The Story That He Killed His Wounded Is Disproved.

CARRIED THEM BACK TO TIEN TSIN

Progress of the March Hampered by the Presence of So Many Disabled Marines.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.-There is nothing in the extensive report of Admiral Seymour, which was received here today, by the America Maru, to prove the sensational story that was circulated the early part of this month to the effect that the Admiral, who commanded the Pekin relief expedition, killed his wound-ed to save them from the Chinese.

Commander S. W. Very, United States Navy, who returned from the Orient on the steamer, and others who were at Hong Kong when Admiral Seymour re-turned from Tien Tsin, did not hear the story, and the Admiral's report, which is an elaboration of the cablegram pub-lished June 30, makes not the slightest mention of the affair, but on the con-trary goes into particulars of the brav-ery of the allies in guarding the wounded, who were placed in fintboats and towed down the river by details of soldiers and marines, while the main body of the troops fought the Chinese off with rifle

In the fight at Long Fang, where the Boxers attacked the forces with great vigor twice, the Italian contingent bore the brunt of the fighting on the right flank and lost five men killed and a num-ber wounded. The Chinese retreated, leaving a large number of dead on the field. In the afternoon a detail of British marines, who were stationed to guard the railroad house at Lang Pang, were attacked, and reinforcements had to be rushed forward to save them. It was in this semantagement that the accuracy lost this engagement that the enemy lost about 100 killed, and the British marines had two of their blue jackets wounded. An advance was then made to Ren Ting, where a halt had to be made, as the

tracks for miles had been torn up. The Chinese advanced in great numbers, and a desperate battle was fought. The column fell back to Yong Song, that the rest of the trip might be made by stream.

rest of the trip might be made by stream. Seymour then says:

"Prior to our departure from Lang Fang I ordered two trains to stop there, in order to enable part of our men to proceed later, but these trains were attacked after my departure by the Boxers and the Chinese troops who had come from Pekin and fighting enough in the from Pekin, and fighting ensued, in the course of which 600 to 500 were killed on the enemy's side, and six of our men killed and 48 wounded.

"At Yong Song I was joined by the men who came down there in three trains. All the trains were completely destroyed, and not a single one could be used for fur-ther work. Moreover, the want of pro-visions, together with the presence of numerous wounded soldiers correctly merous wounded soldiers, compelled us retreat to Ren Ting. Communication with Tien Tsin remained entirely sus-pended for six days, and accordingly we were deprived of the means of obtains were deprived of the means of obtaining supplies. We accordingly marched back—though constantly attacked by the enemy-along the river, and escorting at the same time the wounded soldiers car-ried in boats."

Seymour did not mention the American contingent in the fighting nor did he dwell particularly on the work of any es-pecial command. From another source it was learned at the Foo in a letter from an officer, it is alleged, that the Americans were particularly steady under fire and fought with the greatest determina-tion and splendid tactics.

On reaching the ammunition depot at Then Tsin, the advance made ready to take it, when it was found that the depot was garrisoned by a strong guard of regular Chinese soldlers. A force under Commander Johnson, from one of the British gunboats, supported by Americans, French and Italians, charged the place, and after a hard fight occupied the right wing of the building. The rest of the position was then taken. The store the position was then taken. The store the position was then taken. the position was then taken. The store-founces were found to be filled with pro-visions and armed with guns of modern

The store-ful rebellion in the and, as it has done in the beginning.

Thoughtful men, reasoning from these

Seymour added that the ammunition and food would have kept the relief expedition in condition for several days, but owing to the presence of so many wound-ed, it was decided to return to Tien Tsin. On e Eld the reinforcements from that city came to the Admiral's assistance, and on the 24th the entire force reached the adquarters of the allied armies.

A BOXER POSTER.

Sample of the Placards Circulated in Northern China.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Rev. Dr. John Fox, of the American Bible Society, today Fox, of the American Bible Society, today received a translation of one of the inflammatory posters used by the Boxers. This was forwarded by the Rev. Dr. John H. Hykes, of Shanghal, who received it from Rev. Charles Gammon, at Tien Tein. It is a sample of many varieties, of which 20,000 copies were distributed in The Tein 1 ups 4. Only the tributed in Tien Tsin June 4. Only the prompt arrival of foreign troops prevented in associal Tien Tsin massacre. It Sucred edict-Issued by the Lord of

Wealth and Happiness:
"The Catholic and Protestant religion being insolent to the gods and extin-guishing sanctity, rendering no obedience to Buddhism and enraging both heaven and earth, the rain clouds now no longer visit us; but 8000 spirit soldiers will de-spend from heaven and sweep the empire clean of all foreigners. Then will the gentle showers once more water our lands, and when the tread of soldiers and the clash of steel are heard heralding woes to our people, then the Buddhist patriotic league of Boxers will be able to protect the empire and bring peace to all its people.

far and wide; for, if you gain one adherent to the faith, your own person will be absolved from future misfortunes. If you gain five adherents to the faith, your whole fault. whole family will be absolved from all evils; and if you gain 10 adherents to the faith, your whole village will be safe from all calamity. If you gain no adherents you shall be decapitated, for until all foreigners are exterminated the rain will never visit us.

Those who have drunk water from wells poisoned by foreigners should at once make use of the following divine prescription, the ingredients of which are to be swallowed, when the poisoned pa-tients will recover: Dried black plums, half an ounce; solanum delcamarel, half an ounce; encommia elcomoids, half an

A letter was received today by Dr. F. Woodroff Halsey from John M. Swan, M. D., dated Caston, June 18. He says that the Province of Kwang Tung, of which Canton is the capital, has been ripe for rebellion for a year past. Only the vigorous measures of Li Hung Cher. he vigorous measures of Li Hung Chang in suppressing piracy and robbery had preserved order. At the moment of writ-ing. Dr. Swan says the bodies of eight men were exposed in public places within a minute's walk of his house. The men had been put to death by torture. Dr. Swan also said that large quantities arms and ammunition had been impor at Canton during the past year. en imported

MORE RUMORS OF SAFETY.

British Government Insists on Hearing From its Ambassador.

LONDON, July E.—In the House of Commons today, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office. William St. John Broderick, made certain statements with regard to the safety of the Legations at Pekin, and said the Chinese

Minister declared them to be unharmed.
Mr. Broderick read the text of the several edicts of July 18. Commenting on Minister Conger's dispatch to the Department of State of the United States. Mr. Broderick said that though the dispatch was the same date as the edict of assurance of safety, the latter was not borne out by Mr. Conger.

Consul Warren had telegraphed to the Governor of Shan Tung to know how a

Governor of Shan Tung to know how a message from Pekin reached him in two days, and why there was no message from their Foreign Minister. Sir Claude MacDonald. The Governor had replied that the United States Minister's message was sent by the Tsung II Tamun by a messenger traveling 600 leagues (roughly 200 miles) a day. "I assure you," the Governor of Shan Tung had added, "there is no telegraphic communication. I cannot explain why MacDonaid has not telegraphed, but I beg you not to be anxlous about the Ministers, for they and the others are all living and unharmed. Of this I have already hid several reliable messages."

Mr. Broderick continued: "Seeing that

over a month has clapsed since any com-munication has reached the Government from the British legation, and the Tsung Il Yamun is in communication by mes-senger with various Chinese authorities, Her Majesty's Government feel they can not give credence to any statement or to any decree attributed to the Emperor or Chinese Government until they are for-tified by letters signed and dated by Sir Claude MacDonald or other British offi-cials, or by some cablegram in our cipher, According to the translation rend by Mr. Broderick, the Imperial edict is as follows:

"In the Confucian philosophy in the Spring and Autumn, it is written, envoys should not be killed. How, then, can it be supposed the throne's policy is to connive at allowing troops and people to vent

nive at allowing troops and people to vent their wrath on foreign Ministers?"

The edict then gives the assurance al-ready made known to the public.

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamil-ton, announced that the Maharajah of Ualhier would offer the government a fully equipped hospital ship, upon which it is proposed to spend 20 lakks of ru-pees, for service in China as a mark of it is proposed to spend 20 lakes of ru-pees, for service in China, as a mark of loyalty to the Queen. The offer was ac-cepted. Lord George Hamilton also tes-tified to the government's appreciation of those who are sending the Maine to China,

It is probable that in the message from the Governor of Shan Tung to consult Warren, the word "lengues" should rend "lis." A li is a Chinese mile, equal to about one-third of an English mile

ENGLISH ARE INCREDULOUS.

Will Not Accept as Reliable Any-thing From Chinese Sources.

thing From Chinese Sources.

NEW YORK, July 25—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The English attitude of unreasoning unbeller respecting everything coming from official sources in Chinese provinces is not justified by inherent probabilities. Lenders writers who are probabilities. by inherent probabilities. Leaders writers, who are cracking jokes over the credulity of their American cousins in swallowing Chipese dates whole, will find it difficult to explain the motive of the In difficult to explain the motive of the Imperial Government in either forging or raising the date of Mr. Conger's diapatch, and in wantonly deceiving one power after another with false assurances of the safety of the Legations. Until some intelligible motive for such treachery is supplied, it would seem prodent to give to the Imperial Government credit for telling at least part of the truth.

Optimistic views are confined to small circles here, but several plausible reasons are assigned for them. One is the evac-uation of the country around Tien Tstn by Chinese troops, since it implies a decline of Boxer fanaticism. Another is the quieting down in the southern provthe quieting down in the southern provinces, for the reports of risings at Canton and disturbances caused by the Black
Flags are still unconfirmed. Another is
Li Hung Chang's Journey northward,
which will be continued from Shanghai,
for he would hardly venture to pass
through the allied fleets and campa as
the new Governor of Pe Chi Li if he
were not assured of the safety of the
Ministers.

Ministers.

premises, are disposed to believe that the Empress Dowager has succeeded in enforcing her authority and is protecting the remnant of the Legations, for not even the most sanguine optimist is pre-pared to admit that assaults as determined as those described by Sir Robert Hart and Minister Conger have not been

attended with severe loss of life.

This view represented the hopeful minority of clubmen and officers in town last night. The majority still considered it impossible that Mr. Conger's message could have been sent in less than two days from Pekin to Shan Tung, or that it was written on last Wednesday, and they attached no importance to any bulletins or guarantees from a Viceroy after a full month of promiscuous men

The Figure states that a private m sage has been received today, which states the Japanese Minister has given news of himself in terms analogous to those of Minister Conger.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

Chinese From Pekin Says the Legations Were Destroyed on the 12th. NEW YORK, July 23-A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo, July 21, says: The captain of a British steamer who has just arrived from New Chwang, reports that their arrived thore Thursday a Chinese professing to be a foreigner's servant who escaped from Pekin the 12th, on which date the British legation was destroyed and the foreigners butchered. The story is credited in New Chwang.

Another telegram came from the Governor of Shan Tung last night. He says:
"I have received definite information from Pekin that all the Ministers are well and there is no illness among them. The proper Chinese authorities are de-vising means for their rescue and pro-

Fighting Near Wet Hat Wel. ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—Two encounters are reported to have taken place between British and Chinese forces near Wei Hai Wei. The latter, it was reported, were repulsed after a stubborn encounter. No dates are given.

M. Krutiski, the engineer of the Eastera Chinese Railway, telegraphing from Algatchi, in the Trans-Baikai territory, under date of Friday, July 20 reports the

under date of Friday, July 20, reports the occupation of Challar by Chinese troops. The Russians, according to this dispatch, continued to concentrate at Charbin.

Lecture by Roosevelt. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—Governor Roosevelt this afternoon delivered a lecture on "Americanism" for the bonest of the Jewish Chautauqua, which is holding its usual Summer session. An audience of about 2500 greeted Colonel Roosevelt, and exhibited much enthusiasism. The gathering was in the large auditorium on the steel pier. Afterwards Colonel Roosevelt shook hands with many of those who had listened to his lecture. He returned to New York tonight.

Millions for Baseball.

MAKES A DIFFERENCE IN A STATE DEPARTMENT CABLEGRAM,

Prince Tuan or Prince Yuan Reports the Foreigners Safe, and No Attack Being Made.

WASHINGTON, July 28.-The State Dewashington, July 22.—The State Department has made public the following:

"The State Department has received a dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, the ConsulGeneral at Shanghai, dated today, saying that Prince Tuan wires that an offoce of the Tsung il Yamun saw all the
Ministers on the 18th; that none was injured, and that no attack was at that
time being made. He does not say to
whom the dispatch of Prince Tuan was
addressed, and it is to a certain extent

rects an investigation of all claims "except those arising directly from the said
attack" (attack on Tien Tsin), with a
view to their ultimate settlement. This
appears to make plain not only that the
Chinese Government will settle claims for
actual losses, but that it has now formally decreed an exception of the claims
arising directly from the attack on Tien
Tsin. It seems to indicate that the Chinese Government holds that the attack
on Tien Tsin, was unwarranted.

Sailing of Troops.

The War Department is considering the advisability of sending the Hancock, which sails from San Francisco July 28, which sails from San Francisco July 28, with four batteries of artillery and 500 ent has made public the following: e State Department has received a conform Mr. Goodnew, the Consulat at Shanghal, dated today, saying at Prince Tuan wires that an offold the Thung Il Tamun saw all the ters on the 18th; that none was inand that no attack was at that sheen decided, owing to the urgent necessity of getting reinforcements to China, to have the Hancock make a special trip. She will carry and that no attack was at that stores and provisions only for the troops in China. The Meade, the 1st proximo, will take out one battailon of the Fiften the first term of the dispatch of Mr. at variance with the dispatch of Mr. Cavalry and one company of engineers

TOO BUSY TO LISTEN TO THE BOY ORATOR



"Hello, Central! I want to talk to the American workingman." "He's at work and very busy, Mr. Bryan; ring off, please."

Conger of that date, describing the legation as being under fire at the time."

After mature consideration, the officials squadrons of the First Cavalry and 100 of the State Department have come to the conclusion that by a telegraphic error the name of the informant of Consul-General Goodnow has been turned to

Tuan" from "Yuan." The latter is the famous Yuan Shih Kai, the Governor of the Province of Shan

official either has been grossly misrepre-sented as to his anti-foreign tendency or that he is seeking to escape responsibility for the outrages upon foreigners, an act in itself significant of a breaking up of the anti-foreign party, with each principal looking out for himself.

The dispatch was shown to Minister-Wu this afternoon. He said he had no explanation to offer, but said he placed no dependence on any of the Shanghal dispatches. He advanced the theory that Prince Tuan, after all, might not belong to the Boxers, but might be supporting

Chinese Emperor's Edict. The State Department makes public the following text of the edict delivered today by Minister Wu to Secretary Hay This is the edict referred to by United States Consul Fowler at Che Foo in his

States Consul Fowler at Che Foo in his message yesterday:

"An imperial edict issued on the first day of the sixth moon (July 17), transmitted by the Viceroy Liu Kun Yih, on July 20, and received by Minister Wu on the Zist day of July at 7 o'clock:

"The present conflict between Chima and the foreign powers had its origin in the long-standing antagonism between the people and Christian missionaries. The subsequent fall of the Taku forts precipitated the meeting of force with force. The imperial government, having due regard to the importance of international gard to the importance of international intercourse, still refused to go so far as to interrupt the existing relations. We have already repeatedly issued decrees providing for the protection of the foreign Legations, and also commanded the

provincial authorities to protect mission

"Insamuch as there is still no cessation in the employment of force, foreign merchants and subjects residing in China, who form a numerous body in the country, should be protected without distinction. We hereby command all the Tartar Generals, Governors-General and Governors of provinces to look after the foreign merchants and missioneries living foreign merchants and missionaries living in the open ports, prefectures, depart-ments and districts under their respective jurisdictions, and to afford them due

ive jurisdictions, and to afford them dual protection in accordance with the treaty stipulations, without fail.

"Last month we heard with profound astonishment and regret of the killing of the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Akirs, and the same fait beful the German Minister shortly afterward. The violent removal of the German Minister, whose residence at the capital was necessary to the transaction of business between the two countries affected us very deeply. It is the duty of the authorities concerned to cause stringent thorities concerned to cause stringent orders for the speedy arrest and punish-ment of the murderers to be carried

Tien Tsin, there are foreign subjects and missionaries who have, on account of local disturbances, suffered death or loss of property, through no fault of their own. We hereby command the Governor of Pekin and the Vicercy of Chi Li to cause investigations to be made by their respective subordinates of all such claims respective subordinates of all such claims except those arising directly from the said attack, with a view to their ultimate settlement. Moreover, local outlaws and rebellious subjects have of late given themselves up to burning, killing and plundering, to the great disquiet of our loyal subjects. This is an utter defiance of law. We hereby command the said Governors-General, Governors and commanders of our forces to investigate ommanders of our forces to investigate the situation and to take such measures for the punishment of offenders and restoration of order as the necessities of the case demand. We hereby command this, our general edict, to be made known to the case of for the information of all it may concern. Respect this."

A significant statement in the above

recruits, % officers and 850 men, will sail from Seattle the same day for Nagasakl. from Seattle the same day for Nagasaki.
The place of the Hancock, which was
originally scheduled to sail August 16,
will be taken by the Warren, if she arwill be taken by the Warren, if she will take two squadrons of the Ninth Cavairy and recruits, in all 43 officers and 1242

take two squadrons of the Ninth Cavairy and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of neutrality, and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of neutrality, and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of neutrality, and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of neutrality, and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of neutrality, and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of neutrality, and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of neutrality, and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of neutrality, and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of neutrality, and even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreign-litude of heutrality, in all 43 officers and 1242 and recruits, in all 43 officers and 1242 and recruits and recruits, in all 43 officers and 1242 and recruits and recruits, in all 43 officers and 1242 and recruits and recruits, in all 43 officers and 1242 and recruits and recruits, in all 43 officers and 1242 and recruits and recruit mand, by virtue of seniority and rank,

> Both the State Department and Chinese officials took occasion early in the day to deny a report that plans were on foot toward the delivery of Minister Conger

by the Chinese authorities to Admiral Remey at Tien Tein. There is reason to believe that the Governiment is again using every effort to secure communication with Minister Conger, and this time to get an answer from our Minister which will be so conclusis to remove every shadow of doubt. this connection it was reported today that Minister Wu yesterday sent another cipher dispatch to Minister Conger, but there is a strong disinclination in official efroles to discuss the various steps being

The Bureau of Navigation this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey: "Taku, July 22.—Going to Tien Tsin to nto matters, leaving senior officer Newark has gone to Nagasaki for docking."

taken while they are still in an inconclu-

CHINESE PUT TO FLIGHT. More Fighting Reported From Tien Tain.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo, July 20, says:

A brilliant dash against a large force of Chinese at Tien Tsin was made this morning by a detachment of American troops assisted by some English Fusiliers. The object was to capture a batery of large calibre cannon, which had been doing great damage. The Anglo-American troops charged a large fort across an open space, exposed to a hot but poorly directed fire from the enemy. They dashed into the fort and after engaging the Chinese in a sharp hand-to-hand fight, put them to flight and remained masters of the fort. Eight large modern guns were captured, together with carts and all the accessories. The battery was immediately turned upon the fleeing enemy who, under the well-directed fire, suffered heavily.

The victory was won in an incredibly short time, against an overwhelmingly superior force and, despite the charge under fire and the fight in the fort, neither the Americans nor the British lost a single man. The Chinese Army is now retreating to-

Believes the Foreigners Are Safe. DEFROIT, July 23.-Baron Paul Merlin, German Consul to China, and an intimatfriend of the late German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, passed through Detroit to-day, en route to New York, whence he will sail Wednesday for home. Just before leaving Pekin he had a long talk with Minister Conger, who, he said, was very sure that the uprising "would not amount to much."

"I cannot believe," said Baron Merlin, "that all the foreigners have been mastinwe cipher message received by use United States Government from Pekin is genuine, and was written by Minister Co I have several reasons for believing so, but I cannot give my reasons, for my government would not like to have me talk too much. You can believe one talk too much. You can believe one thing, that as certain as the rising of the sun, the armies of Europe will devastate Northern China."

BERLIN, July 22.—A dispatch from Taku, dated Priday, July 20, says the German force at Tien Tsin has been reedict is noted in that passage which di- duced to 300 men

ASSIST CHAFFEE

GENERALS GRANT, BARRY AND WILSON ARE TO GO TO CHINA.

Part of Eighth Infantry From Cuba Arrives in New York for Service in the Orient.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Although the orders have not yet been issued, it is pretty generally understood in military circles. that Brigader-General Fred Grant, United States Volunteers, and Adjutant-General Thomas Barry, have been selected for antigrouper, to diffe the Chile. selected for assignment to duty in China. These appointments, together with that of Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, already announced, will give Major-General A. R. Chaffee, Commander-in-Chief, three Gen-erals of recognized ability to assist him erals of recognized ability to assist him in the military operations in China. General Grant is now on duty with the troops in the Philippines, being stationed near Manila. General Barry is a passenger on the transport Sumner, which left San Francisco on the 17th, for Nagaratic States and a state of the saki. The orders under which he sailed required him to report to General Mac-Arthur at Manlia for duty as his chief of staff. General Wilson, the senior brigade commander, recently at Matanzas, Cuba, is on his long journey to the Orient. He will make the trip to San Francisco and will not arrive in China until a month later than the other brigade com-

GOING TO THE FRONT. Pifteenth Infantry Preparing to Start for Chins.

NEW YORK, July 28 .- Governor's Island and the ferry entrance at the Battery recall the days when the troops were pre-paring to start for the South at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Three companies of the Fifteenth United States infantry, I, K and L, are under orders to leave Governor's Island tomor-row for San Francisco, and the soldiers believe they will see active service in China before they return to this part of the world. Relatives and friends—the majority of them women-spent as many bours of Sunday with them as the rules and regulations would permit. Many a tearful eye was seen by the visitors, but the soldiers joked and laughed and enjoyed themselves generally as if they were proud of fighting in a foreign

The three companies that will begin the long journey tomorrow will be under the command of Major Cornish. Preparations for departure have all been completed, baggage is packed and officers and men are ready for the sound of the bugler's "fall in." At Ogden, Utah, Company M, of the same regiment, will join the contingent from Governor's Island. This company for a year has been at Fort McPherson, Ga, The companies will go into camp at the Presidio in San Francisco, preparatory to shipping for the Philippines or China, as may be deter-mined by the War Department. The departure of the companies of the Fifteenth Regiment will leave General

Brooks with but a small garrison at Governor's Island, until the arrival of the army corps now in Cuba. The island, which is the official headquarters of the Department of the East, will for the present be garrisoned by companies of the Fifth Artillery, now stationed around the harbor.

Army officials in this city, particularly those attached to the Quartermaster's Department, are very busy in looking after the troops ordered home from Cuba to their old stations. The belief is general that these commands will not long be permitted to enjoy the comforts of their home stations, but after a brief

Orders have been issued by the Wash- Leon and the English Algerine. The nation authorities to withdraw the First atwo British destroyers, Faine and the Infantry, now stationed at Guanajay and Whiting, were also available.

Pinar del ,Rio, in Cuba, and early next month part of the Eleventh Infantry will having been anchored for days under the leave Cuba. A squadron of the Fifth guns of a fort capable of annihilating her Cavairr has also been ordered from Cuba at one discharge. The gunboats were in Fort Meyer, Washington. These are all seasoned troops and it is expected that they will be able to give good account of themselves if it becor for them to go to China. Army officers stationed around New York are inclined to the belief that most of the troops now under orders to go to San Francisco will be landed on Chinese soil.

Army officers say that the Chinese roubles and the prospects of United States troops seeing service in that country have given a great impetus to recruiting in this city. Nearly all the regi-ments in the service are below their quotas, and the officers in charge of the recruiting stations have received orders to redouble their efforts to secure men for the regiments now in the field. Most of the applicants, many of them vet-erans of the Spanish War, want to be assigned to regiments under orders or likely to receive orders to go to Asia. No difficuly is anticipated by those in Army circles in securing all the men

HOW LISCUM DIED.

General Miles Praises the Bravery of American Colonels. NEW YORK, July 23 .- A special to the

Herald from Washington says:
Colonel Liscum's death, while leading the Ninth United States Infantry in the dight of the allied forces at Tien Twin, has led many to ask if our officers are not needlessly reckless while under fire, General Miles, answering this question,

'American officers are as brave as any in the world. They rank as high in valor as the officers of any European Government. Neither in Cuba nor in Porto Rico did they needlessly expose themselves. Coionel Liscum met his death at the head of his regiment, and here I might any that the records will show that the percentage of Colonels killed in action is greater in proportion to their number than those killed of any other grade.

"The Colonel's place is with his regiment, and when it advances he generally leads. It is his duty to discover the colonel's place in the colonel's place is with his regiment, and when it advances he generally leads. It is his duty to discover the colonel's place in the colonel's place in the colonel's place in the colonel i

leads. It is his duty to discover the po-sition of the enemy and to keep his men in an advantageous position. Officers are always a mark for the enemy, and the duties of a Colonel naturally expose him more or less. Unmounted, the Colonel is at a disadvantage, as he cannot so readily view the enemy's position nor so quickly cover the ground. Mounted, he is more easily a target for the sharpshooters of the opposing force.
"The Colonel is generally to be found with the colors in the center of the regi-

ment, the Lieutenant-Colonel coms ing the right wing, and the senior Major the left. The regiment guides on the colors. If they are advanced the command moves forward. If they are moved back, the alignment is still kept by backward movement. Next to the Co onel, the most dangerous position is that of color-bearer, and I saw at the battle of Antietam 12 men successively killed. as they, one by one, picked up and car-ried on the colors."

The General was reminded of the criticism of our officers at Santiago by the German attache, who watched the operations of the Americans, and who said Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy. \$1.

they were needlessly and wantonly reck-less. As to this the General asks if the

or not the English officers were reckless in their way in South Africa, saying he was not in a position to express an opin-

ion on that matter.

TROOPS ARRIVE FROM CUBA. Eighth Infantry Reaches New York From Bavana.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The United States transport Crook, having on board a detachment of the Eighth United States Infantry, numbering 842 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonei P. H. Millis, arrived this morning from Ha-vana. The troops comprise six companies, vana. The troops comprise six company band and hospital corps. The officers of the regiment, with families and servof the regiment, with tailmines are also on board II cabin passengers, including Colonel W. V. Richards, Adjutant-General of the Division of Cuba; Colonel W. erai of the Division of Cuba; Colonel W. L. Haskins. Second United States Artillery; Major E. S. Godfrey, Seventh United States Cavalry; Major A. C. Taylor, Second United States Artillery; Lieutenant K. W. Shull. Second Artillery, and N. S. Steinhart, Chief Clerk of the Division of Cuba. All are well on board the transport, and the men are in excellent condition. lent condition

Colonel Kimball, Department Quarter master, announced today that the Crook would remain in the bay during the day. Tomorrow morning the troops will be landed, and they will go by rail to Fort Snelling, Minn., where they will recruit and refit ready for further orders. The battallons of the Fifteenth Regiment stationed on Governor's Island will go to San Francisco. They will take two con-San Francisco. They will take two car-loads of provisions, medical stores, can-vas warehouses, hardware and entrenching tools. The First Battery from Fort Wadsworth and the First Battery from Fort Hamilton will take the place of these three battalions on the island. Sixteen packers have also been sent to Seattle, there to go on packing trains now preparing for service in China

Supplies for the Army in China. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 23.-A States Quartermaster's Depot here today from Washington to ship to Seattle by tomorrow night 50 carloads of escort wagons, 500 field ranges, and 25 cars of other supplies. From Seattle, the shipment is to go to China. The 25 car loads will be made up of all sorts of wearing apparel for soldiers, and general supplies ranging from needles to coffins. Last night several cars of goods were sent westward.

Sailing Dates of Transports. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.-It was decided by the transport officials today that the Hancock will sail for Nagasaki direct July 28, with 500 marines and four batteries of the Third Artillery. The steamer Strathgyl will sail August 7, with 750 horses of the Ninth Cavairy, and the Aztec will get away August 5, with 690 horses of the First Cavairy. The stores remaining in the Hancock from her last

voyage are being taken out. The Meade will sail August 1, bound for Manila,

Cavalrymen Arrive at Seattle. SEATTLE, July 23,-One hundred men and 306 horses of Troop K. First United States Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Hartman, arrived here today from Fort Niabraba, en route to the Orient, The troop went into camp at Fort Law-ton, just north of the city, where this week it will be joined by seven more troops of the same regiment. The date of their sailing for the Orient has not

way with part of the Fifth Infantry, which will go to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago. Two battallons of the Second Infantry, 22 officers and 650 men, are on the transport Sedgwick, which is expected here tomorrow. These troops will be sent West at once to recuperate and recruit. Horeetz, the German Iltis, the French

the river and consequently could not get up behind the forts, which are chiefly planned to fire seaward. But it was known that the Chinese had mounted extra guns to fire landward.
"On Saturday, after a little more than

1000 men were taken from the fleets and conveyed up the river in tugs, the Chinese foolishly allowed them to pass the forts. These men landed, directly the fighting commenced, and, making their way across country, they stormed the forts from the rear. It was a bright

noonlight night. "The Chinese commenced. They opened fire at 1 o'clock, much to our people's sur-prise. The gun and torpedo-boats moved directly to the part of the river settled on beforehand, and there, keeping in mo-tion, engaged the forts. The two British destroyers went directly to the Chinese torpede depot, where four torpede-boats were lying. Each destroyer towed an armed boat, and they were thus able to board all four Chinese boats, at the same time overpowering their crews and sccuring them. They then towed their cap-tures up above Tong Ku, allowing the Bus to come down.

"All night a tremendous fire went or and at 6 o'clock it seemed we should fail, but just after 6 the new south fort blew up with a terrific explosion, shaking us like an earthquake. The south fort still kept firing, but at 3 o'clock gave in. What had happened during the night was that the British and Japanese land-ing party had captured the large north batteries by 4 o'clock, and then turned batteries by 4 o'clock, and then turned those guns on the south forts. "Strange to say, the gunboats suffered

very little; the shot passed over them and did more damage at Tong Ku than to them. One Russian boat only was seriously hit, and she was put out of action, had a boiler explosion and nearly sank. The Whiting was pierced and just escaped a boiler explosion, a five-inch shell being found lying in the bent tubes of her starboard after boiler. Three officers four men were wounded on board the Al-gerine. One Burfleur man was killed and one wounded on shore, and the total British less during the night was one killed and 13 wounded.

"The Japanese commander on shore was killed and the Captain of the litts had one foot shot off. He is going on well now. The litts also lost her second lieutenant and five men. The killed on b Chinese fired shell that burst, the loss

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

would have been very different, but either

German attache was an authority. He said he did not agree with him, and was of the opinion that the German was greatly mistaken.

General Miles refused to discuss whether mischief in the fleet, for the ships, though powerful, are nearly empty of men and very helpless. She has now been taken possession of by the Germans and her guns have been disabled."

Judge Hughes Critically III. WASHINGTON, July 23.-Judge W. D. Hughes, of San Diego, Cal., is critically, ill at the Garfield Hospital in this city. While visiting at his old home in Leesburg. Va., earlier in the month, he was taken sick, and on the advice of the at-tending physician, was brought here for treatment. Since his admission to the hospital, the 20th inst., the Judge has been unconscious much of the time. A

15-year-old son is with him. Geronimo Is Crasy.

VINITA I. T., July 23.—After a long period of detention at Fort Sill, Geroni-mo, one of the most bloodthirsty Indians that ever figured in history, has gone stark mad. He is a prisoner at Fort

A Fine Baby

Makes any mother proud. There are a great many proud mothers whose chil-dren have been puny and sickly until. they began the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripmedicine which

weak women strong? has given them the strength to bear hearty, and healthy children for the first time. "Six years ago after the birth of one of my children I condition," says

mas left in a weak run down condition," says Maria O. Hayrel, writing from Brookland, D. C. "My health seemed utterly gone. I suffered from nervousness, female weakness and rheamatism. I. Ife was a burden. I doctored with three different physicians and got no relief. I tried several patent medicines, all with the same result. I began to get worse and to add by the complications I suffered terribly from constipation. I chanced to see one of your adversisements and I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription and 'Pleasant Pelletz' and began to improve right away, and continued improving and gaining in strength. I cannot express the relief, it was so great. Seven mouths later my hitle daughter was born without much trouble. I feel that I would never have been able to endure my confinement only by the help due solely to Dr. Pierce's medicinea. She was a fine healthy child and the only one I have ever been able to nurse. She is now two years old and I have never had to take any medicine since, so I feel that your medicine has made a lasting cure with me."

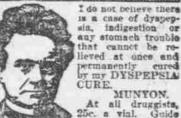
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