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GARDEN HOSE	Gold Seal	Indian	Anvil
	Bald	Elk	Obelisk
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MANUFACTURED BY
Goodyear Rubber Company
R. H. PEASE, President and Manager.
NOS. 73 AND 75 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OREGON

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
Photographic Goods
In the City—at Retail and Wholesale.
Newest, Best and Up-to-Date Goods Only.
Agents for Volksteiger Collinear Lenses.
BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., 144-148 Fourth St., Near Morrison

HOTEL PERKINS
Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON
EUROPEAN PLAN
First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.
Rooms—Single 75c to \$1.50 per day
Rooms—Double \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day
Rooms—Family \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day

SHAW'S PURE MALT
The Condensed Strength and Nutrient of
BARLEY AND RYE
Blumauer & Hoch, 110 Fourth Street
Sole Distributors for Oregon

St. Charles Hotel
CO. INCORPORATED.
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON
American and European Plan.
American plan..... \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
European plan..... \$1.00, 75c, \$1.00

SUMMERS & PRAEL CO.
IMPORTERS
WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS IN
China, Crockery, Glassware
LAMP GOODS AND CUTLERY
Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Supplies a specialty.
207 WASHINGTON STREET

Our Midsummer Display of Fine Vehicles
Has never been equaled on the Coast. Everything on wheels for city and country driving, and our prices are just right. See our new line of Bike Wagons and Wholebone Pneumatic Runabouts. Visitors welcome. Our doors are always open.

STUDEBAKER
Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Robes and Whips.
320-338 E. Morrison St.

TO INVESTORS AND LUMBERMEN
We have until the 30th inst. to sell 5000 acres of sugar pine timber land on the McCleod River, Siskiyou County, California, and a standard gauge railroad extending from the Southern Pacific Railroad at Castle Crags two miles up Soda Creek to a mill site, pond and 500-foot water head.
After the 30th inst. (if we fail to sell) the whole thing falls into the hands of the McCleod River Lumber & Railroad Company, the manager of which states he will clear, with the mill, railroad, store, box factory, etc., 1500,000 this year cutting timber adjacent to the land we offer. As this land would run his mill three years or more, its value is apparent.

Tatum & Bowen, 29 to 35 First Street, Portland, Or.

Fairly Dumfounded Your Friends.
If you use a Pianola you will fairly dumfound your friends with your brilliant piano-playing. You avoid the long drudgery of hand practice, and become a fine musician at once. It will interest you to look at the Pianola and the Aeolian. Come in and hear them. We are agents also for the highest grade pianos in the world, the Steinway and the A. B. Chase (celebrated for its sweet tone and easy action).

M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company
355-355 Washington Street, opp. Cordway.

NEW BOER CAPITAL.
Transvaal Government Removed to Bethelshem.
LONDON, July 7.—General Paget is moving toward the heart of the country held by Dewet. Lord Roberts telegraphed to the War Office under date of Pretoria, July 6, 2:35 P. M., as follows:
"Paget engaged the enemy on July 3 successfully at Fentersfontein. He drove them out of a very strong position across the Breitenfontein, where he bivouacked for the night. He followed up the enemy on the afternoon of July 4. He reports that all Transvaal officials, except the Treasurer-General, who has gone to Vrede, are at Bethelshem, which has been proclaimed the capital. Steyn himself is reported to have taken flight to the mountains. Buller reports the line to Heidelberg restored, thus completing every communication between Pretoria and Natal. Bloemfontein reported on Friday that the Boers are showing increased activity."

Boer Delegates in Paris.
PARIS, July 6.—The Boer delegates, Messrs. Wessels, Fischer and Wolmarans, arrived in Paris this evening.

Both Killed in a Duel.
TUCSON, Ariz., July 6.—Antonio Boso and Jose Vasquez, two prominent Mexican men, quarreled over a cattle brand in San Pedro Valley, and both men were killed in a fight with guns. A feud between cowboys employed by the two men killed, has arisen and serious trouble is feared.

STANDARD OIL FIRE.
NEW YORK, July 6.—The fire at the Standard Oil Company's works was practically under control at 6 o'clock tonight, and will probably burn itself out by tomorrow morning. The official estimate of the damage is \$2,400,000. The company insists its own property, a fund being set aside for that purpose.
About 2:15 this morning another tank exploded with a loud report, and the naptha which it contained spread in all directions. None of the injured were hurt. The Standard Oil Company brought recruits from various points to add to the fire brigade.

No Grounds for Hope.
BREMEN, July 7.—The firm of Melchers & Co. of Shanghai, telegraphed, under date of July 6:
"We have reason to believe that all the foreigners in Pekin have perished. The rebellion is spreading in North China. The foreigners at Tien Tsin must quit the city, as fresh Chinese attacks are expected. The disturbances are increasing in Shan Tung. We see at present no occasion for apprehensions in the Yangtze territory or at Shanghai, as the Viceroy of Wu Chang and Nankin do not recognize the present source of power at Pekin."

THE TICKET BILLED

Democrats Nominate Stevenson for Vice-President.

D. B. HILL DECLINED THE HONOR

Result Reached on the First Ballot After a Wild Scramble to the Winning Candidate.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The Democratic National ticket was completed today by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. It was not expected by any student of the demonstration of approval as had marked the proceedings at previous stages, although the result followed a splintered and at times highly dramatic contest between the advocates of Stevenson, Towne, Hill and the lesser candidates.

The distinct triumph of the day in the way of popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill, and its spontaneous wild enthusiasm was one of the most notable features the convention has produced. It was accompanied, too, by a remarkable scene when Hill earnestly protested his friends against being placed in nomination and then finding his protest in vain, strode to the platform and in tones which left no doubt of their sincerity earnestly besought the convention not to nominate him.

The proceedings today moved with greater briskness than on the two preceding days, for there were none of the tedious waits over platform and committee. The aspect of the vast auditorium was truly Democratic when the session began. Anticipating the close of the convention, the general public was admitted freely, and as a result, great crowds emptied into the body of the hall, not only filling every available seat in the area and aisles, but also overflowing into the arena reserved for delegates, while some more adventurous individuals scaled the iron girders and looked down from a dizzy height on 30,000 people packed below. The crowd practically took possession of the proceedings, and at times the chairman and his associates were so powerless to proceed that they gave up to the multitude until the various demonstrations spent themselves.

On the call for nominations, Alabama yielded to Minnesota, and the latter state presented its young champion of Silver-Republicanism and Democracy—Charles A. Towne. The mention of his name was a signal for a fluttering demonstration in his honor and men and women joined in the outburst. Far off in a corner of the Auditorium a young woman could be seen frantically waving in one hand a lithograph of the Minnesota and in the other the Stars and Stripes. On the floor the Nebraska, Minnesota and one or two other delegations joined in the demonstration, but it was noticeable that it did not evoke any widespread enthusiasm among the delegates.

Gradually other delegations began to rise, some of the New Yorkers getting to their feet, and for a moment it looked as though the convention would be carried off its feet. But against this was heard a counter storm of protestation and discordant noises. For 15 minutes the demonstration for Towne lasted with varying degrees of intensity.

Senator Hill Declined.
Meantime attention was being directed to an excited group in front of the New York section, and it was not long before a struggling throng of delegates, they pressed forward from all quarters of the hall urging him to permit his name to be placed before the convention. The men of the New York delegation, and the demands upon him came from all sides. He sat in the front row of delegates with ex-Senator Murphy on his right and Judge Van Wyck on his immediate left. A second seat away was Mr. Croker. Hill protested vociferously. Judge Van Wyck said he could not refuse. Murphy and Croker pleaded with him to obey the will of the convention and accept the nomination. The New York delegation, they urged, was pushing through the densely packed aisles up to the platform. There was a rush throughout the hall to hear what word New York had to offer.

"In behalf of the Democracy of New York," shouted Grady, "I present as a candidate for Vice-President the name of David Bennett Hill."
The offer was electrical and a tidal wave of enthusiasm swept over the convention. Delegates stood on their chairs and waved frantically, not in a few scattered groups, but in solid phalanxes. Flags and standards were again mingled in triumphant procession, while a roar as from Niagara rolled through the great structure. Grady stood there proudly waiting for the storm to subside. But as the audience observed a strange pantomime. They saw Hill leave the New York delegation and push through the throng up to the platform. They could see him appeal to Grady to withdraw, while Grady's answer was apparent from the shake of his head and his advance to the front of the platform to continue his nominating speech.

When the demonstration had subsided, Grady completed his remarks, placing Hill before the convention. Before he stepped from the platform the man who had just been placed in nomination took his place. The Senator looked out sternly, even savagely, on the shouting thousands. When he could be heard, he made no acknowledgment of the honor done him. "But I cannot, I must not be the nominee of this convention," he declared with explosive emphasis. He was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic shouts of approval, but when he left the platform the delegates were firmly convinced from his words and manner that he was sincerely desirous of having his name withheld. It is probable this alone prevented a nomination by acclamation then and there, for the tempestuous spirit manifested showed that the convention was on the point of being carried off its feet.

Tide Turned to Stevenson.
It was soon apparent that, with Hill out, Stevenson was the only man left. State after state seconded his nomination, Georgia, Indiana, Virginia, Iowa, Kentucky and Illinois. Some of the devoted friends of Hill still maintained their allegiance to him, and the delegates of New Jersey, Louisiana and some others seconded his nomination. Maryland bringing forward Governor John Walter Smith; Washington naming James Hamilton; Lewis, North Carolina nominating Colonel Julian Carr, and Ohio presenting the name of A. W. Patrick.

It was after 2 o'clock when the seconding speeches, many of them wearisome, were concluded and the balloting began. As the roll was about to be called, Mr. Lewis appeared on the platform and in a few well-chosen words withdrew from the contest.

The vote was followed with intense interest, for when Alabama announced three for Stevenson and 19 for Hill, it looked as though a close and exciting contest was to occur. It was soon evident that Stevenson had a strong lead. At the close of the call he had 324 votes, while, however, was not enough to nominate, the requisite number being 334. Hill had 20 votes. Towne 204, but before the announcement of the result a strong-juggled delegate from Tennessee stood on his chair and announced: "Tennessee changes her 24 votes from Hill to Stevenson."

That started the tide irresistibly toward Stevenson. From every quarter of the hall came demands for recognition. Alabama changed to Stevenson; California did the same. North Carolina changed from Carr to Stevenson. Even New York finally and reluctantly announced its change from Hill to Stevenson. That ended it. Stevenson's nomination was assured, although for some time longer the various states continued to record their changes from Towne and other candidates. In the end the nomination was made unanimous. Its announcement was cheered with enthusiastic approval, again state standards and banners were borne about the building in tribute to the party nominee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION
Nomination of Stevenson and Adjournment.
CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The final day of the Democratic National Convention broke clear and hot. The sun blazed pitilessly down through the same brilliant sky that has greeted every day since the convention opened. The sunless blue gave no promise of relief from the intense heat. But the grateful wind which has saved the week from being intolerable did not forsake the sweating crowds that were gathered about the southwest end of the hall, fanned the bunting and flags, and fanned the vast crowds.

An hour before the convention hall was opened, dense crowds were packed around the various entrances and hundreds more were coming on either thoroughfare that afforded access to the building. About 30 minutes after the doors were opened the galleries were all occupied and still the crowds around the entrance and in the streets had suffered no diminution.

Yesterday the hall was so densely packed that it was at times impossible to move around upon the floor. One-fourth of the delegates were unable to get to the platform, and the delegates could hear nothing uttered from the platform. The aisles were choked up to a degree that was dangerous and passage through them was at all times difficult. Another feature of the day was the impossibility of the police and sergeant-at-arms started in with great vigor to prevent anything like a repetition of the disturbances of yesterday's second session, and for a considerable time met with success, but they were gradually overwhelmed and made comparatively helpless by the heavy crowds that were heaped up by the gatekeepers. The crowd was not so terrific as that of last night—the great features, the reading of the platform and the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, being over.

Public was the first Vice-Presidential candidate to appear in the hall, and his appearance was greeted with a shout of interest. He came down the aisle from the delegates' door, coat thrown open, hat jammed hard down on the back of his head, his tall form towering over the smaller delegates, and he was carelessly thrown, and into whose ear he talked with great energy.

At 11:55 A. M. Chairman Richardson advanced to the front of the platform, a great bouquet of sweet peas in hand, and with a sweep of the gravel cut off the aisle, he came down the aisle toward the delegates' door, coat thrown open, hat jammed hard down on the back of his head, his tall form towering over the smaller delegates, and he was carelessly thrown, and into whose ear he talked with great energy.

Stevenson Is Satisfied.
But He Thinks Towne Would Have Done Better in Some States.
LINCOLN, Neb., July 6.—Mr. Bryan reiterated today that he was unable as yet to outline his programme for the coming campaign. He did not know when a conference with the National committee would be held in regard to the matter.

Mr. Bryan had a number of callers today, all coming to extend congratulations and express gratification over his nomination. There was more real interest locally in the outcome of the struggle for second place on the ticket than in Mr. Bryan's nomination. When the bulletin came announcing the selection of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mr. Bryan expressed his pleasure, and soon after dictated the following:

"Mr. Stevenson is an excellent man for the place. He supported the ticket in '92 and can defend the platform of 1892. Towne would have strengthened the ticket in the states where there is fusion between the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, but the support given Mr. Stevenson shows the convention that Mr. Stevenson is a more available man. The choice has fallen upon one who is in every respect worthy of the position."

Mr. Bryan then sent the following telegram:

"Lincoln, Neb., July 6.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.: Accept congratulations upon your nomination. It was a deserved recognition of party service."
W. J. BRYAN.

All through the day telegrams of congratulation poured in on the Presidential candidate. Among Mr. Bryan's early callers were H. B. Paul and J. S. Smith, of New Jersey, who came in from Kansas City this morning. They told Mr. Bryan that they were hopeful of carrying the state for him, and they believed New York without doubt would go Democratic.

NO HEART FOR ADLAI

Oregonians Would Have Preferred Another.

YIELDED TO EASTERN CONSERVATISM
Would Have Voted for Washington's Iridescent ex-Congressman—Regret at Hill's Refusal.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The Oregon delegation leaves for home fairly well satisfied at the result of the week's work, but disposed to regret that some more attractive personality than that of Stevenson had been nominated.

STEVENSON HEARD THE NEWS.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—The news of his nomination at Kansas City was given to Adlai E. Stevenson this afternoon at the Summer cottage of his son-in-law, Rev. M. D. Hardin, at Lake Umbagog.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS

MINNETONKA, by an Associated Press representative. Said Mr. Stevenson:
"This comes as a great surprise to me. I was not a candidate at any time, and never expected to be nominated. But, of course, I shall accept the call of my party. Endorse the platform? Of course I shall. How else could I accept? I believe the Democrats generally will support the ticket. I had expected to do some campaigning anyway, but now I shall do a great deal more."

How Sulzer Feels.
KANSAS CITY, July 6.—Congressman Sulzer, who up to the time that his own delegation took up a new man, had been an aggressive candidate, agreed with his friends that his name should not be presented to the convention. He said:
"I am entirely content over the action of the convention and have no regrets regarding myself. I never was a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination. Any man who has full self-complacency is glad to subordinate to party harmony and success."

Income-Tax Flank Omitted.
KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The income tax was left out of the platform as adopted by the convention, and the attention of the Democratic leaders was called to it early in the day. Senator Jones, chairman of the committee on resolutions, intended to make a motion to have the tax provision inserted. He did not make the motion, however, and it is not included in the platform. It was stated tonight that the reaffirmation of the principles of the Chicago platform included the income-tax provision.

THE ASHANTER WAR.

Governor Hodgson Sends Another Relief Column Inward.
LONDON, July 5.—The Colonial Office has received a dispatch from Governor Hodgson, of the Gold Coast Colony, saying that owing to the non-arrival of the relief column at Atekwala, June 28, and the reduction of the food supply he had decided to push through the rebels and had decided the enemy regarding the route followed. The column suffered great privations, but the loss was only six men killed and several wounded.

SIPIDO, WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Belgian Court Sends Him to a Reformatory.
BRUSSELS, July 6.—The Assize Court today returned a verdict of guilty of attempt to kill the Prince of Wales against Jean Baptiste Sipido, who fired at the Prince in this city, April 11. The court considered that Sipido acted without discrimination, and sentenced him to a reformatory until he shall have attained his majority. Meert, Penchoit and Meiers, the instigators of the attack upon the Prince, were acquitted on the ground that they considered the plot a joke.

Financial Situation in Germany.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Despite the nature of the press dispatches from Berlin, supplemented after the close of business in Wall street by the reported failure of Alexander, John & Co. of Hamburg, international houses in this city generally express the belief that the German situation had been magnified. Houses with extensive German connections said that the declines reported from Berlin were generally in stocks of a highly speculative character, while the recessions in Chinese funds were but natural.

It is pointed out by a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that the situation could not be acute, for the German money markets had declined sharply during the day. The market in Berlin declined 1/4 per cent, and at Frankfurt 1/2 per cent. Such a condition was not likely if a serious monetary disturbance was in progress.

President James Stillman, of the National City Bank, said that his advice was to the effect that the situation in Berlin had been greatly magnified.

A Thousand Tails for the Rescue of Any Foreigner in Pekin.

BERLIN, July 6.—Emperor William has telegraphed to the commander of the German squadron in Chinese waters, to the Governor-General of Shan Tung, to the Viceroy and to others, offering 1000 tails to any one accomplishing the deliverance of any foreigner of any nationality, whatever now shut up in Pekin who is in danger of the lack of sufficient supplies, and offering to pay the expenses of the publication of this offer in Pekin.

THE KAISER'S OFFER.

DETAILS OF FURTHER HORRORS.
Details of further horrors in Pekin are gathered by correspondents at Shanghai from Chinese sources, especially of the slaughter in the Chinese and Tartar city of thousands of native Christians, so that the capital reeks with carnage. The ruthless threat of the population of the Northern provinces; and wherever there are native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature. From these provinces nothing further comes regarding the negotiation forces, except a repetition that they are all dead. The correspondents aver that if the Chinese officials in Shanghai wished to throw light on the real state of affairs in the capital they could do so, and, therefore, the worst reports are accepted as true.

Prince Tuan's Coup.
Prince Tuan's coup d'etat is described by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail as a sequence to the grand council of Ministers at which Yung Lu advocated the suppression of the Boxers promptly. The Dowager Empress gave her whole support to Yung Lu, and a scene of disorder ensued. Prince Tuan passionately intervened, backed by Kam Yi. They rushed from the council, and their partisans raised the cry "Down with the foreigners." The effect was electrical. The eunuchs, palace officials of all sorts, and most of the population took up the cause of Prince Tuan, and his agents immediately put the Emperor and the Dowager Empress under restraint.

The Chinese correspondent of the Express telegraphed Thursday says there is no longer any doubt that disaster has overtaken the Russian force of 3000 that left Tien Tsin for Pekin June 11. The Russians in this city have little transport, and carried their own transport. As nothing has been heard from them for 24 days, it is assumed that they have been overwhelmed by the Boxers. Fighting a rearguard action, they have been slowly receding to the effect that all the country to the northeast of Pekin is covered with the corpses of men and horses of the Western garrisons. Fighting of a rearguard action, they have been slowly receding to the effect that all the country to the northeast of Pekin is covered with the corpses of men and horses of the Western garrisons.

Taku dispatches say an attack in great force is expected any moment. The Chinese commanders are awaiting the arrival of more guns and reinforcements before making an effort to retake the city.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 5, says the losses of the allies up to June 23 totaled 800.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PROCLAMATIONS.

According to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, in a dispatch dated Thursday, United States Consul McWade has great influence with Li Hung Chang, and has persuaded him to issue a proclamation prohibiting the distribution of arms to prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates. It orders them to detect, heed and otherwise severely punish Boxers. These officials, the proclamation says, will be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries and native Christians. The Governors of two Quongs join in the proclamation.

Another proclamation issued by Li Hung Chang directs that persons starting an uprising shall be at once beheaded, and that those spreading false rumors shall be severely punished. The latter phrase, in a Chinese sense, means slow strangulation by means of a wooden collar. Wholesale executions are expected to follow these proclamations.

Official dispatches from Port Arthur to the Russian Government, bearing date of July 2, show that the country to the northwest is in a state of disturbance and that bands are destroying property. Six pirate ships have been captured by Russian vessels at the Island of Ellilong. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has placed at the disposal of Emperor William its steamer Savonia, due at Hong Kong today (Saturday), for use as a hospital-ship for China. The Emperor has accepted the offer with warm expressions of thanks.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, says the position of the allies at Tien Tsin is becoming increasingly critical, owing to the lack of sufficient supplies, but only as a last resort will the town be evacuated in favor of concentration of the forces at Taku.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

GIVEN A FREE HAND

Japan Will Try to Suppress the Trouble in China.

SHE HAS THE CONSENT OF RUSSIA
Thirst for Blood Spreading in All the Northern Provinces—Prince Tuan's Coup d'Etat.

LONDON, July 7, 2:40 A. M.—The Russian Government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military force in China. The terms of this consent are summarized in the subjoined dispatch from St. Petersburg, under date of July 6:
"Under inquiry from the Japanese Cabinet regarding the dispatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Pekin, the Russian Government declared June 25 that it left the Japanese Government full liberty of action in this connection, as the Tokio Cabinet expressed its readiness to act in full agreement with the other powers. It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 30,000 more troops. Political considerations that were thought to have been influencing the opinion of the powers are thus laid aside for a moment, at least, by the governments supposed to have the clearest perspective respecting China's future. Japan's sending of troops can have little bearing on the face of the foreigners in Pekin.

Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister, who arrived in London Friday, said that the powers were not to be asked for the carrying of troops to China. His dictated statements contained these sentences:
"If all the conditions Japan has asked were conceded, I see no reason why Japan should not undertake the task of suppressing the trouble. The powers are all agreed in wishing to put down the rebellion, but the powers do not seem that they are agreed on the means."
From this authoritative utterance it is inferred that Japan demands conditions, and that the concert of the powers is a little languid.

Details of Further Horrors.
Details of further horrors in Pekin are gathered by correspondents at Shanghai from Chinese sources, especially of the slaughter in the Chinese and Tartar city of thousands of native Christians, so that the capital reeks with carnage. The ruthless threat of the population of the Northern provinces; and wherever there are native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature. From these provinces nothing further comes regarding the negotiation forces, except a repetition that they are all dead. The correspondents aver that if the Chinese officials in Shanghai wished to throw light on the real state of affairs in the capital they could do so, and, therefore, the worst reports are accepted as true.

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According to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, in a dispatch dated Thursday, United States Consul McWade has great influence with Li Hung Chang, and has persuaded him to issue a proclamation prohibiting the distribution of arms to prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates. It orders them to detect, heed and otherwise severely punish Boxers. These officials, the proclamation says, will be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries and native Christians. The Governors of two Quongs join in the proclamation.

Another proclamation issued by Li Hung Chang directs that persons starting an uprising shall be at once beheaded, and that those spreading false rumors shall be severely punished. The latter phrase, in a Chinese sense, means slow strangulation by means of a wooden collar. Wholesale executions are expected to follow these proclamations.

Official dispatches from Port Arthur to the Russian Government, bearing date of July 2, show that the country to the northwest is in a state of disturbance and that bands are destroying property. Six pirate ships have been captured by Russian vessels at the Island of Ellilong. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has placed at the disposal of Emperor William its steamer Savonia, due at Hong Kong today (Saturday), for use as a hospital-ship for China. The Emperor has accepted the offer with warm expressions of thanks.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, says the position of the allies at Tien Tsin is becoming increasingly critical, owing to the lack of sufficient supplies, but only as a last resort will the town be evacuated in favor of concentration of the forces at Taku.

THE KAISER'S OFFER.

BERLIN, July 6.—Emperor William has telegraphed to the commander of the German squadron in Chinese waters, to the Governor-General of Shan Tung, to the Viceroy and to others, offering 1000 tails to any one accomplishing the deliverance of any foreigner of any nationality, whatever now shut up in Pekin who is in danger of the lack of sufficient supplies, and offering to pay the expenses of the publication of this offer in Pekin.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)