges with the vignettes of McKinley and Roosevelt appeared in profusion. This fact alone was accepted as evidence that the plan to stampede the convention to Roosevelt had never been abandoned.

Whether Roosevelt will permit himself to be named is yet by no means certain. Hanna, Allison, Fairbanks and other managers who are in the confidence, it is contended, took Roosevelt at his word when he announced that under no circumstances would he be a candidate. If the nomination was to go to New York, where they admitted it logically belonged, they desired Bliss. But Platt had declared against Bliss and Hanna would not accept Woodruff. Upon this rock the two leaders split. Meantime the other candidates were encouraged to shy their castors into the ring. Long, Dolliver and all the rest were brought forward, although it was always realized that, once the President's wish or choice was known, his preference would probably be respected.

It was in such a situation today that Platt, with the backing of the Pennsylvania delegation, started afresh to press the nomination of Roosevelt. What Governor Roosevelt will do is problematical; so is Hanna's course. Tonight Hanna, Allison, Foraker, Fairbanks and other warm friends of the Administration are dining at the residence of Clement A. Griscom, and Wolcott, Quay and others dined at the residence of ex-Governor Bunn, of Idaho, who now lives in this city. Upon the result of these two dinners and the discussions that will take place about the boards much may depend.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Some of the Provisions It Will Contain—President Approves.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—For the first time since the Republican leaders began to assemble in Philadelphia there has been some earnest work upon the platform, and a draft has been made, which, it is believed, will receive the approval of the convention. This document was prepared in part before coming to Philadelphia by Postmaster-General Smith, and it is understood that it was submitted to the President for his inspection and approval before Mr. Smith left Washington. Mr. Smith was in consultation during the greater part of the afternoon with Senator Foraker, who, it is understood, will be chairman of the committee on resolutions. The Senator has himself given considerable attention to the preparation of the declaration of principles, and he added considerably to Mr. Smith's draft.

The instrument as so far prepared, is of considerable length, but very clear cut and emphatic in its enunciations. It begins by calling attention to the promises that were made in the St. Louis convention of 1896, and, after enumerating them, declares that faith has been kept in almost every instance, as is shown by the statutes which the last Congress adopted. Especial attention is called to the fact that the platform of 1896 promised that the country should be put on a gold standard and that this pledge has been faithfully maintained. There is a clear and distinct declaration for the maintenance of this standard, and the resolutions as so far prepared make no reference to bimetalism. The resolutions also contain the usual declaration for a protective tariff.

The President's policy with reference to the Philippines is indorsed throughout, and his conduct of the war with Spain is upheld in the strongest terms of commendation and praise. The President's course on the Boer-British entanglement is also indorsed, and attention is called to the fact that under his guidance this has been the only nation to offer intervention between the warring peoples. The President also comes in for praise because of his attitude in The Hague peace conference, and the Administration is especially commended for its position and its accomplishment in the matter of an open door in China.

The legislation toward which attention is especially directed as having been accomplished in accordance with the party pledges, in addition to that concerning the finances, includes the Dingley tariff law, the annexation of Hawaii and the liberation of Cuba from Spanish domination. The country is also felicitated upon the acquisition of Porto Rico. The plank on the Philippines is practically, in the language of the President's message, promising the restoration of order and the establishment of authority in the islands and granting of local self-government as soon as the Philippines shall show that they are prepared for it. On the question of trusts, the platform recognizes the right of capital to combine for industrial purposes, but condemns all conspiracies in restraint of trade and the limitation of prices.

There will be a declaration for an isthmian canal rather than for a canal via the Nicaragua route specifically, pending the report of the commission appointed to investigate.

A promise will be made to redeem the promise to establish independence in Cuba and speedily as practicable, and a demand will be made for the condign punishment of crimes committed by American officials in Cuba.

Legislation for the restoration of the merchant marine will be endorsed.

There is a proposition at least to express the hope, with reference to China, that that Empire shall not be dismembered. A demand will be made for the protection of American missionaries and other Americans in China.

H. H. Hanna, who is credited with the authorship of the gold-standard bill, was in conference with Messrs. Smith and Foraker for some time today, with reference to the financial plank of the platform. He is especially anxious that this plank should be unequivocal in its language and that no concessions should be made to the silver interests. The representatives from the Western States are antagonizing him somewhat on this subject, but Mr. Hanna expressed confidence that no concession will be made.

OUTSIDE DELEGATIONS.

They Are Enthusiastic for McKinley—On Way to Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The stream of incoming delegations set in with the early hours today and every train unloaded its load of enthusiasts. The number of club officials, however, was small, only half a dozen putting in appearance. At 6 P. M., the famous Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland, O., came in on a number of special cars. This organization received an enthusiastic reception from the crowd at the railway station.

The Colorado-Philadelphia Club, of Denver, headed by George W. Cook Drum Corps, of Denver, followed soon after the Tippecanoe Club. At the head of the Westerners an enthusiastic gray-haired man carried a huge stuffed eagle on a pole. In its beak was a large placard containing the words "I'm for McKinley."

The last political organization to get here tonight was the well-known Cook County Republican Club of Chicago. A local committee met the Chicagoans at a suburban station, and when they arrived at the city depot they were greeted by more than a thousand people. All of the Utah men came in, headed by Governor Wells. The New Mexico delegation, headed by Governor Otero, arrived late this afternoon.

The most interesting delegation to arrive today was that from Hawaii. In the party are Colonel Samuel Parker, Judge A. N. Kepoikai, C. B. Wilson and R. Rycrock. The quartet was the center of an admiring crowd in the corridors of the Walton. There had been considerable gossip that the delegation would not be seated in the convention, but this was ended when the delegates were informed by members of the National committee that two of them would be put on the temporary rule. These will be Colonel Parker and Judge Kepoikai, they having received the largest number of votes for delegates. It is understood that one of the delegates will seize an opportunity to make a speech before the convention, urging the early admission of Hawaii to statehood.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The Blaine Club of this city left for Philadelphia this afternoon in a train of a dozen Pullmans. They will arrive in Philadelphia about noon tomorrow. There were over 200 uniformed men in command of President Eugene L. Lewis. The First Regiment Band accompanied the club. George B. Fox, who is slated for the Ohio member of the National committee, and the Southern Ohio delegates accompanied the club.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—The Wisconsin delegation to the National convention at Philadelphia left Milwaukee at 11 o'clock today. The choice of the delegation for a Vice-Presidential candidate is Governor Schofield, of Wisconsin.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR VISITORS.

Elaborate Preparations by Republican Club of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Elaborate preparations have been made by local committees and organizations for the entertainment of visitors during the convention. The arrangements are in charge of the allied Republican clubs of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Wednesday morning and afternoon a flotilla of seven Delaware River passenger steamers will be at the disposal of those holding one of the allied clubs' passports. They will proceed to Cramps' shipyard, then to League Island and other points of interest along the Delaware. A band of music will be aboard each vessel, and refreshments will be served. In the evening many clubs will give vaudeville entertainments, and in addition to this arrangements have been made with near-by pleasure resorts to extend courtesies to all the visitors. In the instances where big clubs from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Washington and other cities will be the guests of local clubs, special programmes have been arranged, banquets being the principal feature. These affairs will begin immediately after the conclusion of the big parade Monday evening, and will continue until the end of the week.

The reception committee of the allied clubs has made arrangements to have each visiting club met at the railway station by a special committee.

The arrangements for the great torchlight parade to be held tomorrow night are about completed. The pageant was planned to be the best political demonstration ever held in this city, and the indications are that it will come up to expectations. In addition to about 100 Republican clubs of this city, a large number of unattached citizens will be in line. All visiting political clubs have been invited to participate, and will be given the right of line. The route will be along Broad street, from York street, past National headquarters, to Ritner street, a distance of 4¾ miles. General Louis Wagner, of this city, well known in Grand Army circles throughout the country, will be the grand marshal. The column will be reviewed by Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania; Mayor Ashbridge, of this city, and distinguished guests, from a stand erected near the National headquarters.

BOER WAR NEAR AN END

PLANS IN PROGRESS FOR WITHDRAWING BRITISH TROOPS.

First Will Probably Go to China, Others to India—Dutch Reports of the Fighting.

LONDON, June 18, 4 A. M.—There are some indications that Lord Roberts considers the war's end in South Africa not far distant. One of these is the fact that the Natal Volunteers, who had seen hard service, were dismissed to their homes by Sir Redvers Buller Saturday. They were cheered as they left camp. Another indication is the report current in authoritatively informed military circles in London that a complete division of regulars is to be withdrawn from General Buller's Army and embarked at Durban for China. The troops drawn from India will probably go next. Lord Roberts let them go without telegraphing.

The correspondents at headquarters are, as they have been for 10 days, silent. Unofficial intelligence from Machadodorp via Lourenco Marques is to the effect that the British troops are near Middleburg. The Boer narrative of the fighting east of Pretoria posted on a bulletin-board outside of President Kruger's car at Machadodorp ran thus:

"The commandos east of Pretoria, in the direction of Bronkhorst Spruit, are compelled to retire after a fierce stand of more than two days in a way that won admiration of the acting commandant-general. The short-range rifle fire was very hot, and for part of the day, especially late in the afternoon, the enemy fought at a distance of 100 yards. Our loss cannot yet be given. The acting commandant-general only mentions Field Cornet John Van Buren killed. He was one of the pluckiest men in the field.

"Information is again to hand regarding the miserable condition of the enemy's troops that have penetrated to Johannesburg and Pretoria. They continually complain of the lack of food. Several British soldiers have died in the streets of Pretoria of exhaustion and starvation. Along the roads lie the corpses of horses and mules, while the living animals are so weak that they hardly can carry their loads."

Another bulletin at Machadodorp, according to a dispatch dated June 15, says:

"Fifteen officers and 100 British soldier prisoners have arrived at Standerton, Free State, bound for Nooit Gedacht. Thirty burghers were killed and wounded during the last few days' fighting near Pretoria."

Mr. Steyn, in consequence of Lord Roberts' annexation of the Free State by proclamation, has issued a counter proclamation declaring that the Free State still exists, is independent, and does not acknowledge the authority of Great Britain.

The British prisoners at Nooit Gedacht have been having exciting games of football in order to keep themselves warm. They are, according to a dispatch from Lourenco Marques, without shelter or medical comforts, and are confined between two mountains, where the sun does not shine until 8:20 A. M.

Delagoa Bay merchants are rushing goods toward Machadodorp, the Boer expectation being that the use of the railway will be soon lost, and that the preparations for a final stand in the Lydenburg district must be promptly completed.

MAY GET ROOSEVELT.

(Continued from First Page.)

Nebraska and other quarters with expressions of earnest appreciation, but has said that he does not wish to be regarded as an active candidate.

The California headquarters at the Colonnade are quite unique, showing less of bunting than of huge boxes, baskets and crates of many varieties of fruit which that state produces. Visitors are made welcome and the headquarters became a rendezvous for large crowds. The delegation held several meetings during the day, feeling its way on the Vice-Presidential question. Although no formal action was taken at the early meetings members of the delegation said it was unlikely that Irving M. Scott or any other Pacific Coast candidate would be pressed for the Vice-Presidency.

Around the Oregon and Washington headquarters it is said they both stand for Bartlett Tripp until a nomination is made. His name will be presented by General J. M. Ashton, of Washington, and the seconding speech will be made by Wallace McCamant of Oregon. Besides the 16 votes of these two states there are claimed for him Utah, six; North Dakota, six; South Dakota, eight, and Alaska, four.

The Hawaiians are unpledged as to the Vice-Presidency. When asked whom they favored for second place, Colonel Parker said that the delegation would vote for Irving Scott, of California, if his name was presented. Otherwise they had reached no decision.

The California delegation held another meeting at 5 o'clock. It was definitely decided not to urge the name of Governor Gage or Irving M. Scott for second place, and while no formal vote was taken, a general understanding was reached that the 18 votes of California would be cast for Roosevelt if he would permit his name to be used.

Midnight Rumors.

Toward midnight there was a rumor that Senator Platt had stated that the New York delegation would, at its meeting tomorrow night, indorse Governor Roosevelt for Vice-President. The rumor was brought to the attention of Governor Roosevelt, and, at the moment it was told him, State Chairman Odell entered the room.

"Mr. Odell," asked the Governor, "is there any truth in that statement?"

"Not that I know of," said Mr. Odell.

"Mr. Platt made the statement in the presence of several newspaper men," said one of the party.

"I understand," said Mr. Odell, "that New York's delegation will not have a candidate for Vice-President. I do not think there has been any change on the part of the delegation."

Just before he retired for the night Governor Roosevelt said that he was sanguine that he could overcome the sentiment in his favor and convince the delegates that it was for President McKinley's best interests to have him stay in New York as a candidate for Governor.

Dolliver People Confident.

The Dolliver people at midnight were unshaken in their confidence that their man had an excellent chance for the Vice-Presidency, even when the Roosevelt boom is taken into consideration. They base their hopes entirely upon the assumption that Governor Roosevelt will, in the end, decline to accept the nomination or to have it forced upon him. This being the case, they say Dolliver has the best chance of any man in the field, and has every chance of being nominated. Lafe Young and Director of the Mint Roberts, who have the Dolliver boom in charge, united in giving the following interview late tonight:

"We have every reason to believe that Governor Roosevelt will be able to stand off the pressure that is now being placed upon him, and that he will eventually make it plain to the convention that he cannot accept the nomination. This being the case, we are certain that there is at present no man in the field who will be able to poll more votes than Mr. Dolliver. We have the strongest assurances from two men who are among the strongest personal friends that Governor Roosevelt has in the world, that he has not changed his mind in the slightest particular. He does not want the nomination, and will, to the end, fight against having it forced upon him. We know positively that these men and others have advised Governor Roosevelt to stand firmly by the position he has taken, and not to recede from it on any account. They have advised him to let Powell Clayton go ahead and nominate him; to let Senator Wolcott go ahead and second the nomination, and then before a vote can be taken, to rise in the convention and demand to be heard as a question of personal privilege. He will then, if he follows the advice of his friends, assert that he has the right to refuse the nomination if he so desires, and will ask that the convention not to persist in forcing it down his throat. We do not think that the convention will insist upon his being a candidate if he makes this appeal to the delegates.

"We expect to poll our full vote for Dolliver when the roll is called, and we are confident that, in the end, it will be found that our man will be the running mate of McKinley."

McKinley and Roosevelt Buttons.

A significant occurrence of the evening was the appearance on the lapels of the coats of members of the New York state delegation of buttons bearing the pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt. It was looked upon by the delegates from other states as a tacit acknowledgment that, while New York was not forcing the Vice-Presidency upon Roosevelt, the delegates were willing that the other states should do so.

NO DECISION REACHED.

Many Leaders Do Not Like Late Pushing of Roosevelt.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A party of distinguished Republican leaders dined with Clement Griscom tonight at his country place near the city. The party included Senators Hanna, Allison, Lodge, Fairbanks, Depew and Kean; Secretary Root, Postmaster-General Smith, Congressman Grosvenor, Wayne MacVeagh, A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Professor Butler, of Columbia University, and others. The dinner was given especially for the purpose of permitting an exchange of views on the platform to be adopted by the National convention, but it is understood that the day's developments in the interest of Governor Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidency turned the conversation largely in the direction of that subject.

The party broke up without any absolute decision as to what would be done, the general conclusion being to await developments. Considerable feeling was manifested over the manner in which Governor Roosevelt's candidacy was being forced, after prominent men had been induced to enter the race with the distinct understanding that he would, under no circumstances, allow the use of his name. The managers have all along announced that if New York presented an acceptable candidate they would acquiesce, but his eleventh hour candidacy naturally leaves a good many sore spots. Whether it will eventuate in a contest the events of tomorrow will disclose.

Web Davis With Boer Plank.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Webster Davis, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who resigned his position after his return from a trip to the Transvaal in order that he might better express his sympathy for the Boers, passed through Chicago today on his way to the Philadelphia convention. In his pocket he carried several pages of Boer sympathy resolutions, which he will endeavor to have adopted by the convention.

"I shall go before the committee on resolutions," said Mr. Davis, "and shall endeavor to secure the adoption of my resolutions in the committee. If I am not successful there, I will avail myself of a proxy of one of the delegates and go on the floor of the convention and make a fight. I am determined to place the convention on record, even if it requires the hardest kind of a fight."

Secretary Long Not Informed.

BOSTON, June 17.—Secretary Long, who arrived at his home in Hingham, said to a Journal reporter today:

"I know no more of the Vice-Presidency than you, and I presume you know only what you have read in the newspapers. I have ever maintained that an office should not be sought. I have not done a thing to further my candidacy in any way. I have never mentioned the subject to a person, unless it were broached to me, and I have not yet become an aggressive candidate."

TRAIN IN A HAILSTORM.

All Windows on One Side Broken and Much Damage Done.

KANSAS CITY, June 17.—The Burlington passenger train from Denver reached the Union depot late last night in a sadly wrecked condition, having passed through one of the severest hail and wind storms which railroad men say they ever encountered. The train ran into the storm between Falls City and Rulo, Neb., 40 miles west of St. Joseph, Mo. The railroad men say that at times it seemed as if the cars would be lifted from the tracks.

The storm struck the train in an open piece of country, and the engineer threw open the throttle in the hope of running away from it. The train was filled with people, and in the cars there was great excitement. With all the wind and rain came hail. Hail stones fell as large as baseballs. Every window in the north side of the sleeper, three coaches and one mail-car was smashed. Glass flew all over the cars, and many of the passengers were cut by flying fragments. Water poured in through the windows, and fairly flooded the cars. The mail clerks in the mail-car climbed up near the roof of the car to keep dry. Much of the mail matter was damaged by water. The damage done the cars and sleeper will amount to about $500. Every window in the engine cab was smashed by the hail.

Had to Abandon Homes.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 17.—Journal specials from towns in Southwest Nebraska tell of violent rain and wind storms with some hail last night and today. At Syracuse, 5½ inches of rain has fallen in the past 24 hours. Damage to crops is heavy. The Little Nehama Valley is one vast lake, and many families have been compelled to abandon their homes. Freight trains on the Burlington have been abandoned. Weeping Water Creek, at Weeping Water, Cass County, is the highest known for 10 years, and Missouri Pacific trains are delayed.

DECISIONS OF LAND CONTESTS

Cases in Lakeview, Oregon City and Spokane Districts.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Secretary of the Interior has denied the motion for review in the land contest case of William Parks against the California & Oregon Land Company, involving a quarter section in the Lakeview land district, Oregon. Parks applied for a rehearing, claiming that his homestead entry had been erroneously cancelled for conflict with the grant to the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road Company, of which the California & Oregon Land Company is the successor.

In the case of the Oregon & California Railroad Company against William N. Miller, involving a quarter section in the Oregon City land district, the Secretary has cancelled Miller's entry to one-half of the disputed tract, and allowed his entry of the remaining section to remain intact. The two tracts had been previously taken up by Franklin T. McClintock and Peter Bellique, respectively, and Bellique's entry was found to be unwarranted.

The Land Office decision in the case of the Oregon & California Railroad Company against Garlen C. Miller, involving a small tract in the Oregon City land district, has been reversed, whereby Miller loses title to the same. The Secretary holds that the facts do not justify the allowance of his entry, title justly belonging to the railroad company.

The Secretary has dismissed the contest in the case of Redman Jones against Sephainas Erickson, involving a quarter section in the Spokane land district, Washington, Erickson's title remaining undisturbed.

THE MOVEMENT OF SPECIE

WE EXPORT MERELY AS A MATTER OF ACCOMMODATION.

Balance of Trade Heavily in Our Favor and Is Yet Unpaid—New York Banks Easy.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Discussing the weekly bank statement, the Financier says:

Despite the export of $3,500,000 in gold to Europe last week, the associated banks of New York, according to the statement issued June 16, have lost only $362,300 as the result of the six days' operations. This is much less than the actual calculations covering specific movements called for, and the discrepancy will probably figure in next week's statement.

The banks, to offset the loss of gold through exports, gained heavily from the interior. Loans are still expanding, the increase last week amounting to $3,248,300, which brings the total to about $800,000,000. This makes a new record in the history of New York banking. The rising loan total is more or less a mystery, but a more active query for paper is noted, and conservative houses are probably securing themselves in advance against any contingency that may be met with during the Presidential campaign.

Out-of-town banks have been free buyers of commercial paper in this market for some days past, and are seemingly content to accept prevailing low rates. It is reported that a loan of $5,000,000 was negotiated with New York banks for syndicate purposes last week, too late to figure in the current statement. The gold export movement, in view of present easier conditions abroad, is not regarded as being of consequence at present.

The fiscal trade year ending with June will show a trade balance due the United States of at least $550,000,000. The balance has not only remained unpaid, as revealed by the gold movement, but has been added to by an excess of specie exports over imports. In the last three years the gold received in excess over exports has been only a small fraction of the total balances, owing to trade purchases by Europe and the world. The present gold movement has been well characterized as one of courtesy rather than one rendered imperative by financial conditions in America.

Treasury Issue and Redemption.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The condition of the Treasury divisions of issue and redemption at the beginning of business on Saturday was as follows:

Reserve fund, gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
Trust fund, division of redemption—	
Gold coin	229,236,179
Silver dollars	416,152,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,440,577
Silver bullion of 1890	70,618,423
United States notes	4,050,000
Total	$723,101,179
Division of issues—	
Gold certificates outstanding	$229,236,179
Silver certificates outstanding	416,152,000
Treasury notes outstanding	77,663,000
Currency certificates outstanding	4,050,000
Total	$727,101,179
General fund—	
Gold coin and bullion	$ 47,394,600
Gold certificates	29,351,348
Silver coin and bullion	6,353,180
Silver certificates	7,698,465
United States notes	22,596,651
Other assets	14,504,565
Total in Treasury	$122,208,822
Deposits in National banks	108,176,217
Total	$230,385,099
Current liabilities	81,308,885
Available cash balance	$149,777,205

London Stock Market.

LONDON, June 17.—The event of last week in the money market was the successful flotation of the London County loans, £5,000,000 3 per cents, at 97½, which was almost five times covered. In other directions, however, there were no new developments. The lack of energy and incentive is attributed to the troubles in China. Americans were distinctly weak from Wednesday, closing yesterday lower all along the line. Northern Pacific shares fell 3 points, Baltimore & Ohio 2¼, Union Pacific 1⅜, Erie preferred 1, Norfolk & Western 1, Atchison preferred ¾, New York, Ontario & Western ¾, and Wabash ¾. Money was in fair supply; until Monday, 1¼@1½ per cent; for a week, 1¾; on three months' bills, 2¾@2⅞.

Germany's Heavy Demand.

BERLIN, June 17.—Money rates rose gradually last week, the rise being explained by the accumulation to meet June dividends in the payments. The demand for money remains heavy. After the protracted decline in iron and coal shares, the early part of last week brought a gradual recovery, which continued until Friday, when the publication of the Ironmonger's American report caused a heavy fall in shares. The market closed weak, confidence being badly shaken.

The New Two Per Cent Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cents is $299,589,350, of which $76,659,000 was received from individuals and institutions other than National banks. The amount of old 2 per cent bonds redeemed to date under the Secretary's recent call is $1,932,250.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED.

Damage Nearly $125,000, Mostly Covered by Insurance.

KANSAS CITY, June 17.—The big Union grain elevator, located on the West River bottoms, but a few blocks from the union depot, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, causing a damage of over $100,000. The building was valued at $70,000, and it contained $30,000 worth of wheat, all of which was destroyed. J. K. Davidson, principal owner of the property, states that the loss is covered by insurance. The C. A. Brockett Cement Company, whose warehouses adjoined the elevator, sustained a damage of $15,000. Several freight cars also burned.

Des Moines Auditorium Burned.

DES MOINES, June 17.—The Des Moines Auditorium, used for a convention hall, which was constructed a year ago at a cost of $50,000, was destroyed by fire today. It was insured for $25,000. It was occupied by the Commercial Exchange and the T. W. P. Chase Amusement Company, the latter holding a lease and conducting a vaudeville show. All the seats, effects and scenery were burned, making a total loss, as now estimated, of $40,000, with $27,000 insurance.

The Colombian Rebellion.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 17. — The Royal Mail steamer Don, Captain Davis, which arrived here today from Colon, brings news of an important battle fought on Friday last about 10 miles outside of Panama. According to this information the insurgent forces were victorious and some 200 of the Government troops were killed. It is inferred that Panama may already be in possession of the rebels. The latter are strongly entrenched at San Joaquin, near Santa Marta, and all the Government troops at Baranquilla had been dispatched to Santa Marta, when the Don left Colon.

The News From Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, June 17.—The Peruvian Minister of Public Works, Dr. Carlo Basadrey Ferrero, held an important meeting yesterday of the concessionaires of rubber lands in Peru, with a view to reaching uniformity of system in mensuration and delimitation.

The press continues to urge the appointment of a Minister to the United States as high political status, the names most frequently mentioned being those of Dr. Canadamo, Former President Pirola and Vice-President Billinghurst.

HELP FROM MANILA.

(Continued from First Page.)

the China Merchants' Association that are carrying munitions of war.

A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated Saturday, says:

"The air is full of sinister rumors with regard to the progress of affairs in the capital, but it is extremely difficult to obtain confirmation of any of the stories afloat. The position of the foreign envoys is believed to be desperate. The authorities here are understood to have received information that one of the foreign Ministers and a Legation secretary have been murdered. In the midst of these rumors an extraordinary amount of excitement has been caused by the sudden dispatch under sealed orders of H. M. S. Undaunted without awaiting her full supply of stores. The Rosario is also under orders to prepare for an immediate start."

Summary of Situation.

The following summary of the situation was telegraphed to the Daily News from Shanghai last evening:

"The situation is critical and with no parallel since the Indian mutiny. At the Yang Tse ports there has been no outbreak; but placards have been posted in Kin Kiang, Ugas Skin and Wu Hu, calling on the people to 'kill and burn.' A body of rioters, 5000 strong, are at Kwei Sien, in the prefecture of Canton, and troops have gone to suppress them.

"The powers, unprepared, are helpless to prevent disaster, but, barring trifling local friction, they are working amicably."

The Pekin correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch dated June 14, via Tien Tsin June 15, says:

"A serious anti-foreign outbreak took place last night, when the finest buildings in the eastern part of the city were burned and hundreds of native Christians and servants employed by foreigners were massacred within two miles of the Imperial palace. It was an anxious night for all foreigners who were collected under the protection of the foreign guards. The Boxers burned the Roman Catholic East Cathedral, the large buildings of the London Mission and the American Board of Missions, and also the buildings in the eastern part of the city occupied by the foreign employes of the maritime customs.

"If the troops to reinforce the foreign guards fail to arrive today, further riots are expected. It is believed that no European has been injured."

"Telegraphic communication with the North," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, under Sunday's date, "ceased early this morning. The last message from Tien Tsin reported that fighting had begun, but gave no details. Messages for the North are now forwarded by steamer from Che Foo.

"The Boxer movement is gaining strength after the immunity with which the recent outrages have been committed, and it is likely to spread rapidly. Telegrams received here yesterday by the Consuls from the fleet at Taku describe the position of the force under Admiral Seymour close to Pekin as serious, since it is confronted by General Tung Fuh Siang's troops, with large bunches of Boxers in the rear. Water is scarce, and the commissariat defective."

More Serious Than Ever.

The morning papers generally consider the situation in China as more serious than ever; but they have so thoroughly exhausted the superlatives that there is not much left to be said. They advise that some of the rumors be received with caution. The Times says:

"The anxiety with which further news is awaited is heightened by the painful fact that the perils of the situation in Pekin are shared by a number of European ladies and children, including Lady MacDonald and her little daughters. Some days will probably elapse before definite information reaches us as to events in Pekin or as to the progress of the relief expedition struggling toward the city."

The Yokohama correspondent of the Times says:

"Japan is sending 2000 troops to China. At an audience granted to the Japanese representatives at Seoul, the Corean Emperor expressed regret for the torture and execution of the two refugees which, he said, occurred without the imperial knowledge. His Majesty promises that the judicial officials involved should be punished. The incident is thus closed."

French Reports and Preparations.

PARIS, June 17.—A telegram received today from the French Consul at Hong Kong does not mention the reported murder of the German Minister at Pekin or the reported destruction of the legations there. The French Consul at Tien Tsin telegraphs that the European detachments sent to Pekin are advancing very slowly. In the recent rioting in Pekin the Consul reports the Boxers burned the Protestant Episcopal establishments in the Chinese town. All is quiet in the French concession.

French troops with artillery are being sent from Tonquin to Tien Tsin, where they will arrive June 25. Others dispatched from France will arrive July 3. The Minister of Marine has ordered a division of cruisers got ready for sea to reinforce the French squadron in Chinese waters. Transport is also being prepared to take military reinforcements.

Operations on West Coast.

LONDON, June 18.—The Daily Express has received the following dispatch, dated Friday, from Prashu:

"No additional news is to hand from Kumassie. The insurrectionists are delaying the advance of the relief column, which is likely to see some tough work. Fourteen wounded officers and 130 wounded men are expected here from the front.

"There is a general rush of natives toward the coast from Obuassi and the mines north of the Prah River."

A Work of Art.

Chicago News.

The power plant of the Paris exposition has a chimney 289 feet high. Twenty-six feet is below the surface of the ground and 263 feet is above the ground. The foundation rests upon an oak piling capped with a concrete block 59 feet in diameter and five feet thick. Upon this is built a truncated cone of masonry 54 feet in diameter at the base and 42 feet in diameter at the top and 18 feet six inches high. Into the hollow space in its interior open the tunnels conveying the smoke and gases from the various boiler plants. Above the ground line the chimney consists of a pedestal 62½ feet high, a shaft 177 feet high and a capital 33 feet high.

The chimney is built of white brick, ornamented with bands, lozenges, crosses, etc., in red, black and enameled brick. On the whole, the smokestack is most excellent from an architectural point of view.

Colored Napoleons.

London Daily Mail.

According to the cartoonists, the shade of Napoleon is greatly perturbed by the approaching visit of Cronje to St. Helena.

For six wearisome years Napoleon endured the splendid loneliness of exile, and died literally of "rust" on the island of St. Helena. Seventy-two years later it was found advisable to deport from Zululand three Princes, or more strictly speaking, Kinglets, whose presence in their native land for the time being was a source of some danger.

These were the son (Dinizulu), the brother (Ndabuko) and the half brother (Tshingana) of King Cetewayo. The three were landed on the island in 1888.

Cetewayo had persuaded Paul Mtimkulu, a Chatechist, to leave Cape Town and settle in Zululand in order to teach the people. "Dr. Paul," as he was generally called, went to St. Helena with the Princes and married a St. Helena maid.

Miss Colenso, the daughter of the famous bishop, pleaded the cause of the exiles with so much zeal that they were eventually released, after they had spent about seven years on the isle which Great Britain exclusively maintains for the secure lodgment of vanquished foes.

Women from their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The Indian name of the Charles River, at Boston, was Mis-sha-um, which meant "great highway."

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

We are Anxious

That You See

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Beautiful Premiums

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Come Just to Look.

Great Eastern Importing Tea Co.

223 First Street, Portland.

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A Sour Stomach,

a headache, a restless night, flatulency, dizziness, oppression; all these are signs of weakened nerves; nerves that need looking after before they break down altogether. The quickest and surest way to strengthen the nerves is with

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Sold at all drug stores on positive guarantee.

"I had dizzy spells, bloating, sour stomach, headache, floating specks before my eyes and was so nervous I could not sleep. Seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine cured me."

MRS. HARVEY REYNARD, Hector, Ind.

Write for free advice and booklet to

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Indiana.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Tried Friends Best.

For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

A BALD NEWSPAPER MAN.

Getting a New Crop of Hair, and Has No More Dandruff.

Everybody in the Northwest knows Colonel Daniel Searles, the veteran journalist and publicist of Butte. January 10, 1900, the Colonel writes: "I used a couple of bottles of Newbro's Herpicide with marvelous results. The dandruff disappeared; a new crop of hair has taken root, and the bald spot is rapidly being covered." Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ that digs up the scalp in scales as it burrows its way to the root of the hair, where it destroys the vitality of the hair, causing the hair to fall out. Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.