American Soldiers Are on Chinese Soil.

REMEY AT THE SEAT OF WAR

Oregon Will Go to Kure, Towed by a Chartered Steamer, and Convoyed by the Nashville.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The follow-ing cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Remey; "Che Foo, July 10.—Secretary of the Navy-Arrived yesterday, two battalions Ninth Intentry and one battalion marines. Colonel Mende landed today, to proceed to Tien Tsin. Allied forces in Tien Tsin engaged in maintaining their defenses. Order Solace here to take sick and wound-ed to Yokohama hospital. Oregon procaeds soon to dock at Kure, towed by chartered steamer, and convoyed by

"Just learned from Admiral Seymour at Tien Tain foreigners there are hard pressed. REMEY." Admiral Remey is in command over the head of Admiral Kempff, whom he ranks. It is believed that his cablegram this morning relating to the landing of the Ninth Infantry has lost a date line.

for it is not doubted that the troops were landed at Taku instead of Che Foo, as his message reads. Admiral Kempff has scored another credit through the formal statement by the Chinese Government that the bom-bardment of the forts at Taku, which was done over his protest and without his participation, precipitated the crisis

Quartermaster-General Ludington has been making inquiry as to the character of the weather to be expected in that por-tion of China where hostilities are in prowith a view to ascertaining the needs of the soldiers in the matter of clothing. Reports show that the climate in the Fall and Winter is even more rigid than that of Northern New York and New England. Consequently, the allowance of Winter clothing already ordered has been doubled, and the Meade and the Sumner will now take out 6000 Winter out-

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE. Secretary Daniels Says Missionaries Were not to Blame.

BOSTON, July 11.—"The missionaries are no more to blame for the troubles there than is American flour," said Rev. Charles H. Daniels, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, when asked his opinion of the cause of the Chinese uprising.
"The Chinese farmers," Mr. Daniels

ent on, "are not different from our own fillers of the soil in the West. When they find that the Americans are sending flour to China and selling it there cheaper than the price at which the natives can raise rice, they naturally ob-ject, just as the people of the Western States would if the Chinese were selling wheat in the United States at lower prices than they themselves could pro-

fault, but they are certainly no more so than the tradesmen. They were attacked first because they were the most exposed, many of them being in places far oved from the bulk of Christian inhabitants. The missionaries have always tried to act in accordance with the Chi-ness laws and customs and have been treated courteously by the authorities." In regard to the best way of settling the Chinese question, Mr. Daniels said: The American Board, I think, is quite harmony with the United States in

the breaking up of the Empire. We favor the open-door policy. My theory concerning this outbreak is that it is simply an incident to the reform move-ment which was started by the Emperor. and many commentaries, and those books went into the Imperial household. Of course, we do not know that they were read by the Emperor, but they would never have entered the household with-

the position which has been taken by

out his consent. "At present it is the business of the things will be explained and there will be new conditions to face,"

WANT TO GO TO CHINA. Recruits Will Not Enlist for Any

Other Duty. YORK, July 11.-The United States Marine Corps recruiting office in this city has been crowded with applications ever since the marines took such a prominent part in Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful advance on Pekin. Most of them, however, insist on a promise of service in Chins and go away when told that no particular station can be prom-ised. At the Army recruiting office many men offer to enlist if they can be as signed to regiments which are expected to be transferred to the Far East.

The trouble in China is, however, hav-ing little effect on enlistments in the Na-vy, according to the officers in charge of recruiting here. Applicants for Naval service do not seem so thirsty for war, and few recruits for Chinese service are made. Lieutenant R. L. Russell, who is in charge of the Navy recruiting office, said: "We have seen only two or three men

at this office whose desire to enter the at this office whose desire to enter the Navy depended upon their being assigned to the Chinese station. Perhaps it is be-cause they realize that we could do noth-ing with such requests. We are having a great rush of good men just at present, and enlistments at this office alone average 15 a day. Most of them are lands-men who enter the service at \$16 a month. We are also getting a number of machinists and second-class electricians. These men realize that the large number of new ships that will be put into commission during the next few years will make their chances for advancement to petty offices very likely. The increased and improved Navy also assures them a fine

thip for sea service. "I believe that there are more men going into the Navy now than at any time since the patriotic stampede which immediately followed the Naval victories which brought the Spanish War to a close. The service cannot become too popular, however, and we will need every man we can get to fill the ships proper ly."

HURTS COTTON GOODS TRADE. Chinese War Brings Business to a

Standstill. NEW YORK, July 11.—The situation in China is reflected in the trade of American brown goods, of cotton manufactures such as sheets, drills, flannels sent to Shanghai to be distributed to the ports of the Manchuria district. Practically this trade, which means about \$16,000,000 annually to Southern cotton mills, is at standstill. Some exporting houses are still forwarding goods to Shanghai, but the general sentiment, while opposed to mism, leans toward prudence until trustworthy news is received from the Pe Chi Li Province, and especially from

The most important word received in the cotton district is that owing to the disturbances on the Pel Ho and at Pekin, the warehouses at Shanghal have been filled so that they can take no more goods, and that goods arriving there have the warehouses at Shanghal have been filled so that they can take no more goods, and that goods arriving there have to go into temporary shelter or under tarpaulius or remain affoat. An export paper says:

"The cotten goods that go to China are what are known as 'brown goods,' sheets and flannels, of which there are from 150 the would be called upon to give its quotients. There are 30 marines and b officers at the ray, yard all ready to start when ordered from Washington, as soon as they can pack up their knapsacks and kits and the transport is ready.

"We have got to find out the condition of our people in Pekin," remarked Captain Willes. "We can't leave them there at the mercy of the Boxers."

NINTH HAS LANDED nually from \$5,000,000 to \$50,000,000. They are shipped via Suez or Western parts, and go West over the Southern and Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific railroads, All are shipped to Shanghal for distribution in the markets of the Manchuria district at the ports of Che Foo, Tien Tsin and Niu Chwang. The shipments are made ac-cording to the requirements of the deliverers of the goods at Shangbal.

"The present situation affects Northern capital invested in the great mills of the South, in North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. Arrangements are being made to meet the situation, and in the end no interest will suffer greatly. The trade in general thinks the newspa-pers too pessimistic, and that the diffi-culties will be straightened out. Some hold to the opposite opinion and consider the situation serious, and that it will be a long time before export trade conditions will improve."

BRODERICK'S STATEMENT.

England Appealed to Japan to Send an Adequate Force.

NEW YORK, July 11.-A special to the ribune from London says: William St. John Broderick's explans tions of the British policy in China were definite so far as Japan was concerned. The British Government had made a strong appeal to Japan to send an adequate force China to suppress the outbreaks of n violence and to rescue the Legations. Japan, in dispatching reinforcements, had not been required to make any piedges respecting her ulterior purposes, and no conditions had been imposed upon her. conditions had been imposed upon her. Japan had acted upon the initiative of England at a critical stage of Chinese af-

fairs.
Mr. Broderick did not explain whether there was any secret arrangement be-tween the British and Japanese Governments by which the two empires stand together against Russia. He avoided any reference to European mandate for Japanese action, and clearly there is none. Japan, at the urgent request of England, is co-operating with the other powers in the restoration of order, and no limitations are placed upon her action.

Close observers already perceive that the deliverance of the Legations, if it can be effected, will not mark the end of the Chinese complications, but the beginning of one of the most troublesome chapters in European diplomacy. Japan, having sent a strong force into China, will be as reluctant as Russia to retire warnout receiving adequate compensation in terri-tory, and Germany will be equally per-sistent in her demands for satisfaction for the murder of her Minister.

Chinese news offers a strange medley of contradiction and surmises, but the general tone of the press dispatches is brighter and more hopeful than it has been. There is no confirmation of the American report that the Legations were safe on July 5, which is a day later than the official dispatches to the Admiralty, but there is an apparently trustworthy statement from Shanghai that the Em press Dowager has resumed control of the Imperial Government, with Yung Lu as Chief Minister. It is not clear wheth-er Prince Tuan has been discredited, or whether the Empress Dowager is still using him to keep the Boxers under control and at the same time directing Yung Lu and Prince Ching to protect the Legations.

There are no further details of the Chinese operations against Tien Tsin nor explanations of the evidence which hed Admiral Bruce to believe that Prince Ching is supplying the Legations with food and defending them against as-sault. News from Central China is, however, distinctly reassuring, and indi-cates that the American Government is making progress in that quarter, and that the mission stations are safe. Lord Sal isbury himself has confirmed this view in a letter to friends of the Foreign Mission Association.

REVOLT DECREASING.

Report of the Governor of Shan Tung-Tien Tein Battle.
BERLIN, July 11.-The German Consu at Che Foo, telegraphs that the Gover-nor of Shan Tung announces that, according to reports on July 4, foreign Ministers at Pekin were out of danger, and

the revolt was decreasing.

The German Consul at Tien Tsin cables "One of our missionaries sent us an ally bombarded by the Chinese around ally bombarded by the Chinese around rder for 150 books, including the Bible July 5 to July 5. July 6, 200 Boxers attacked the French settlement and were tacked the French settlement and were tacked the French settlement and the first settlement settlement and the first settlement settle Japanese forces, July 7, bombarded the Chinese batteries. Toward evening Chinese shells pengtrated the roof of the German Consulate and caused an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished after slight damage had been done, July 6 the Peipeng called for Taku with the German wounded. River communication between Tien Tsin and Taku has been safe sincs the Chinese fort between the two towns was captured. The railroad from Tong Ku has been repaired to within three miles of Tien Tsin. Nearly all the families of foreigners left

Tien Tein for Taku July 4.

Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Envoy
Extraordinary of Germany to the Grand
Duchy of Luxemborg, has been appointed German Minister to China, in succession to the late Baron von Ketteler. He starts for the far East in a few days, accompanied by Baron von der Goltz.

Rescue of Missionaries. NEW YORK, July 11.-A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo, dated Monday,

via Shanghal, Tuesday, says: The steamer chartered by the Amer ican Consul to rescue missionaries has returned from its third trip, bringing 15 Catholics and six Americans. The missionaries report that at Yang Cha Kwo, where they embarked the Boxers collected and threatened Native Christians were suffering great persecution.

American refugees are leaving here for Japan at every opportunity. The sit-uation at Tien Tsin and Che Foe is unchanged. No news reaches here from Pekin. Dissatisfaction is expressed by the British residents here at the refusal of the British Admiral to station a warship in the harbor. They are grateful to the American Government for the Nashville, which is here almost continually. But for the Nashville, Che Foo would often be without any protection. Many other warships visit here, but none stay. A steamer which has just arrived re-

ports that the native city of New Chwang

Missionaries' Movements. NEW YORK, July 11.-A dispatch to the fournal and Advertiser from Che Foo

The remnants of the Methodist confer-The remnants of the Methodist confer-ence outside of Pekin and Tien Tsin are disposing of themseives as follows: Dr. Hopkins. Mrs. King and her hus-band, of Pekin, intend to leave on Mon-day for Japan, as they cannot stay here any longer. Brown will probably remain some time and return to Tien Tsin as soon as convenient. Pyke, Lowry, Dr. and Mrs. Hayner, of Tien Tsin; Davis, Hobart, Perity, Walker and Mrs. Lowry, of Pekin, have chartered steamers to bring the women from Tien Tsin. Their embarkation was interrupted by the bom

No Orders for Marines. NEW YORK, July IL-In regard to the report from Washington that a force of 500 marines had been ordered to go to China, leaving San Francisco on an Army transport on August 1, Captain Wildes, commanding officer at the Brooklyn navyyard, said that no orders had yet been received from Washington. Captain Wildes was of the opinion that each station would be called upon to give its quo-

CHINA STATES HER CASE

DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOXER OUTRAGES.

Imperial Decree Reaches Minister Wu-Protests Against Firing on Taka Forts.

WASHINGTON, July II.—An imperial decree, dated third day of the sixth moon (June 29), was received by telegraph today by Minister Wu from the Taotal of Shanghal, transmitted on July 1, from the Treasurer of the Chi Li Province, who received it by special courier on June 30 from the Board of War, who in turn received it from the privy council in Pekin. The decree is as follows: "The circumstances which led to the ommencement of fighting between Chi-

at 2 o'clock the next day take steps to selve the forts by force. Lo Jung Kwang being bound by the duties of his office to hold the forts, how could be yield to the demand? On the day named they ac-tually first fired on the forts, which re-sponded, and kept up a fighting all day, and then surrendered. Thus the conflict of forces began, but certainly the initiative did not come from our side. "Even supposing that China were not conscious of her true condition, how

could she take such a step as to engage in war with all the powers simultaneous-ly, and how could she, relying upon the support of anamarchistic populace, so into war with the powers? Our position in the matter ought to be clearly understood by all the powers. The above is a state-ment of the wrongs we have suffered and how China was driven to the unfortunate position from which she could not escape. "Our several Ministers will make known

accurately and in detail the contents of this decree and the policy of China to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in their respective countries, and assure them that military authorities are still strictly me and foreigners were of such a com- joined to afford protection to the Lega-



PRINCE TUAN, HEAD OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN ELEMENT IN CHINA.

to their distance from the scene of ac-tion, have had no means of knowing the true state of things, and, accordingly, the discharge of the duties of their offices, of the respective powers to which they for their information. Repeat this."
are accredited. Now we take this opportunity of going fully into the matter here, as it showed, assuming there was

authorities failed to take due notice of Every one looked upon the movement as supernatural and strange, and many

middle of the fifth moon, these persons began to create disturbances without warning. Churches were burned and converts were killed. The whole city was in a ferment. A situation was created which could not be brought under con-trol. At first the foreign powers request-ed that foreign troops be allowed to enter the capital for the protection of the Logations. The Imperial Government granted the request as an extraordinary mark of courtesy, beyond the requirements of international intercourse. (Over

"This shows clearly how much care China exercised in the maintenance of friendly relations with other countries. city walls and sometimes patrolled the streets everywhere. There were reports of persons being hit by stray bullets. Moreover, they strolled about the city without restraint, and even attempted to enter the Tsung Hua gate (the eastern gate of the palace ground). desisted when advance was positively for-bidden.

"On this account both the soldlers and the people were provoked to resentment, and voiced their indignation with one accord. Lawless persons then took advantage of the situation to do mischlef, and became boider than ever in burning and killing Christian converts.

"The powers thereupon attempted to reinforce the foreign troops in Pekin, but the reinforcements encountered realstance and defeat at the hands of the insur-gents on the way, and have not yet been able to proceed. The insurgents of the two provinces of Chi Li and Shan Tuns two provinces of Chi Li and Shan Tung had by this time effected a complete union and could not be separated.

and could not be separated.

"The Imperial Government was by no means reluctant to issue order for the entire suppression of this insurgent element. But, as the trouble was so near at hand, there was a great fear that due protection might not be assured to the Legations, if the anarchists should be driven to extremities, thus bringing on a national calamity. There also was a fear that uprisings might occur in the provthat uprisings might occur in the prov-inces of Chi Li and Shan Tung at the same time, with the result that both foreign missionaries and Chinese converts the two provinces might fall victims

to popular fury. "It was, therefore, absolutely necessary to consider the matter from every point of view. As a measure of precaution, it was finally decided to request the foreign Ministers to retire temporarily to Tien Twin for mafety. It was while the discussion of the convention was in progress that the this proposition was in progress that the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, was German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, was assassinated by a riotous mob one morning while on his way to the Tsung II Ysmun. On the previous day the German Minister had written a letter appointing a time for calling at the Tsung II Yamum. But the Yamun, fearing that he might be molested on the way, did not consent to the appointment as suggested by the Min. the appointment as suggested by the Min-

"Since this occurrence the anarchists as-"Since this occurrence the anarchists assumed a more bold and threatening attitude, and consequently it was not deemed wise to carry out the project of sending the diplomatic corps to Tien. Tain under an escort. However, orders were issued to the troops detailed for the protection of the Legations to keep stricter watch and take greater precautions against any emergency.

Message From Rev. Frederick Brown

plex, confusing and unfortunate charac-, tions as hitherto, to the utmost of their ter as to be entirely unexpected. Our power, As for the anarchists, they will diplomatic representatives abroad, owing be as severely dealt with as circumstances

cannot lay the views of the government as hitherto, without hesitation or doubt-before the Ministers for Foreign Affairs. This telagraphic decree to be transmitted

for the information of our representatives some foundation for the first reports, that foresaid. | the Imperial Government had encouraged 'In the first place, there arose in the the Boxers, and even participated in the Provinces of Chi Li and Shan Tung, a attacks on the Legations, and that an band of rebellious subjects wao had been effort is about to be made to retrieve that in the habit of practicing boxing and mistake. The note is said to have origi-fencing in their respective villages and nated with the Privy Council, and at the at the same time clothing their doings State Department this body is declared with spiritual and strange rites. The local to be identical with the Tsung il Yamun, being the power next the throne. them at the time. Accordingly, the infec-tion spread with astoniahing rapidity-tion spread with astoniahing rapidity-within the space of a month, it seemed to make its appearance everywhere, and finally even reached the capital itself. now in force in Pekin and Shan Tung, so that the Tsung II Yamun would natursupernatural and strange, and many joined it.

Then there were lawless and treacherous persons who sounded the cry of, Down with Christianity. About the middle of the fifth moon, these persons ment to protect the foreign ministers is gratifying to the officials here, for they have all along been more or less doubtful of the authenticity of the several dispatches which have emanated from Shanghal, respecting the relations between Prince Ching and the Legation-

It is said that the note does not call for an answer from the State Department at this stage, and will not materially affect the military programme laid down by our Government. Such forces as we can land in China will be pushed forward with rapidity to Pekin. The only consideration that would induce the Adminis-China exercised in the maintenance of friendly relations with other countries. The Legations at the capital never had much to do with the people. But from the time the foreign troops entered the city, the guards did not devote themselves exclusively to the protection of their respective Legations. They sometimes fired their guns on the top of the city walls and sometimes natroiled the same. Our Government probably will sugsame. Our Government probably will suggest to the Tsung II Yamun, through Mr. Wu here, that this be done. Much will depend upon the response.

SHIFTING THE BLAME.

Chinese Preparing for the Coming of the Army of the Powers. LONDON, July 11.-Although Shanghai today repeats the statement that both the Emperor and Dowager Empress are alive, and telegrams from Chinese official-dom again testify to the safety of the Legations, the assertions no longer stimulate hope here, and pessimism will prevail as long as the authorities, who, on their own showing, are able to get firmation of the safety of the foreigners by some member of a Legation at Pekin. London sees in the disappearance and reappearance of prominent people at Pekin and the efforts apparently making to shift the blame from one to the other, and in the attempt to represent them-selves as victims of, instead of principals in the recent occurrence, only prepara-tions for alibis and defenses in view of the approach of the troops of the powers and the tragedy they may discover on reaching the Chinese capital. According to a dispatch from Shanghai,

the fighting at Tien Tsin July 6 was the heaviest which has yet occurred, the Russians alone burying 200 men. The allles are becoming exhausted by constant fighting.

A disputch from Canton says Li Hung ng is keeping excellent, order there, Robbers and pirates are executed publicly and frequently, and the people are cowed and afraid to disturb the peace. It was strongly rumored in service and Parliamentary circles that the govern-ment was preparing to send 100,000 Indian troops to China in the Autumn. A For-sign Office official said to a representa-tive of the Associated Press that no such men could be possibly spared from India, nor was it possible for Great Britain to add to her present responsibili-cies by associany out such a force. Wherecles by sending out such a force. Where-ever secured, however, he added, it may safely be asserted that strong British re-inforcements will be on their way to the far East before the end of September.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

to the troops detailed for the protection of the Legations to keep stricter watch and take greater precautions against any emergency.

"To our surprise, on the 20th of the fight moon (June 16), foreign (naval) officers at Taku called on Lo Jung Kwang, the General commanding, and demanded his surprised to the forts, notifying him that failing to receive compliance they would

Pekin: Miss Hopkins, M. D., Tang Shan; Rev. J. N. Pyke, Tien Tein; J. V. Martin, Tien Tein; Rev. J. F. Hayner, Tsan Hau; Edward and George N. Lowry, Pekin; Rev. and Mra King, Pekin, and the Rev. G. W. Verliy, Shan Tung.

The Messra. Lowry are not, strictly speaking, misisonaries, but they are the sons of the Rev. Dr. H. H. Lowry, the president of the Pekin University, who is now in this country: George N. Lowry is a physician and his brother, Edward, has been in the customs service. is a physician and his orotion, Edward, has been in the customs service.

There are also named in the list as "safe" a number of women sent out by the Women's Foreign Minstenary Society, of the M. R. Church. They are: Ella E. Glover, Pekin; Mary E. Sherkley, Tien Twin, Miranda Groupher, Twin Haw, Ide Tsin; Miranda Groucher, Tsun Hau; Ida M. Stevenson, M. D., Tien Tsin; Rachael R. Benn, M. D., Tien Tsin, and Mrs. M. R. Benn. M. D., Tien T. L. Barrow, Shan Tung.

GERMANY'S NEW MINISTER. Goes to China at the Emperor's Per-

sonal Request. BERLIN, July 11 .- The Government says the Chinese situation today is vir-tually unchanged. No authentic news has been received from Pekin, and the news from Tien Tain is, if anything, worse. According to the semi-official Post, Emperor William's trip to Norway will last till August 6, unless the weightlest news arrives requiring his hasty return. Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein's ap-pointment as Minister to China is inter-

preted in political circles here as a proof that Germany regards herself as not at war with China. The appointment is meant especially for Russia, to show that Germany means to continue her China policy with Russia. The new Minister, who is considered one of the most promising German diplomats and who, until now, it was generally supposed, would succeed Dr. von Holleben at Washington, promptly declared that he was ready to assume the dangerous mission at the Em-

peror's personal desire.

At the Chinese legation here today a representative of the Associated Press was informed that the Viceroys had sent information that the rising had declined, and would soon be quelled. The Legation officials do not believe the other Ministers at Pekin have been murdered. Baron von Ketteler's assassination, they es not mean that the Chinese antiforeign agitation is especially aimed at the Germans. The ignorant rabble, comnot know the difference between English men and Germans. To them they are all simply foreigners. At the legation it is believed that the report is true that the Dowager Empress is again in power. The officials are unable to say whether or not Prince Tuan is responsible for the

Three Hamburg-American line steamers have been chartered for use in transport-ing troops to China.

INDIANS ON WARPATH.

Blanket Redskins of Minnesota Op pose Efforts to Civilize Them.

SOLWAY, Minn., July 11.—The blanket Indians, at Red Lake, are in a sullen mood, and trouble is feared. The Gov-ernment is erecting a \$30,000 school at that point, and these Indians seriously object to any attempts at civilizing them They refused annuities from the Govern ment for a number of years, claiming that the Government has not given them their just portions of the Indian money. White settlers near the reservation are

arming themselves and gathering to-gether, fearing an attack. Arms and ammunition have been sent from Solway, and a call will probably be made for state troops. The Indians are holding war dances nightly.

Moisves Threaten to Make Trouble NEEDLES, Cal., July 11.-Since the closing of the ferm of school last week t Fort Molave there has been much trouble between the Indians and the su-perintendent, Major J. J. McKoln. It seems that the parents of the Indian scholars twok the children should be per mitted to come home at the close of the school term, but Major McKoln insists that they shall remain at work on the school farm. A dispatch was sent at the instance of the Indians last week to President McKinley, saying if the schol-

ars were not allowed to come home "the Mojaves will make trouble." A few days later the Indian boys rar away from the fort, and Superintendent McKoin, with his deputies, has been try-ing to capture them and take them back. Saturday McKoin and a deputy went to a camp on the Arizona side of the Colora-do, three miles from Needles, to take a boy, and were set upon by the squaws. Several bucks appeared on the scene, and the officials were overcome and terribly beaten. Sunday three bucks and one squaw were captured by Constable Burt, of Needles, and later taken to Kingman for trial. While in jail they were continually surrounded by Mojaves, who acted in a threatening manner. Hundreds are still hanging about the town, and it is feared that trouble of a serious nature ur before the Indian scholars are may occur before the returned to the fort.

DOSCHIER OUT OF IT.

King Retires Permanently From the Business. NEW YORK, July 11.-The Tribune

Wall Street is interested in a port that Cornelius Doschier has with-drawn from the National Sugar Refining ompany of New Jersey, of which he had been a director and a large stock-holder, and has retired permanently from the sugar business. The report is ac-cepted as true, although Mr. Doschler could not be found when an effort was made to secure a statement from him. His fellow directors were questioned and disclaim that Doschier's retirement was

on account of any disagreement.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, was incorporated June 2, at Trenton, with \$20,000,000 capital, one-half being preferred stock and one-half common. It was a consolidation of three so-called "independent" companies—the National Sugar Refining Company, capitalised at \$1,000,000 in stock; the Mollen-hauer Sugar Refining Company, capital-ized at \$1,000,000, and the New York Sugar Refining Company, with a capitalization of \$600,000 stock and \$2,400,000 bonds.

The National and the Mollenhauer had all along been on friendly terms with the American Sugar Refining Company, while the New York, controlled by Mr. Doschler, had been a strenuous competitor of them. It was therefore taken by the street as an indication that the sugar war was over when the Doschier refinry was consolidated with the National and the Molienhauer; and, in fact, the raising of the price of refined sugar, which has been going on rapidly during the last few weeks, began at just about the time of the new companys' organisation, the trust announcing each vance, and the Arbuckles and the National Company promptly making the

Elks' Grand Lodge. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11 .- The

rrand lodge, Benevolent and Protective order of Elka, was engaged all the morn-ng in electing the following officers: Frand loyal knight, Lloyd Bowman, New York City; grand lecturing knight, Wil-liam B. Brook, Lexington, Ky.; grand secretary, George A. Reynolds, Saginaw, Mich.; grand treasurer, Edward Orris, Meadville, Pa. Both the secretary and treasurer have served six years, and were elected without opposition.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$170,000,000 gold erve in the division of redemption, Available cash balance\$149,235,971

Daily Treasury Statement.

CHURCHES AND 'SCHOOLS

SUBJECT BEFORE THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Professor J. M. Breves Likely to Be the Next President-Attendance Smaller Than Expected.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—The members of the National Educational Association put in a busy day, two session of the organisation and many meeting sociation put in a busy day, two sessions of the organization and many meetings of the departments taking up their time. Booker T. Washington, the negro editor, drew the largest crowd of the convention at the Auditorium tonight, speaking on the advance of the colored man along educational lines. The neminating committee will meet at noon tomorrow and decide upon a candidate for president. California is expected to present the name of Professor Forshay, of Los Angeles, but the sentiment of many of the delegates is that the honor should go East. Professor J. M. Brevee has many friends, and sithough he has not pressed his candidacy, the chair is likely to go his candidacy, the chair is likely to go to him. Professor Parker, of Chicago, will probably be made a vice-president. Cincinnati and Detroit are claiming the

next convention.

Nearly 2000 delegates have arrived, but considerable disappointment is expressed that there are not more present. Some of the delegates claim the convention city is too far South to be reached by the travelers of the far North and West. while nearly all of those states sent large delegations; to Les Angeles a year ago. It is believed the California convention will hold the attendance record for years

to come.
"The Contributions of Religious Organizations to the Cause of Education"
was the general topic at the foremon
session. President Corson announced that
Bev. H. M. Dubose, general secretary of the Epworth League, who was to speak for the Methodist church, had been com-pelled to return to Nashville because of

the illness of his wife.

President Coper, of Baylor University,
Waco, Tex., spoks of the part taken by
the Baptist church in the cause of general education.

Condo B. Pallen, of St. Louis, spoke for

the Catholic church. He sketched "Edu-cation" at the dawn of history, and com-ing rapidly to the present day, told of the establishment of the home school which was in vogue today.
At the night session Professor Booker
T. Washington, president of the Norma
Industrial Institute of Tunkogee, Ala-

made an address. President Joseph Swayne, of the University of Indiana, spoke on "The State University." Nearly all the departments held their first ses sion in Hibernian Hall. Papers were sion in Hibernian Hall. Papers were read by Mrs. Clarence E. Malaney, of New York, and Miss Harriet Niel, diector of the Hearst Kindergarten, Wash-

There was a good attendance at the ses sion of the higher educational department. The first speaker was Charles Thwing. His topic was "The Satisfaction of Being a College President." President Joseph Swain, of Indiana, read a paper on "State Aid to Higher Education." These papers alu to Higher Education. These papers were followed by general discussion, par-ticipated in mainly by Chancellor Kirk-land, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and President Baker, of the University of Colorado.

Much interest was shown in the papers Much interest was shown in the papers read at the department of child study. Miss Marion Brown, of New Orleans, had for her topic "Is There a National or City Problem in Gur Public Schools?"

The department of education for the deaf, blind and foeble-minded held its opening session this afternoon. President Wilkinson, of California, read his annual address.

address. The department of Indian education adjourned today. The keynote of the enmade to work, and more attention should be given to industrial training. The de-partment of Indian training adjourned to

GREENE-GAYNER CASE.

Resumption of Proceedings Before Commissioner Shields.

NEW YORK, July 11.-The hearing in NEW YORK, July 11.—The hearing in the proceedings of B. D. Greene and J. F. and E. R. Gaynor for removal of the case to the jurisdiction of the Georgia Federal Court was resumed be-fore United States Commissioner Shields. J. W. O. Sterley, who was chief clerk under Captain Carter, identified one by J. W. O. Steries, who was the various contracts made by deneral Gilmore and Captain Carter for the
Government work, and Mr. Erwin offered them in evidence. Some of them
dated back to 1884. Counsel for the defense objected to them, but Commissioner
Shields overruled all objections. Mr.
Rose, of counsel for the defense, argued
that General Gilmore was not suspected
of any complicity in the frauds, and the
District Attorney explained that he desired the contracts made by General Gilmore in evidence to show how the prices
had increased after Captain Carter had
sole control of the bids put in by contractors.

tractors.

Captain Gillette, who in July took charge of the southern harbor improvement works, identified drawings of los and brush mantles built by the Gaynors under a contract with General Giffmore, and similar drawings of work done by and similar drawings of work done by them under contracts made with Captain Carter. Mr. Erwin, replying to the ob-jections of the defense, said there was a difference of nearly 400 per cent in the prices charged. Captain Gillette was still on the stand when court adjourned until tomorrow.

The Neeley Case.

omorrow.

The Neeley Case.

WASHINGTON, July II.—A conference of Government officials was held today at the Department of Justice on the case of C. F. W. Neeley, charged with embessing Cuban postal funds, and now in jail in New York pending the settlement of the question of his surrender to the Cuban authorities for removal to Havana for trial. At the conclusion of the conference, Attorney General Griggs said it had been called for the purpose of advising with United States Attorney Baldwin, of New York, in the preparation of the case which will be heard by tion of the case which will be heard by Judge LaBombe the Ed inst. The Judge, it was stated, had insisted on the Gov ernment going more deeply into the evidence than was usual in such cases and an effort would be made fully to meet his views in the matter.

Temporary Receiver Appointed. BOSTON, July 11.—Marsden J. Perry, of Providence, was appointed temporary reeiver of the Massachusetts Real Estate Company, by Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court today, on request of Clark M. Platt, of Waterbury, Conn., a stockholder. The company held real estate in Iowa, Minnesota and Massachusetts, of the alleged value of \$2,532,169, on May 31, 1889.

THAT SPANISH PLOT.

Chairman Odell Regards It as Trifling Matter.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 11.-Chairms B. B. Odeli, of the Republican State Com-mittee, said today concerning the alleged plot to assassinate President McKinley; "I read the account in a newspaper this morning with reference to an alleged plot to assassinate President McKinley, and also as to the part which I am sup-posed to have taken in the matter. I have nothing to say upon the subject except that I have made an investigation which I started with the state comm tee detective, on the line of what I supposed to be political information, and I. discovered either a grank or a Baron ash balance \$149,235,971 Munchausen, and on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of

"MY OWN SELF AGAIN."

Mrs. Gates Writes to Mrs. Pinkham

Follows Her Advice and is Made Well. "DEAR MRS. PINEHAM :- For nearly

two and one-half years I have been in feeblehealth. Aftermy little child came it seemed I could not get my strength again. I have chills and the severest pains in my limbs and top of head and am almost insensible at times. I

also have a pain just to the right of breast bone. It is so severe at times that I cannot lie on myrightside. Please write me what you think of my case."-MRS. CLARA GATES. Johns P. O., Miss., April 25, 1898.

" DEAR MES. PINKHAM:-Ihave taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as advised and now send you a letter for publication. For several years I was in such wretched health that life was almost a burden. I could hardly walk across the floor, was so feeble. Several of our best physicians attended me, but failed to help. I concluded to write to you for advice. In a few days I received such a kind, motherly letter. I followed your instructions and am my 'old self' again. Was greatly benefited before I had used one bottle. May God bless you for what you are doing for suffering women." - MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., Oct. 6, 1899.

curs, it is probable that my report to Secretary Dick is the cause for the extra care now being taken of the President. 'I have nothing further to say upon this subject, except that I regret that some one has been indiscreet enough to make of a trifling matter the gigantic plot exposed in the papers."

Hanna Knows Nothing of It. CLEVELAND, July 11. Senator Hanna today denied the report that a plot to assassinate President McKinley had been

discovered in New York. "This," said Mr. Hanna, pointing to the story of the alleged plot published in the morning papers, "is the first I have heard of it. There is absolutely, to the best of my knowledge, no truth in it."

The German Meat Bill. BERLIN, July 11.-The Reichsanzeiger tonight publishes the text of the meat bill, but the time when the measure will go into effect was not definitely a red. The Associated Press learns from a reliable source that the measure will not become effective before Autumn. The Liberal press points out the singular fact that the German Navy, which admitted

it was satisfied for many years with

American canned meats, is now vainly trying to obtain these goods for the out-

fitting of the warships destined for China

meats and to banish sausage, and no

and it is obliged to take English

German goods are obtainable Bad Blood Is a **Bad Thing**

It is responsible for most of the diseases from which humanity suffers. It causes scrofula, salt rheum, humors and many other troubles, including rheumatism and that tired feeling. But bad blood is made good blood and all these troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow your blood to remain impure. The wise course is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at the first indication of impurities.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine.

WEAK BACK!



Men."

PORTLAND

Pains When You Stand Pains When You Stoop Pains in the Morning Pains When Weather Changes

Less of energy, a tired, general "run-

down" feeling. For this wear

DR. SANDEN'S Electric Belt

Electricity warms and invigorates the feeble tissues, and here is a soothing stream of life pouring into them all night long. They drink it in gladly and respond to its vitalizing spirit. When you get up in the morning your back feels limber, clastic and strong again, and will be cured in a few days. Call or write for "Three Classes of

DR. A. T. SANDEN

Cor. Fourth and Morrison

OREGON



Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspensia, Indigestion and Too Hem'y Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drovelness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. There

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Doses Small Pill. Small Price.