

KEYNOTE OF THE TRADE

IMPROVED CROP CONDITIONS ARE THE GREAT FACTORS.

Beginning of Fall Trade Noted in the West—Iron and Steel Lower—Week's Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Improved crop conditions furnish the keynote of the trade and price movements in the West. The price of nearly all staple agricultural products are lower in price, and at the same time a perceptible livening up of demand for Fall delivery is noted in wheat, corn, oats and soybeans. The beginning of Fall trade is consequently more clearly visible in the sections mentioned, while at the East the markets are slow to experience this livening up of demand.

Bank Clearings. NEW YORK, July 20.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended July 19, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Table with columns: City, Amount, % Change. Includes New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco, Kansas City, New Orleans, Detroit, Cleveland, Providence, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Omaha, Columbus, Savannah, Hartford, Richmond, Washington, Peoria, New Haven, Worcester, Salt Lake City, Springfield, Mass., Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Norfolk, Des Moines, Nashville, Fall River, Scranton, Grand Rapids, Augusta, Ga., Lowell, Dayton, Seattle, Tacoma, Sioux City, New Bedford, Cleveland, Toledo, Birmingham, Birmingham, Lexington, Ky., Kalamazoo, Akron, Rockford, Ill., Canton, O., Fargo, N. D., Sioux Falls, S. D., Fremont, Neb., Davenport, Ia., Galveston, Houston, Springfield, Ill., Little Rock, Mo., Helena, Mont., Youngstown, O., Totals.

Wheat, including flour, shipments, for the week, aggregate 3,023,361 bushels against 2,820,819 bushels last week, 3,408,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 2,505,428 bushels in 1898, 1,978,828 bushels in 1897, and 3,072,780 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat in Oregon has amounted to 1,878,223 bushels against 3,430,800 bushels last season and 2,942,920 bushels in 1898-99.

Business failures for the week number 39 against 22 last week, 174 in this week 3 years ago, 138 in 1898, 220 in 1897 and 280 in 1896.

Canadian failures for the week number 36 as compared with 29 in this week a year ago.

MIDSUMMER TRADE. Lumber and Iron Are Suffering From Light Demand.

NEW YORK, July 20.—R. G. Dun & Co. say weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

The midsummer vacation has already disposed of the prophets who gave it a "week or two," but there are few signs to indicate yet that the summer trade is a compact of lake or producers, in order to sell standard bessemer ore below \$9 per ton at lower lake ports this year, with coke held at \$5, much lessens the probability that the other side will be able to get a semper pig to go far below \$15, and some increased buying already appears by makers of implements not as yet in season contracts, but bought to give hope. Not much beyond the usual possibility of lower wages for the coming year can be set.

The same extensive building strikes which have cut off the use of much structural steel have had the effect of a vast use of lumber, which was, like iron, extraordinarily advanced in price. The Eastern association tried without avail to hold prices, and the North Carolina association caused extensive curtailment of output, while the Lake association two weeks ago resolved to maintain prices, but the need of the market does not permit. When the market was held above 10 cents and then had dropped sharply, a Liverpool speculator again showed how easily Americans are induced to accept higher prices for the quantity they have let.

The dry-goods market, quite embarrassed at the best, is not helped by such vagaries, and the closing of important mills was the more meritorious because it gave occasion to the possibility of dealing with an over-supply here both of goods and material, to rest until Europeans have settled their affairs. Without formal agreement the woolen industry adopted in part the same course. Many mills have stopped or reduced force, so that experts believe that less than half the capacity is now at work, because the nature of the present season's demand does not yet appear. There is a general feeling of willingness to sell wool, especially where warehouses are not plenty, and prices average fully 2 cents lower than in February, but dealers are looking most earnestly just now to find out what goods they can sell than where they can get materials.

Further important changes, the exact nature of which may not be fully reported, are appearing in the heavy decline of packer hides at Chicago, ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 cent, with sales said to be from 40,000 to 50,000, and also in heavy sales of leathers to manufacturers. The sharp fall of 3 cents in wheat and 4 cents in corn appears to reflect public conclusions, after hearing much evidence, official and unofficial, regarding the extent of injury to the grain. The shipments go on at a quiet and moderate pace, in three weeks from Atlantic ports 5,661,592 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 4,568,283 last year; from Pacific ports, 1,691,597 bushels against 1,778,548 last year, and corn 8,620,552 bushels, against 8,289,369 last year.

Failures for the week have been 23 in the United States, against 145 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 23 last year.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. Trouble in China is the Overshadowing Factor.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market tomorrow will say:

The stock market has been strong, in the face of the dullness and of the Chinese situation and other external factors of external origin. The renewal of gold exports and the appearance of hardening tendencies in money, caused, however, somewhat weaker tone to prevail in the market. The market has been more disposed to pay attention to the grave international complications which may result from the trouble in China.

RUSSIAN AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL SECURITIES

The reactions which were occurring in Russian and other governmental securities, as well as in those of China, have again unsettled the foreign markets and led to London being a heavy seller of stocks. The advance in the Bank of England rate from 3 to 4 per cent on Thursday, and the shipment of \$2,000,000 gold from New York to Paris points to a reaction in Europe. It is preparing for financial pressure, and will use all means to attract gold from this country. Our market is certainly inclined to regard the gold exportations without fear, particularly in view of the large influx of the metal from Alaska, and the news of special shipments in progress or in prospect from Australia to San Francisco.

It is recognized that American money is relatively low, and that higher interest will afford protection against European demands, although with the abundance of capital in the country there is no reason to believe that the money market will be seriously disturbed. The street regarding any serious disturbance of money rates, even if European borrowings here should assume much greater proportions. The news from Peking on Friday announcing the departure of the Americans and other Ministers, had a favorable effect on the market at large, and caused advances throughout the list, with a strong tone at the close.

Bank Clearings. NEW YORK, July 20.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended July 19, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Table with columns: City, Amount, % Change. Includes New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco, Kansas City, New Orleans, Detroit, Cleveland, Providence, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Omaha, Columbus, Savannah, Hartford, Richmond, Washington, Peoria, New Haven, Worcester, Salt Lake City, Springfield, Mass., Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Norfolk, Des Moines, Nashville, Fall River, Scranton, Grand Rapids, Augusta, Ga., Lowell, Dayton, Seattle, Tacoma, Sioux City, New Bedford, Cleveland, Toledo, Birmingham, Birmingham, Lexington, Ky., Kalamazoo, Akron, Rockford, Ill., Canton, O., Fargo, N. D., Sioux Falls, S. D., Fremont, Neb., Davenport, Ia., Galveston, Houston, Springfield, Ill., Little Rock, Mo., Helena, Mont., Youngstown, O., Totals.

Wheat, including flour, shipments, for the week, aggregate 3,023,361 bushels against 2,820,819 bushels last week, 3,408,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 2,505,428 bushels in 1898, 1,978,828 bushels in 1897, and 3,072,780 bushels in 1896.

Business failures for the week number 39 against 22 last week, 174 in this week 3 years ago, 138 in 1898, 220 in 1897 and 280 in 1896.

Canadian failures for the week number 36 as compared with 29 in this week a year ago.

MIDSUMMER TRADE. Lumber and Iron Are Suffering From Light Demand.

NEW YORK, July 20.—R. G. Dun & Co. say weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

The midsummer vacation has already disposed of the prophets who gave it a "week or two," but there are few signs to indicate yet that the summer trade is a compact of lake or producers, in order to sell standard bessemer ore below \$9 per ton at lower lake ports this year, with coke held at \$5, much lessens the probability that the other side will be able to get a semper pig to go far below \$15, and some increased buying already appears by makers of implements not as yet in season contracts, but bought to give hope. Not much beyond the usual possibility of lower wages for the coming year can be set.

The same extensive building strikes which have cut off the use of much structural steel have had the effect of a vast use of lumber, which was, like iron, extraordinarily advanced in price. The Eastern association tried without avail to hold prices, and the North Carolina association caused extensive curtailment of output, while the Lake association two weeks ago resolved to maintain prices, but the need of the market does not permit.

The dry-goods market, quite embarrassed at the best, is not helped by such vagaries, and the closing of important mills was the more meritorious because it gave occasion to the possibility of dealing with an over-supply here both of goods and material, to rest until Europeans have settled their affairs. Without formal agreement the woolen industry adopted in part the same course. Many mills have stopped or reduced force, so that experts believe that less than half the capacity is now at work, because the nature of the present season's demand does not yet appear.

Further important changes, the exact nature of which may not be fully reported, are appearing in the heavy decline of packer hides at Chicago, ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 cent, with sales said to be from 40,000 to 50,000, and also in heavy sales of leathers to manufacturers.

The sharp fall of 3 cents in wheat and 4 cents in corn appears to reflect public conclusions, after hearing much evidence, official and unofficial, regarding the extent of injury to the grain.

The shipments go on at a quiet and moderate pace, in three weeks from Atlantic ports 5,661,592 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 4,568,283 last year; from Pacific ports, 1,691,597 bushels against 1,778,548 last year, and corn 8,620,552 bushels, against 8,289,369 last year.

Failures for the week have been 23 in the United States, against 145 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 23 last year.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. Trouble in China is the Overshadowing Factor.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market tomorrow will say:

The stock market has been strong, in the face of the dullness and of the Chinese situation and other external factors of external origin. The renewal of gold exports and the appearance of hardening tendencies in money, caused, however, somewhat weaker tone to prevail in the market.

THIEF AND REBEL RIFE

HOW THEY BESET SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Operations of Captain Willis' Company—The Desperate Fight at Catubog on Island of Samar.

LIBMANAN, P. I., May 17.—We still have the ladrones and insurgents all about us, and are out chasing them every day or two. It is the same way all over the province. Captain Warrick, with M. Company, is at Pampona. He ran up against a body of insurgents entrenched a few days ago, and although the company gallantly carried the trench, they were unfortunates in losing two men. Corporal Day was killed and Private Gray badly wounded. His arm was amputated in the endeavor to save his life, but he died soon afterwards. Down at Iriga, where Colonel Dorst has the headquarters of the Forty-fifth, the native local President was discovered to be plotting with the insurgents. He was promptly deposed and placed in the guardhouse and another President appointed. Captain Lee captured an insurgent Lieutenant after following him

is only about six miles away, and there is fish fishing there. A report has just come to hand of the gallant defense made by a detachment of the Forty-third Infantry, at Catubog, on the island of Samar. Catubog was the southern outpost of the American forces in the northern part of Samar. It was garrisoned by 30 men, under First Lieutenant Joseph Sweeney, who made such a brave stand in the mountains between Catubog and Calbaroz, in a fight that lasted from March 5 to March 13. The garrison at Catubog was attacked by several hundred insurgents, under the bloodthirsty leader, Abongul. The little band of 30 took refuge in the church, and the fighting was continuous for two days, maintained by the Americans without rest or sleep. On the third day the rebels set fire to the church, and the burning roof fell in upon our men. But from behind the ruined walls of the building they continued fighting, and defending their position for three days longer. A large number of the rebels were killed, and the dead lay piled around the church. There was no cessation of the fighting, and the dead bodies lay there till the stretch became offensive. This brave band declined time after time to surrender. When at last reinforcements arrived they were utterly exhausted, and were just about out of ammunition and rations. The bloodthirsty leader, Abongul, was killed. A victory at Tayabas. Major Hartigan, with a battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry, won a brilliant vic-

tory over the insurgents recently in Tayabas. After following their trail into the mountains for several days, he made a night attack on their stronghold, with complete success. General Malolao was in command here and deemed his position unapproachable. The Americans climbed the mountain on a dark night, surprised the rebel camp, killed 22 of them, wounded and captured 40 rifles and 120 boxes. The rebel general, who besides being a bloodthirsty ruffian, was also a coward, jumped out of the window of his quarters and fled at the first fire. All his personal effects, his correspondence and official papers were secured, containing much valuable information. This action received official mention and praise from Generals Schwan and Wheaton.

General Summers' old orderly and musician, Purdy, did not go with the Forty-fifth to Mindanao, as expected. He is now conducting an army cantonment at Nueva Caceres, and is making money fast. There is a scarcity of news from Mindanao. No one seems to know what is going on there.

Northern Luzon, Panay, Samar and Cebu, as well as here, the same system of guerrilla warfare is being waged. A great many insurgents have been killed within the past month, with slight losses for the Americans. But they still persist in harassing and attacking weak posts and convoys, and it will probably be some time before this guerrilla warfare can be stopped. They are fighting in Indian style, separating into small bands and uniting again when occasion requires.

CAPTAIN PERCY WILLIS, Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V.

Pacific Sealers Combine. VICTORIA, B. C., July 20.—The sealers have just formed a joint stock company, and will control if schooners now in the business. Their object is to regulate wages and keep up the price of skins.

News received from Ottawa says the Russian Government will compensate Canadian sealers for the loss of their sealers who were seized by that government in 1893.

Insurgents Murder Prisoners. On May 19 word came in that the insurgents had seized, bound and carried away 10 men, who were hauling rice to town. It was too late to start that day. The next morning a detachment of five men, the mounted detachment and five men, I started after them. At Cabusao we found one of the men who had escaped from the insurgents. He reported that five of the prisoners had been killed. Using him as a guide, we followed the insurgents up the river and captured five of their ponies, which they had concealed in a thicket, but could not find the insurgents. In the dark and dense underbrush of the jungle, we discovered the mangled bodies of the poor natives. There were five of them. All had their hands behind their necks and had their throats cut. The head of one was cut entirely off. Turning from the ghastly sight we destroyed their quarters, with a large storehouse, and returned.

The insurgents returned the other day that badly frightened the President and many other natives. It was to the effect that 1000 insurgents from Catubog and other parts of Samar were on the river would attack Libmanan during the night. We didn't credit the report. Nevertheless, we made preparations to receive them, if they had come they would have known that they had been to a fight after it was over. Afterwards it was ascertained that they were circulating these reports in many of the garrisoned towns for the purpose of alarming the people and the troops.

We get fine fish here, besides crabs, shrimps, etc. There are many varieties of fish, and they are all good eating. We receive them from 20 cents Mexican, than which there are few better fish that swim, as far as eating is concerned. Toothsome shrimps are only 5 cents a dozen, Mexican. Everybody eats fish, and they are all very healthful in the climate. Many of the fishermen are afraid to ply their trade on account of the insurgents, as well as Americans, whose boats they would attack at the mouth of the Bical River, and on San Miguel Bay,

for several days. The Lieutenant had 500 with him when captured. All of the American ladies in Nueva Caceres have gone away. They had no confidence in a safe or desirable place for them.

On the same day that Captain Warrick lost his two men I started out with 20 soldiers and five police, 25 of them mounted. We carried two days' rations and scouted the country south and west of Libmanan. It was a general movement, ordered by General Bell, with 20 men to the right and the cavalry to the left. We were skirting the hills southwest of Libmanan, and some insurgents at a distance. They were just vanishing into the coconut trees which line the river bank. I sent the dismounted men to the right and the cavalry to the left, thinking to hem them in on the river bank. The cavalry got there first, and completely surprised them, while they were raiding a native ranch. The women and children were screaming and holding up pictures of the Virgin Mary for protection. The men of the ranch had their hands behind them. We killed three of the natives, one of them an officer. He had a revolver and a dagger, but threw the revolver away, presumably into the river, as we were unable to find it. The men were grateful for their rescue, cooked fine chickens for the men and came into Libmanan with us.

Insurgents Murder Prisoners. On May 19 word came in that the insurgents had seized, bound and carried away 10 men, who were hauling rice to town. It was too late to start that day. The next morning a detachment of five men, the mounted detachment and five men, I started after them. At Cabusao we found one of the men who had escaped from the insurgents. He reported that five of the prisoners had been killed. Using him as a guide, we followed the insurgents up the river and captured five of their ponies, which they had concealed in a thicket, but could not find the insurgents. In the dark and dense underbrush of the jungle, we discovered the mangled bodies of the poor natives. There were five of them. All had their hands behind their necks and had their throats cut. The head of one was cut entirely off. Turning from the ghastly sight we destroyed their quarters, with a large storehouse, and returned.

The insurgents returned the other day that badly frightened the President and many other natives. It was to the effect that 1000 insurgents from Catubog and other parts of Samar were on the river would attack Libmanan during the night. We didn't credit the report. Nevertheless, we made preparations to receive them, if they had come they would have known that they had been to a fight after it was over. Afterwards it was ascertained that they were circulating these reports in many of the garrisoned towns for the purpose of alarming the people and the troops.

We get fine fish here, besides crabs, shrimps, etc. There are many varieties of fish, and they are all good eating. We receive them from 20 cents Mexican, than which there are few better fish that swim, as far as eating is concerned. Toothsome shrimps are only 5 cents a dozen, Mexican. Everybody eats fish, and they are all very healthful in the climate. Many of the fishermen are afraid to ply their trade on account of the insurgents, as well as Americans, whose boats they would attack at the mouth of the Bical River, and on San Miguel Bay,

for several days. The Lieutenant had 500 with him when captured. All of the American ladies in Nueva Caceres have gone away. They had no confidence in a safe or desirable place for them.

On the same day that Captain Warrick lost his two men I started out with 20 soldiers and five police, 25 of them mounted. We carried two days' rations and scouted the country south and west of Libmanan. It was a general movement, ordered by General Bell, with 20 men to the right and the cavalry to the left. We were skirting the hills southwest of Libmanan, and some insurgents at a distance. They were just vanishing into the coconut trees which line the river bank. I sent the dismounted men to the right and the cavalry to the left, thinking to hem them in on the river bank. The cavalry got there first, and completely surprised them, while they were raiding a native ranch. The women and children were screaming and holding up pictures of the Virgin Mary for protection. The men of the ranch had their hands behind them. We killed three of the natives, one of them an officer. He had a revolver and a dagger, but threw the revolver away, presumably into the river, as we were unable to find it. The men were grateful for their rescue, cooked fine chickens for the men and came into Libmanan with us.

THE JULY WHEAT FLEET

RICKMER RICKMERS CLEARS WITH A BIG CARGO.

Strike Will Reduce the Size of This Month's Fleet—Laguna Wrecked Again.

The German ship Rickmer Rickmers cleared yesterday with 111,520 bushels of wheat, valued at \$4200. She was dispatched by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and unless there should be a change in the strike situation, she will probably be the last July ship to get away. This will spoil the excellent showing which we promised to have for the first month of the wheat year. Bulk exporters do not seem disposed to rush matters at present. According to the charters under which all the ships in port are loaded, six days do not take effect so long as a strike is in progress. The departure of the Rickmers leaves but four vessels in port to finish, but several others are very close at hand. The Penthesilea, which sailed from London, Portland by way of Port Los Angeles, arrived at the California port last Friday, and will be ready to sail north again in a few days.

The Decan, which left Hamburg the same day that the Penthesilea left London, has not yet put in an appearance at Portland, but is daily expected. The Riversdale, from Hamburg, is out 143 days, and there are two or three ballast ships, and one or two carrying coal, or two distant from the port. The round-the-horn cargo ships coming this way have undoubtedly been backing against the wind, which was sending the outward-bound fleet home against good passages. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and as more ships were going the other way than were coming in the direction of the best passage, it could under the circumstances.

INDIAN EMPIRE'S FATE. Her Coal Cargo Caught Fire and She Perished at Callao.

Callao seems to be a hoodoo port for the British ship Indian Empire. This vessel was caught in a gale soon after sailing from there for Portland two years ago, and was wrecked and destroyed. She put into San Francisco for repairs, and finally reached Portland. A few months ago she again put into Callao with her coal cargo on fire, and Captain Harrison, of the British bark Senator, which has just loaded lumber at Moodyville, relates the following story of her fate. "The Indian Empire came sailing into a cloud of canvas, and we all admired her. She had a cargo of coal, and we did not know then that the white flames were already beginning to ooze up from below in her. The coal cargo was heated. The master, Captain Allen, hurried to the agent—he did not want to act on his own responsibility—and asked permission to run the vessel on the beach. This the agent refused. It might injure the ship, he thought, and anyhow it would cost money. He murmured something about the water below on the heated coal, for it might spoil the cargo. He wanted to lose nothing. The hostilities however, lost the vessel. Captain Harrison came back to the vessel about 10 o'clock at night. He found the mate on the poop-deck waving a blue light—a signal of distress—and hardly had he stepped on deck when the after hatch blew up. The after hatch was driven into the air by the splitting coal, which was taking fire then, the sailors took to the boats, and a few minutes later the ship was on fire. All then left her. An attempt was made to save her, a French man-of-war blowing up her cables with dynamite and endeavoring to tow her to the beach. This effort to put her ashore, though failed. It seems that the masts went by the board while the warship was working her in to the beach, and the broken-off masts anchored the vessel in the bay, where she burned to the water's edge, in front of the town. The agent stood on the roof of one of Callao's buildings and watched her burn. Not a stick of spar was left below. In four hours the vessel's iron hull, blistered and bent, alone remained of the Indian Empire—a vessel which before the fire was valued at \$200,000. There was no insurance on the ship, and the cargo was a total loss. The hull was afterwards fitted up as a bulk, and is now one of the coal hulks of Callao."

LAGUNA WRECKED AGAIN. Unfortunate Steam Schooner Abandoned Off Crescent City.

The fate seems to be against the coasting steamship Laguna, which went ashore at Tillamook several weeks ago. After the expenditure of considerable money, she was finally abandoned last week, and in tow of the steamer W. H. Kruger started for San Francisco last Sunday for permanent repairs. Yesterday the Merchants' Exchange received advice stating that the Kruger lost her tow during a stiff northwest gale Tuesday, while about 10 miles southwest of Crescent City. The Laguna was abandoned by her crew during the height of the gale, and all hands were taken aboard the Kruger and carried to San Francisco, the Kruger reaching that port yesterday morning. The Laguna, when she was finally hauled out of the spit where she had rested for so long, was reported to be in fairly good shape, and she may yet be a good prize for the vessel which finds her drifting round the ocean.

The Windward Leaves. NEW YORK, July 20.—Secretary H. T. Bridgeman, of the Peary Arctic Club, of this city, received a message from Captain Bartlett of Sydney, C. B., to the effect that the Windward was just leaving port for Etah, North Greenland, headquarters of the Peary expedition, and that all on board are well. The Windward left this port July 22 with provisions and munitions for the Peary headquarters.

Wheat Crop Short. STOCKTON, Cal., July 20.—Experts in

IS LI TREACHEROUS?

SAID TO BE INTRIGUING WITH RUSSIA AND TIAN.

Known to be the Bitter Opponent of All Foreign Interests—Should Have Been Detained.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The wildest rumor in point is a story that Russia has been secretly intriguing with Prince Tuan and that Li Hung Chang is behind these negotiations. The Chinese camorra, which has defied the civilized powers will be anxious to create discord among them. Rumors of this kind will be started wherever there is a press writer at a Chinese seaboard credulous enough to cable them to Europe or America. The Carr reigns over Russia, and he cannot have run into the embrace of a red-handed assassin like Prince Tuan. The anomalous condition of de facto warfare which has not been legalized by a declaration of war is illustrated by Li Hung Chang's journey northward after a consultation with the British officials at Hong Kong. He cannot be regarded as a friend of England, for he has dispatched black-flag bandits and ruffians to the northward to disturb the peace of the Yangtze region; nor is he a trustworthy power, since he is known to be a bitter opponent of all foreign interests, yet he is allowed to proceed on his journey to Taku, and probably will pass through the camp of the allies at Tientsin to the capital, where he will assume the Government of Pe Chi Li during the period of foreign invasion. Practical men are asking whether he would not be a most useful peace-maker and negotiator if he were detained on some vessel of war, and whether the powers can afford to allow him to go inland, where he would be compelled to act with the Emperor Dowager and Prince Tuan?

It is not clear that anything is gained by the shallow pretense that the civilized powers do not act with the Chinese Government, which is either openly directing the anti-foreign movement or is utterly unable to control it. There is maintained by the allies and the bloodstained camorra at Peking has ordered Li Hung Chang to Pe Chi Li in order to employ him in setting one foreign power against another, and in breaking conventional consent to the Chinese among themselves after the fact, and will be passed through the allied fleets and camps to the capital, where his head will be cut off if he declines to serve the Government.

Men who have passed many years in China are utterly hopeless in their comments upon the present situation. They would not consent to a diplomatic arrangement for its life and power, and that it will not spare any effort to set the furious mobs in motion against the foreign concessions at Shanghai, Nankin, Han Kow, etc. For another which has virtually best-informed men favor union of action of the powers, by which Nankin shall be proclaimed the capital so the capital can be maintained by a most useful peace-maker against the despotic and arrogant Manchou race, but they admit in the next breath that this policy cannot be carried out, since both Russia and Japan will maintain by a government which has ordered Li Hung Chang to Pe Chi Li in order to employ him in setting one foreign power against another, and in breaking conventional consent to the Chinese among themselves after the fact, and will be passed through the allied fleets and camps to the capital, where his head will be cut off if he declines to serve the Government.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

Sheng is still giving out contradictory messages respecting the Legation, and there are highly imaginative estimates of the strength of the Chinese armies in the field. The real trend of events disclosed by two facts—first, that the Chinese Government has virtually decreed the expulsion of foreigners and the destruction of all alien interests.

LOOKING FOR A COOL PLACE?

Then take the O. R. & N. special train from Union depot at 9:30 A. M. Sunday and go to Bonnellville. Special low rate of 30 cents for the round trip. Refreshments to be had on the grounds, or take a basket lunch with you, and escape the heat of the day. Cool groves, magnificent scenery, good music, first-class performance, all free. Remember the time, 9:30 A. M. Sunday, Union depot.

Deaths. July 12, boy to