Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XL.—NO. 12,348. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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CLOUD OVER PEKIN

Nothing to Confirm Recent Favorable Reports.

HARD FIGHTING AT TIEN TSIN

Allies Narrowly Escaped Total Defeat—Chinese Emperor Appeals to the Powers.

LONDON, July 11, 4:30 A. M.—No authentic news from Pekin is still the burden of the dispatches from the East and although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible until the Legations are permitted to communicate with their Governments. If, as alleged, the Boxer movement is losing ground in Pekin, it must have been supposed that the Boxers would have endeavored to send up reinforcements from Tien Tsin, but instead of that they are still in great force in the neighborhood of the latter place and are assisted by the Chinese imperial troops, with ample, efficient artillery.

According to a Che Foo dispatch, the fighting around Tien Tsin the 3rd and 4th, was the severest yet experienced. The British casualties were 30 or 40 wounded or killed. The Chinese had 35,000 men attacking simultaneously from the north, east and west, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 520 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. By the evening of the 4th, the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Providentially, when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

July 6, the rain having abated, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire upon Tien Tsin with two batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of H. M. S. Terrible's 4.7-inch guns, succeeded in silencing the artillery after eight hours' fighting.

At Shanghai it seems to be the general belief that the date of the dispatch of July 2, asserting that two Legations were still standing out, was an error, either accidental or intentional. The couriers must have left Pekin at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28, while the alleged massacres are said to have occurred June 30. Until this point can be cleared up the greatest anxiety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans.

Emperor Appeals to the Powers.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday (Tuesday) says:

"A message has arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2, by courier from Pekin, to the Viceroy of Nankin, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, English and Japanese Governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and solemnly affirms that the foreign Governments are mistaken in supposing that the Chinese Government is protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The Emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion and upholding the existing government.

"In a separate dispatch to the Japanese Government, Kwang Hsu expresses deep regret for the murder of Legation Chancellor Sugyyma. These dispatches are taken to indicate that the Emperor is in seclusion and is ignorant of the seriousness of recent events."

The Che Foo correspondent of the Express, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Japanese force is equipped with 36 heavy mortars and 120 field guns and has pontoon and balloon sections. It is expected either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The plan of campaign contemplates operations extending two or three years. A further force of 13,000 men will be landed at Taku a week hence, and 10,000 additional soon afterward. Before the rainy season is well advanced, Japan expects to have 63,000 troops in China. These formidable preparations are viewed with great distrust by Germany, Russia and France."

Tuan Proclaims Himself Emperor.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Express, it is war to the knife between the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan. In a recent edict the latter boldly discards his mask and signs himself as Emperor. He warmly commends the prowess of "his faithful Boxers," and in flowery language appeals to their cupidity and fanaticism. In the same decree Prince Tuan appoints Prince Tsuan, the "iron-capped" Prince Tsaishan, his imperial clansman, and Kan Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer Army.

Three hundred European refugees from Tien Tsin have arrived at Shanghai in a state of destitution, after terrible suffering.

The Chinese version of the original outbreak, as published in Shanghai, is that Baron von Ketteler was hated by the Pekinese, who, taking advantage of the condition of affairs, shot him out of revenge, thereby causing a conflict between the Chinese troops and the Germans, the latter of whom destroyed the Tsung li Yamun. The infuriated soldiers, under Prince Tuan, then gained complete control over the Dowager Empress.

The Daily News' Tien Tsin correspondent says the allies have decided to bombard the native city, which they have hitherto hesitated to attack, owing to the heavy commercial interests involved.

The London daily papers comment favorably on Secretary of State Hay's circular. The Times says:

"It will meet with general approbation and welcome in Great Britain. While it is manifestly dictated by regard for American interests, it coincides closely in all important respects with England's avowed policy. The reason is simple. In China the interests of both countries are primarily commercial, and it is through their commercial interests that their political interests are derived. Secretary Hay bears this fundamental fact steadily in mind."

THE POWERS' CONSENT.

Japan Will Land Troops, But Gain No Territorial Advantage.

BERLIN, July 10.—The Foreign Office today informed the Associated Press that all the powers had consented to Japan's landing a large force in China, but the stipulation was made beforehand that no power could derive any advantage territorially from the fact of its having more troops in China than the others. The Japanese Government has expressed perfect willingness to send troops under these terms.

The Foreign Office denied the correctness of the statement by the St. Petersburg Herald, that Germany and Russia made a secret agreement last Fall for common action in China, adding: "The relations between the two governments have hitherto been so friendly and the agreement in China so complete that a treaty has been wholly unnecessary."

An official of the Foreign Office stated that the meeting of the foreign affairs committee of the Bundesrath, which will be held tomorrow, will be purely for the purpose of informing the German Cabinet of the status of the Chinese question, and no decision will be taken.

The North German Lloyd steamer Gera has been chartered by the Ministry of Marine for a hospital-ship for use in Chinese waters, and the company's new steamer Strassburg, for transport service there.

The postal authorities publish the announcement that the following telegraphic connections are completely interrupted: Pekin to Kalgan, Tien Tsin to Pekin, Tien Tsin to Shanghai, Tien Tsin to Taku, via Hélempao, and also Hong Kong to Macao and Maimanchin to Kalgan.

FOUGHT LIKE VETERANS.

Chinese Put Up a Stubborn Resistance at Tien Tsin.

TIEN TSIN, Thursday, July 5.—Yesterday a large force of Chinese troops attacked the settlement from two directions—one from west of the arsenal, and the other upon the railway station on the opposite bank of the river. The Chinese evidently now have a more capable commander. The attack from the arsenal was directed upon what is practically the weakest point of the defense, which has hitherto not been passed. The Chinese advanced on this side across an open plain without cover, and the attack was easily repulsed by the British guns.

The enemy made a simultaneous attack upon the station with a large infantry force, covered by the fire of 11 guns. The British replied with two of H. M. S. Terrible's 12-pounders and five smaller guns, while the combined forces of British, French, Russian and Japanese infantry moved out to deal with the Chinese attack. The artillery practice was excellent, and the allied troops suffered severely from a well-directed shell fire.

The Japanese, whose behavior was splendid, executed a well-conceived movement, and succeeded in turning the Chinese left and driving the enemy from their strong position among the irrigation trenches. The Chinese retired to the native city and the allied infantry then withdrew and the affair became an artillery duel, lasting until darkness with little damage to either side.

A British regiment of Chinamen which was engaged proved very steady under fire. The casualties of the allies have not yet been ascertained, and it is impossible to estimate the enemy's loss.

A welcome addition to the defense was received yesterday in the shape of two more H. M. S. Terrible's "twelves." Painted on their carriages is the inscription: "Ladysmith to Tien Tsin; Immediate."

The Algerine today sent two four-inch guns, which will do much toward equalizing the artillery strength of the allies with that of the enemy.

Most of the women and children left today and the remainder will follow as opportunity offers.

Two thousand Japanese troops landed at Taku today, and 13,000 more are expected within a few days.

CONSUL FOWLER'S REPORT.

He Hears From a Chinese Source That the Ministers Were Safe.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following official dispatch was received here tonight from China:

"Che Foo, July 10. Secretary of State, Washington: Shan Tung, Governor, wires he has reports that July 4 all Legationists at Pekin were safe, except German. FOWLER, Consul."

The information contained in Consul Fowler's dispatch is very much the same as that contained in the cablegram received earlier in the day from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, except that it reported the legations safe one day earlier, especially omitting, however, that of the Germans. Both dispatches apparently were based on the same source—the Governor of Shan Tung Province—and for this reason not as much faith is felt as to its accuracy as would have been the case had the information come through more reliable channels. At the same time officials hope it is true.

Consul Fowler's dispatch was undated. Secretary Long said tonight there was not a word of news for the press from China, but that he expected some tomorrow. Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, said tonight he had not heard from Pekin today, direct or indirect.

Foreigners at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, July 9.—It is difficult to get news here as the Consuls are dependent upon Sheng, the Administrator of Telegraphs and Railroads, for Pekin news. He and other officials have large landed interests and, therefore, it is supposed he will do his best to assist the foreigners in keeping the peace. A large number of rowdies are enlisting at the arsenals, which may thus get out of Hand. The officials have turned their attention to the defense of the Yangtse and have guaranteed to protect foreigners at Yangtse posts provided the foreigners established here remain quiet. No warships are allowed to land forces and single warships only are allowed to pass the fortification. Shen's proposal to form a Chinese volunteer corps has been rejected.

Warm Clothing for Troops in China.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Quartermaster Department is making every preparation for the comfort of the troops ordered to the East. It was stated at the War Department today that the transport Sumner, which is scheduled to leave San Francisco the 16th, with a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, will carry, in addition to the regular supply of Summer clothing for service in the Philippines, a complete Winter outfit for all soldiers now in China and under orders to proceed to that country. This action may be accepted as a clear indication of the strong belief of the War Department officials in the probable detention of American troops in China for several months, if not entirely through the coming Winter.

Quiet at Foo Chow.

PARIS, July 10.—The French Consul at Foo Chow, telegraphs under date of July 10, as follows:

"The town is calm. The Viceroy and the Tartar Marshal have issued a proclamation favorable to foreigners and asking that warships should not come to Foo Chow. They propose in return to take steps that will avert trouble in the Fo Kien province."

Japan Seeks Harmony.

VIENNA, July 10.—The Politische Correspondenz publishes a dispatch from Tokio which says:

"Japan is prepared to take a full share of the combined action of the powers for the restoration of order in China, but, it is added, she never contemplated asking a European mandate for this purpose. She only seeks complete harmony among the powers."

Good Example for Germany.

BERLIN, July 10.—The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten calls attention to the distribution of United States troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and China, saying:

"The United States puts troops where they are most needed, which is a good example for Germany."

LINCOLN RATIFIED

Opening of the Campaign at Bryan's Home.

TWO LARGE MASS MEETINGS HELD

The Leading Speakers Were the Nominee, Towne, Weaver and Web Davis.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—The informal opening of the Democratic political campaign took place in Lincoln today. Two ratification meetings, one in the afternoon, conducted by the Populists and Silver Republicans of Nebraska, and one this evening, conducted by the Democrats, W. J. Bryan, Charles A. Towne, General J. B. Weaver and other leaders of the parties, outlined the work of the campaign, in the interest of Bryan and Stevenson.

Probably 15,000 people, a good portion from distant points in the state, listened to the speeches and paid homage to the leaders of the parties to which they owed allegiance, nearly 3000 people filling the Auditorium in the afternoon, while 10,000 gathered in the Capitol grounds in the evening. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne spoke at both meetings, although it was their intention to deliver addresses only at the evening meeting, and their remarks, forecasting as they did the fusion of the three parties on the Democratic National ticket, were received with unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Stevenson, who is Mr. Bryan's guest, was somewhat indisposed, and did not appear at the afternoon meeting. He was present at the evening meeting, however, and received an ovation.

The Afternoon Meeting.

At the afternoon meeting the speakers were: Mr. Bryan; Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado; "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas; ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, Charles A. Towne and General J. B. Weaver.

Mr. Bryan spoke last, and only in response to repeated calls. He was wildly cheered as Chairman Edmiston introduced him as "Mr. Bryan, of North America."

"I feel almost as if I ought to apologize for not being able to call myself a former Republican," said Mr. Bryan, amid laughter. Mr. Bryan then paid an eloquent tribute to General Weaver, Mr. Towne and Webster Davis, former Republicans, saying that he "wondered how the Republican who is not tied to his party by office could refuse to leave the party and cast his lot with those who believe in the Declaration of Independence here, and in South Africa also." He continued:

"I simply want to say now that the campaign is begun, so far as the tickets and the platforms are concerned, and from now on until election day it will be the duty of every citizen to take these issues before the country and weigh them. It will be the duty of every citizen to see where his duty lies. There is a privilege in being an American citizen, and there is a responsibility commensurate with the privilege. If we lived in a land where a King thought for us, we would feel no responsibility for the action of that King. But we live in a land where the people determine the policy. We live in a land where the citizen impresses his own opinion upon the Government, where the policy of the Government may be determined by the vote of one citizen. And I want to leave a thought with those who are to vote this Fall. I want every citizen to so vote as he would vote if he knew that his vote would determine this next election. (Great applause.) Remember what it means. You vote in Nebraska, and your vote may determine the vote of this state on the Presidential ticket, and your state may determine the result. (Applause.)

"When you get to the polls to vote, remember that you are an American citizen. (Great applause.) Remember that your vote may determine this Nation's position, and that this Nation in a large measure will determine the public opinion of the world on the doctrine that governments come up from the people. (Great applause.) For 124 years this Nation has held before the world the light of liberty. For more than a century it has been an example to all the world. You tell me that we can now be indifferent to what is going on? You tell me that a man who lifts his voice against the doctrine of imperialism is pleading the cause of the Filipino? I tell you he is pleading the cause of 70,000,000 American citizens—aye, he is championing the rights of the struggling masses of the world to look to America for example. (Great applause and cheering.) If every Filipino were to die, the world would go on, but if this Nation, the greatest Republic of the world's history, puts out its light; if this Republic turns its back to the doctrines which we loved a century and a quarter ago, then to what nation of the world can the people look for hope and inspiration? So you ought to be proud that you are an American citizen and are able to say: 'If the Republic goes down, I am not to blame for its downfall.'" (Great applause and cheering.)

Towne Spoke in the Evening.

Mr. Towne delivered the most extended speech of the evening meeting, outlining the campaign arguments on which the Democratic party will fight the campaign of 1900. Mr. Towne gave his first attention to the monetary question, admitting that the issue had changed in importance since 1896, but insisting that it was still a live issue, that the principles of bimetalism are as true now as in 1896. Trusts were denounced as an inherent part of the Republican Administration. Accumulated wealth had already inaugurated a period of National decay, and to the "reform forces of the country must the people look for relief." Continuing, Mr. Towne said:

"We stand upon the threshold of the campaign of 1900 wherein the allied reform forces of the country hope and intend to restore the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson and to re-establish by the spirit of 1896 the doctrines of 1776. The principles of Washington and Jefferson—no alliances or entanglements abroad, and at home, equal rights for all and special privileges to none."

Mr. Towne criticised the attitude of this Government toward the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines, saying:

"We walked across Porto Rico on a carpet of flowers spread by the confident enthusiasm of the inhabitants and we have compelled them to walk on thorns in return. We are piling up expenditures by hundreds of millions on land and sea in order to make commercial returns in thousands. We are adding to the strength of the Republic by sacrificing thousands of her sons to disease, insanity and death. We have quitted our own to stand upon foreign ground. We have formed a partnership with England, wherein we incur all the danger and she reaps all the benefit. We have ceased to quote the Declaration of Independence. We have grown contemptuous of the Constitution. We have rechristened slaughter and named it civilization. We are putting men to the sword by thousands, and are to call ourselves the agents of him about whose lowly cradle 19 centuries ago the angels of heaven sang 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men.'"

Bryan's Second Address.

Mr. Towne was succeeded by Mr. Bryan who was introduced by tremendous applause. He spoke as follows:

"I am deeply grateful to the people of this state and city for their approval of my nomination. Four years ago the state gave me about 13,000 plurality and on three occasions since that time the people of Nebraska declared their adherence to the political principles for which I have been contending. I am not vain enough to believe that their support is meant as a personal compliment. I accept it as an evidence of their devotion to the principles to which I have been wedded.

"We enter this campaign under conditions far more favorable to success than those which surrounded us in 1896. But whether we win this year or not, the fight must be continued until organized wealth ceases to control the affairs of the Nation and it again becomes a Nation of the people.

"I do not care to enter at the present time upon a discussion of the issues presented by the platform adopted at Kansas City. I can say, however, that it is, in my judgment, the greatest platform adopted in recent years, if not in the history of the country. It is a greater platform than the Chicago platform, for it indorses the principles set forth in that platform and in addition thereto presents the party's position upon several new and vital questions. There is no evasion about the platform, no ambiguity or no double dealing. It is as clear as the tones of a bell, as clear as the tones of a liberty bell. It deals honestly with the American people. Its candidates are pledged to its maintenance.

"When the convention came to the selection of a candidate for Vice-President there was diversity of opinion. Some preferred an Eastern candidate, believing that he would strengthen the ticket in the East. Some preferred Mr. Towne, knowing of the sacrifice which he had made for principle and of his devotion to the principles set forth in the Chicago platform. But the choice fell upon a distinguished Illinois Democrat, who once discharged with great credit the duties of the office. In the campaign of 1896, when plutocracy and Democracy met face to face, Adlai E. Stevenson was an able and courageous defender of Democracy. During the campaign he spoke in seven of the close states. When I visited Bloomington, near the close of the campaign, he was chairman of the meeting. In beginning my speech I referred to him as follows: 'We, who have been keepers of the Democratic faith, love Adlai E. Stevenson, not for what he is, but we love him also because he is all we have left of the Democratic ticket. The Bible tells you of the father who loved the prodigal son when he returned. I tell you of the Democratic father who loved the son who went not astray.'

"I know that some of our allies felt grieved that they were not given the second place upon the ticket, but I am sure they cannot feel unkindly towards one who, like Adlai Stevenson, was loyal to the ticket named at Chicago and who is able to defend the magnificent party creed set forth at Kansas City. In this campaign issues are greater than men. I shall not ask any one to vote our ticket merely because it is the ticket of the party. It deserves support because it stands for the Declaration of Independence in dealing with the Philippines and for the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges to none in all questions."

General James B. Weaver also spoke at some length, outlining the work to be done by the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist parties, and appealing for harmony for the common cause. He also paid tribute to Mr. Stevenson's record in Congress.

Fusion Conventions in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—Under the inspiration of tonight's ratification, with the added presence of National leaders, the three parties comprising fusion in Nebraska are expected to conduct their state conventions, to be held here tomorrow, with much harmony and moderate industry. The three conventions will convene in separate halls at 3 P. M. Some time will be devoted to speech-making, and it is expected W. J. Bryan will address one or all three conventions.

PITH OF CHINESE NEWS FOR BUSY READERS

There is no authentic confirmation of the Chinese reports of the safety of the foreigners at Pekin. At Shanghai it is believed the date of the dispatch asserting that two Legations were holding out was an error, making the real date of the message June 28, or two days before the alleged massacre. Meantime the allies are meeting with desperate resistance at Tien Tsin, having narrowly escaped annihilation. The foreigners have decided to bombard the native city.

The Chinese Governor of Shan Tung reports that July 4 all the Legationists at Pekin were safe, except the German.

Emperor Kwang Hsu has addressed a note to England, Russia and Japan, imploring their aid in suppressing the rebellion. Prince Tuan, in an edict, proclaims himself Emperor, and commends the prowess of the Boxers.

General MacArthur has ordered 1638 men of the Fourteenth Infantry and Fifth Artillery to leave Manila Friday for Taku. Japan expects to have 63,000 troops in China before the rainy season is far advanced. Either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will command.

The State Department issues the text of an identical note to the powers, expressing the willingness of the United States to act concurrently with the other governments to suppress anarchy in Pekin and protect the lives of its subjects.

MAD RUSH TO NOME

Thousands Will Be Stranded on Northern Shores.

FEW HAVE ENOUGH TO RETURN ON

Treasury Officials Expect to Be Called Upon to Provide Relief in the Winter.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—If it could officially do so, it is probable that the Treasury Department would send out a strong warning against the rush to the gold fields of Cape Nome. The officials of the department see in the conditions at Cape Nome a probable deathtrap for thousands of people, but they are so far helpless to put a stop to the frenzied rush that still continues. The transportation companies engaged in business around Seattle have done everything to lure people to Cape Nome, regardless of the consequences that may follow.

The steamships, tramps, lighters, scows and all kinds of vessels that have gone out of Seattle and other Pacific Coast ports during May and June have carried thousands of people without asking a question whether any of these people were financially prepared to return when the Winter season begins in September. By October, anyhow, vessels cannot get away from the distant Alaskan place, and the unfortunates left at Cape Nome will have to get food and clothing for the Winter in some manner.

Worse than all, however, is the prospect of disease. Conditions are ripe for a terrible outbreak. Smallpox has appeared on some of the vessels that went there, and by this time may be epidemic among the thousands of people who are wandering along the bleak shores hunting for the yellow metal.

Many people estimate that of the 10,000 people who have gone to Cape Nome so far this season, not one-third have enough money to pay their passage back to some port on the Pacific Coast. The transportation companies will not attempt to bring them back, and there is no way to make the money necessary to get back. It is officially stated that there is little employment, except for skilled workmen. If 3000 or 4000 people are stranded, the problem already presenting itself is as to how they will get back.

WHERE THE TROUBLE BEGAN

Account of the First Boxer Outrage at Pao Ting Fu.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A letter from Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, stationed at Pao Ting Fu, where the Boxer troubles began, has been received by the American Board, through Mr. Pitkin's wife, who is at present at Troy, O. The letter was dated May 28, and in it Mr. Pitkin tells of a fight in a neighboring village May 18. He says:

"It seems that in the moonlight of Saturday night the Boxers came down to the village, surrounded the houses of the Roman Catholics as they were pointed out to them and then robbed them, allowing no one to escape. Finally they fired the houses, and as the people rushed out from the flames they were killed and thrown back into the fire. Only one man escaped, and they pursued him. He jumped into a well, and they fired their guns into the well and threw down bricks until, thinking him dead, they left. He managed to get out and started for Pao Ting Fu, told the Roman Catholics, and they waited all day for other survivors to come. As none came Monday, they saw the provincial judge and he sent soldiers, but they could find nothing. The Roman Catholics were absolutely wiped out, 30 or more. So far as we know, they are not interfering with the Protestants. It is paying off old scores against the Catholics."

NATIONAL RED CROSS.

Organized Under Act of Congress—New Advisory Board.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The National Red Cross Association held a meeting here today to organize under the act of incorporation granted at the last session of Congress, and approved by President McKinley June 6. The American Association has been in existence since 1881, under the provisions of the Geneva Convention, and for the past 12 years has been aiming at National recognition. At the meeting today the old association passed out of existence, and a new advisory board was chosen, which will meet some time within the next 10 days to elect officers. The officers of the Red Cross were entertained this evening by Miss Barton at her home at Chevy Chase.

The following were elected as members of the new board, the five first named to serve for three years, the second five for two years, and the remaining five for one year: Clara Barton, B. H. Warner, Stephen E. Barton, Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, Walter Phillips, of Connecticut; William Flather, W. H. Michael, Sam E. Jarvis, of New York; A. C. Kauffman, of South Carolina; Joseph Gardner, of Indiana; George Daniel Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. James Tanner, H. B. Fairland and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, of California.

RE-ELECTION OF DIAZ.

Mexican President's Reply to a Congratulatory Address.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10.—Replying to the congratulatory address on his re-election, President Diaz said to a large concourse of political friends today:

"It is a great honor for a citizen to be called to the position of President of the republic, but the honor is still greater when it is conferred by the unanimous will of the nation; when the election proves that the people have, with the full sincerity of their hearts, centered their desires on a single person. I must add that I am especially grateful to the electors of the six electoral districts of the capital of the republic, who have come to inform me of the result of the election.

"I am 70 years of age, of which 48 have been devoted to the active service of the fatherland. As to my capabilities, I reaffirm my previous opinion, and can only add that I will not withhold from my fatherland my closing years, if she requires them of me, and more than I have begrudged to her the unstinted service of my whole life."

Boiled to Death.

SAN JOSE, July 10.—George A. Morse, an aged and absolutely helpless patient in the Agnew's Asylum, was slowly boiled to death in a bath in the men's ward of that institution last night. He was placed in a bath tub, and after the hot water was turned on the attendant left the room for a towel, forgot his patient and did not return until the imbecile was fearfully burned.