criminate fire. The enemy would advance

to the barricades at night, creeping up with their arms filled with brick, and in the morning the foreigners would find a new wall a few feet closer. Finally the barricades became so close that talking

could be distinctly heard. During the last two nights the Chinese officers urged their men to charge the foreigners and exter-minate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldiers

replied that they could not stand the

bayoners. The high the they fired several thousand rounds, the foreigners replying with two shots only. The Chinese artillery and soldiers in Period of the Chinese artillery articles are considered as a soldier and the Chinese artillery articles are considered as a soldier articles are considered as a soldier are considered as a soldier articles are considered as a soldier are co

of four independent armies over a single

difficult road and in sickening weather. The opposition offered by the Chinces dwindied steadily each day until the re-lieving columns were in front of Pekin.

legations and able to enter first.

among officers and men, who wished to move in the cool of the morning and evening like the Japanese and Russians. But with four armies following a single road, the more enterprising got the right of way, and the others had to follow

FROM CHINESE BATTLE-FIELD.

Transport Thomas Brings Wounded

in the advance of the American forces

on the Chinese outer works. The wound-

mostly of members of the Ninth Infan.

for fully 14 hours the men were expo

to a heavy cross fire from an L-shaped entrenchment which faced a low bit of

The Thomas brought back 137 dis-

The distressed situation in Amoy has

A Japanese cruiser smartly landed men

large number of Japanese subjects re-

the Chinese crminal classes, who escape from justice, and are registered in For-mosa as Japanese subjects for a small

Discovery Claim in Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.-Judge Morrow, of the United States Circuit

Court of Appeals, has granted an appeal in the case of Robert Chipps against Jafet Linderberg, Eric O. Lindblom and John Brynteson. Chipps sued in the Nome district to acquire title to

Discovery mine, on Anvil Creek, and also

asked for the appointment of a receiver, His request was granted and Judge Noyes denied an appeal, Judge Morrow has also granted a stay of proceedings

pending appeal, to the respondents, who filed bonds of \$35,000.

O. H. Anderson vs. O. Jose Comptois. The property in dispute is placer mine No. 2, Anvil Croek. Bonds for \$20,000

Ex-Mayor Hopkins III.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins was operated upon for appendicitis last night at Mercy Hospital. It

was an emergency case. Mr. Hopkins was about town earlier in the flay, but

Frank Stephen Milbury Dead

diseases of the eye, ear, nose and eat, is dead at his home in Brooklyn,

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Dr. Frank Stephen Milbury, a well-known specialist

was taken ill and returned to his ho

filed by the respondents.

lar action was taken in the case of

These subjects are of

quire protection.

been created by Japan for the

when they could.

Tsin.

The night before the relie

SIDING WITH RUSSIA

Definite Peace Proposals at Last Made.

OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS SOUNDED

Object Is to Withdraw Troops From Pekin to Allow Chinese Government to Rendjust Itself.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30,-The United States Government, having acted on the Hussian proposition as to the withdrawal of troops from Pekin, is now quietly waiting for responses to the notes that have been sent to our various repre preceding negotiations, several days and perhaps a week may pass before all these replies are required. The fol-lowing is the official text of the notes: 'Department of State, Washington,

-The following note was received

by us from the Charge of the Russian Government at this capital, August 17: "I have just received a communica-tion from the Imperial Government in-forming me of the resolution of the Admiruls of the allied fleets, interdicting emipotentiary of the Chinese Gov-nt, Li Hung Chang, from all com-ation with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival at Taku. This ation being inexplicable, in view of the fact that all powers have recognized the utility of admitting his (Li Hung Chang's) services in the eventual negolations for peace, and especially because ft would be impossible for him to fulfill ion in the capacity of plenipo if this were done, it would b

Inquiry of Admiral Remey, command-g our fleet at Taku, was first answered that no such resolution had been adopt-He now cables that the Admirals have agreed to write the Dean of the Le-gations, at Pekin, instructing in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku not to allow him to communicate with Chise shore authorities. Remey dissent-

that the interested governments should give orders to countermand the

ed from the last proposition.
"We take the same view expressed in the Russian note. In the interests of peace and the effective presentation of just demands of all the powers against China, it seems important that the Chinese plenipotentiary should be able to communicate both with his own gov-ernment and, its military commandant, whose action will be necessary to any magension of heatilities, as required in the telegram to you of the Ed. The Chinese Minister here is without power or advices. Id Hung Chang is prima factic authorized by importal decree to magotinate, and is the only representative of responsible authority in China, so far as we are advised. We have instructed our representative in China of the solit. to communicate both with his own gov our representative in China of the spirit

of the russian note.

"Any misunderstanding or divergent action on the subject by the representatives f the powers in China would be unfortunate, and we would be glid to learn from powers if there are reasons not known to us which in their judgment lead to a view different from that which we take.

You will communicate this to the of Foreign Affairs, awaiting early respon

"ADER, Acting Secretary." Side by Side With Russia. According to their formal expressi

all of the powers are agreed upon this one point: They do not deare to enter upon a formal war upon China. The United States Government is trying to bring about this result. For the moment it finds itself side by side with Russian all the contract of the whose earnestness cannot be quee sed at this time. The object not In view is to bring about a situation in Cains that will admit of the beginning of regoliations looking to the re-estab-lishment of order and the cessation of ostilities with the insurance of pr tion to foreign life and property. After sectlations may touch upon one that remain to be settled. It is with this object that Russie has suggested the withdrawal from Pekin, order that the Chinese Government may resume the reins of power, for the Chise people, being guided by externals. are not upt to yield fealty to a govern

end average of its own oning the cause of Li Hung Chang from s motive, namely, a desire specially to re-habilitate the Chilese Government, in order that it may carry out its express desire to settle the difficulties that have This has been the object of the negotiations of the last few days, and the Bussian note and the United States response were but parts of the general

In responding to the Russian note, as In responding to the Russian note, as it did, the United States Government availed itself of the opportunity of directly inviting the remaining powers to express their desires in the matter of a settlement, or, rather, to indicate how, in their judgment, peace negotiations could be thus instituted. This note is calculated to secure a full disclosure of the intentions of the powers, if the inquiry be made in the frank spirit in which it was conceived by the Butter. which it was conceived by the United States Government. The difficulty ap-prehended now in reaching a settlement lies in intentional delay and processes mation on the part of any power that i sonoraling its true purpose, and does not degree to avoid a formal war. The State Department is already em-

burraged by delays experienced in se-miring responses to its note challengin change responses to its note challenging the production of objections to is Hung Chang. It appears that much confusion origins at Taku, as to what actually has been decided upon respecting the treatment of is Hung Chang, should be argive at that place on route to Pekin. The reports of the naval commanders to their ome governments rather increased th conflusion in an international sense. Admital Remey found it difficult to sift out the facts at Taku. Now the State Department finds the replies so far received from Europe vague and unserts-factory for the reason that the various governments appear to have different un-derstandings as to the exact conditions at Taku. It could not be learned from at Taku. It could not be learned from whom the replies were received, and which were missing, but it can be that at present the questions as to the acceptability of Earl Li as an envoy and his freedom from interference remain

The advance of the Russian proposition may reduce the importance of the other questions for with the return of the Chinese Government to Pekin, the small-or matters of the personalities of the envoys and the sufficiency of credentials could be spendily adjusted. Altogether the opinion among the members of the Administration here is that the Russian move has been made directly for earlier settlement of the Chinese diffi-culties than seemed possible a few days

A MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Cablegram From Minister Conger Came Through Consul Fowler.

CHE POO. Received Aug. 30, 6:H A. M.— Secretary of State, Washington, 20th.— Pollowing dispatch dated restoriay: More Russian, French. German and Italian troops are arriving. Imperial pai-ace will be entered August 25: military promenade of all nations made through it; afterward closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days. Con-

ger, POWLER.
Secretary Ruot in speaking today of the that Prince Ching was coming to Pekin, and sold by all druggists.

id that it was a favorable indication. Prince Ching has been known as friendly fo the foreigners and has been among the more progressive of the Chinese officials. It was also stated that the conditions seemed to be improving. So far, no orders have been issued directing the return of the United States troops from China or their removal from Pekin to Tien Tein'or to any point on the sea coast. It is still the policy of the United States, assexpressed in the note of July 3, to recurs order in China. If there should ap-pear in Pokin members of the Chinese Government who are duly authorized to organize a government and could do so with the prospect of restoring order throughout the empire, it would be con-sidered as a movement on the part of China toward carrying out the designs of the United States. This Government the United States. This Government might then consider the advisability of withdrawing troops from the capital, es-pecially if this action would tend toward the pacification of China.

action of the Japanese Govern ment in withdrawing from Amoy the troops or marines which have aroused the suspicion of the European powers has done much to clarify the situation. By this disclaimer of a purpose to seize Chinese territory, Japan has avoided en-tering a wedge which might result in the splitting up of the Chinese Empire among the powers. It now remains for Russia to take similar action as to the Russian force at New Chwang, and from the internations that have been conveyed to the State Department, Russia has assured us that this occupation has been purely military and temporary. It was necessary, it was represented, in view of the interruption of the Russian railroad in he upper peninsula, to seize upon New Chwang to supply by sea the Russian troops to the northward, but within their

Commissioner Rockbill Heard Fron The State Department today received to investigate and report upon condi-tions in China, W. W. Rockhill, dated at Shanghal today, saying that he was about to leave for Pekin Short mes about to leave for Fekin. Short mes-sages descriptive of the situation in Amoy and Shanghai were received from the Consuls at those points, but being de-void of interest they were not published

The State Department yesterday sent specific instructions to Consul Wilcox to return to Hankow and resume his duties there and to Consul Martin to return to Chin Kiang. These officers were allowed to leave their posts during the first flurry of excitement, but it is now be lieved that they may resume their duties

without personal danger.

The War Department this morning received the following casualty list from General Chaffee:

Tien Tsin, Aug. 27.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Pollowing casualities oc-curred August 24: Private Tilet M. An-ferson. Company M. Fourteenth Infantry, derson, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, died from effects of shrappel wound: William H. Waldron, Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, wounded in hand, slight. "CHAFFEE."

Although this dispatch is signed by General Chaffee, it is not thought at the War Department that it was sent by him, the impression being that one of his subordinates forwarded it in his name.

ubordinates forwarded it in his name. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to this country, left at 10 o'clock this morning for Cape May, where his wife and son have been for some time. It is not known how long he will be absent from Washington.

ORIENTAL MAIL ADVICES. Tien Tsin Treasury Looted by Russtans.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 30.-Mail advices rom China say: The Japanese torpedo destroyer Niji oundered off Shan Tung. The crew and novable arms were saved, but the vessel

is totally wrecked.

The civil administration at Tien Tsin. when the mail left, was working success fully, although there were signs of inter-national fealousy. It was proposed to get 700 constables from Japan, but after-ward it was decided to employ Chinese as police, with a few Japanes; as gen-

A New Chwang correspondent of the Kobe Horald, under date of July 26, charges Busslans with having wantonly attacked Chinese near there, the latter eling engaged in peacefully patrolling he outskirts. Documents found at Tien Tsin show

that the Viceroy there supplied the Box ers with food, money and clothes, and otherwise showed that the Chinese Gov-ernment is in league with them. The Rundans are said to have looted 4,000,000 taels in sliver from the Tien Tsin

treasury, for which no account can be given further than that it was dispatched to the coast in carts. thrilling experiences in reaching the coast. One Rev. Mr. Jeremiah, at Pa Sahn, hid six days in a rice box, and Rev. Stephanus Sette, at Hing Shul, was carried over 300 miles in a coffin by native Christians.

Missionaries in Shan St.

BOSTON, Aug. 30 .- The greatest anxlety of the American Board relates to up of missionaries in the Provinc in St. Nothing whatever has been eard from them since early in June. The missing missionaries are Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp, Rev. C. L. Williams, Rev. E. W. Davis, Miss Rowena Bird and Miss Mary L. Partridge, of the Tai Ku Station, and Rev and Mrs. Charles W. Price, Rev and Mrs. E. R. Atwood and several children, of the Fen Chow Fu

Guilty of Manslaughter. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 30.-Word has sen received from Ensennda that Mrs. wife of the late Governor George Ryerson, of Lower California, had been found guilty of manslaughter and is now serving her sentence in the Ensensda jall. About a year ago a Mextean boy who had been in the employ of Mrs. Ryerson was found dead hanging to a tree near her residence. Mrs. Ryer-son was arrested, charged with the murder of the boy. The evidence against her the examination was circ umstantial of manslaughter. The case was appealed the higher court in the City of Mexice, but the judgment of the lower court was confirmed. The term of the sentence is not known.

Bontelle's Condition.

BANGOR, Mr., Aug. 30.-The condition of Charles A. Boutelle, member of Congress for the Fourth Maine district and candidate for re-election, is a matter of great interest in political circles gener-ally, as well as to the people of his dis-trict and all of Maine. It is not thought that he could safely resume active work for some time after his discharge from the sanitarium. By the advice of his physicians, he will take a long rest, as a result of an attack of gastric vertico last Winter in Boston.

McSweeny in the Lead.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 30.-On the returns from about 78,000 votes and with 4000 or 5000 to hear from Governor Mc-Sweeny leads in the race for Governor by 3000 votes over Colonel James A. Hoyt, the Prohibition candidate.

To Keep Out Paupers. VICTORIA, Aug. 30.—The British Col-umbia Legislature passed a bill teday to prevent pauper immigration, framed on the lines of the Natal act, including an educational test, aimed chiefly at Chinese and Japanese.

Nothing Just as Good as MALT-NUTRINE can be found in any drug store for the purposes for which Mait-Nutrine is prepared. It is superior to all other tonics, and no substitute should be accepted. Made by Anheuserthe Congret disputch easing Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.

PEKIN SIEGE CONDITIONS

WHAT THE ALLIES FOUND ON EX-TERING THE CITY.

The Rescued Apparently in Better Condition Than the Rescuers-A Notable Achievement.

PEKIN, Aug. 14 by post via Tien Tsin. -A medal will be struck commemorating the slege of Pekin. It will bear the leg-end, "Men, Not Walls, Make a City." In the grounds of the British legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital for 56 days, a memorable celebration is in progress toright in vindication of that principle. Missionaries assembled about Bell Tower are singing the doxology. Rockets are blaz-ing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationing. Soldiers and civilians of an allues are fraternizing. The women are allues are fraternizing of the cannon that applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the For-bidden City. The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn, and the American

and Russian contingents are lighting camp fires along the stretch of turf exending beyond the Tartar wall.
Through the ruins of the foreign settle ment an eager cosmopolitan crowd is jos-tiling-Indians, Cossacks, Legation ladies diplomats. Americans from the Philip-pines and French disciplinarians from Salgon, who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when the lootng began. Only the Japanese, who have earned the first place, are absent. Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about and the immunity from bullets.

The newcomers are anxious to inspec

the evidences of an historic defense. These barricades are, after all, the most These barricades are, after all, the most wonderful sight in Pekin. The barriers hedging the British legation are a vel of stone and brick walls and earth works. Sand bags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for the rifemen, and the buildings at their portices and windows have armor boxes, bags stuffed with dirt and pillows, too.

Back of the United States legation is a work named "Fort Myers," which the marinse held, completely screenling both sides of the walls with steps leading to it. There is a loophole in the barrier across the wall which faces a similar

Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German legation; and confronting the enemy's barricades within those limited the control of the control o its are yet more walls enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defe of pressed. The tops of the American and British, buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The rest of the foreign shells fell during the first three weeks of the bombardment, 400 a day, full of bullets were gathered in the grounds.
Four hundred and fourteen people

lived in the compound through the giver part of the slege. Three hundred four marines, assisted by 65 volunteers, commanded by the English Captain Poole. lefended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and 19 wounded. Fifty-four fines and sailors were killed and 112 wounded. Gilbert Reid, who was wound-ed in the foot, was the only American civillan injured. Two foreign ladies were wounded Entrance Not Spectacular.

The reception which the survivors gave was worth the hardships the the army troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular. General Alfred Gaselee, with his staff and a company of Sikhs, waded up a bed of sewage in the canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the barricades and when the gates awang inward and the British colors appeared, there arose a great con ous cheer on both sides. Generals soldiers and correspondents scrambled up the banks through the flith, elbowing to be first. Men and women surrounded the rescuers and shook hands with the Sikhs. Everybody was hustled excitedly ong into the legation grounds where the clors were planted. The soldiers sur-ounded the wall which had been the salation of the besieged. The Ministers and fficers demanded the latest news on both

An hour afterward General Chaffee, rid-An hour afterward General Chance, rid-ing at the head of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, marched to the Tartar wall. An American marine who was on top of the wall shouted: "You are just in time. We need you in our business."
"Where can we get in?" said General Chaffee.

ough the canal. The British entered there two hours ago," was the re-sponse. The American General looked disappointed.

Although the Americans entered behind the last of the British forces, their re-ception was just as enthusiastic as if they had been first. When the Stars and Stripes emerged into view, Mr. Tewks-bury, the missionary, cried: "Americans, cheer your flag." Ladles waved their handkerchiefs and the soldiers cheered the ladies.

On entering the grounds of the British legation, the American troops stared in amazement and inquired if there was a lawn party in progress. They had expected to find the relieved in a worse condition than themselves, whereas the contrast between the appearance of the results that the support of the results are supported by cted to find the relieved in a worse concued and the rescuers was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British Min-ister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was shaven and dressed in immaculate tennis flan-nels. Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, was equally presentable. The as-semblage of ladies was fresh and bright in Summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

On the other hand the rescuers were

haggard and rough-bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniforms dripping with per-spiration and black with mud. A second glance showed that the rescued were pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the inclosure testified to their tragic experiences. There was a plot of new graves, headed with wooden crosses, including the graves of five children. At the second Secretary's house was the hospital, filled with invalids. At one time, all but four men of the Japanese contingent had been in the hospital, wounded. There were several caves, roofed with timbers, heaped over with earth, which served as bomb proofs The bulletin board was covered with significant notices. For instance:
"As there is likely to be a severe drop-

ping fire today, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds." "Owing to the small supply of vege-tables and eggs, the market will be open only from 9 to 10 hereafter. All horse meat is inspected by a physician." to the small supply of vege

Bravery of the Women. Mr. Conger has the First Secretary's house. Seventy American missionaries occupied the chapel. The French contingent had the pavilion on the lawn. The bravery of the women was noteworthy They became so accustomed to fire that it was difficult to restrain them from walking about the grounds at all times. When a proposal was made to petition the Tsung il Yamun for vegetables, some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The Yamun's food supply was a farce, only sufficient for one day. When meat was asked for the reply was that this could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Pekin

The Tsung II Yamun posted a procla-mation asking the people to kill all the foreigners, as the latter had made war on China in attacking the forts at Taku. The logations were fercely attacked from July 17 to July 25. At the latter date a nominal truce was agreed to and extend-ed to August 3, although the Chinese re-peatedly violated it. There was considerable rifle fire from August 1 to August 11, and then the Chinese mounted sm

The mainstay of the foreigners was an aged the

old gun used by the British in 1860, which was found in a junkshop by Mitchell, the American gunner. This was mounted on FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

American gunner. This was mounted on a Russian carriage found by an Italian. Ammunition was fitted to it and it was christehed the "international gun."

The foreigners remarked that relief had been long delayed, but they insisted that they had never despaired of the outcome. The Chinese are said to admit that they lost 3000 killed during the elege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was in evidence. The Chinese method, on the other hand, was a continuous heavy and indiscriminate fire. The enemy would advance ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NA-TIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Recommendations by the President and the Executive Committee -Annual Reports Read.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The fifth an-ual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents convened here today. In the absence of Mayor Rose, Corporation Counsel General J. B. Doe delivered the address of welcome. Thomas G. Geer, of Cleveland, responded. A committee on nominations was then appointed to consist of one man from each stata. A committee on reso-

utions was similarly arranged. President Woodworth then deliverd his innual address. Legislation, he said, that necesses expenses by excessive taxation kin were apparently much inferior to those encountered in the fighting at Tien and by preventing co-operation, necessarily increases the rate of insurance. He contended that equitable rating, which can only be arrived at by classification The relief of Pekin was a notable achievement, chiefly for the forced march and co-operation, is of more importance to the policy-holder than to the

Secretary-Treasurer Frank Holmes, of Chicago, then made his annual report. He recommended a new constitution and platform of principles.

The defense of the city, considering the possibilities of the case, was accordingly weak. The Japanese are still hammering away at the wall of the northeast section, A. H. Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., chairman of the executive committee, submitted his report, which follows: 'Our welfare and that of our companies is identical. This we have realized for many years, but it does not seem to have been so construed by the com-panies, hence we should not have found if necessary to organize for mutual prowhich has not yet been entered. Prot ably the Chinese concentrated their forces there, thus giving the American and Eng-lish comparatively easy possession. They advanced along the left canal under cover, the Fourteenth Infaniry tection. The disregard of our territorial rights, the indifference for our welfare in multiplying competition, the recognition leading, with the Ninth Infantry and the Marines following. From a hill Captain Relly shelled a pagoda over the Une Hua gate until the infantry got close in. The Fourteenth Regiment was extended of the brokers' troads upon our business, all born of an indomitable greed, are in evidence and as active participants in this movement, we wish to take this occasion to say that so long as these under cover before the wall about 300 yards away when Company E scaled the corner near the gate under the fire of sharpshooters, Lieutenant Gohn planting conditions exist, so long do we expect to use our endeavor to defeat them-not althe regimental flag. The regiment then crowded with the Russians through the gate unopposed, but every side street leading to the Tartar wall along which together from a mercenary standpoint, but because we are satisfied that the business will never improve until these objectionable practices have been re-moved. It is a most shortsighted policy to multiply agents for the purpose of the soldiers passed was swept by rifle fire from the wall. The companies dashed across the streets in single file. The British entering Shaho gate about the middle of the great wall were nearer the to multiply agents for the purpose of increasing volume in receipts; it not only lessens the respect of agents for the companies' welfare, creating indifference in the selection and protection of risks, but so divide the business as to force The last five days' marching was the worst. It was a terrible strain. The thermometer kept near 100, and was sometimes above that figure. The coungood men out or necessitate increase in commission to properly compensate them try was deep with sand, and the route

for their services,
"The main issue riow before this association is the question of sole agency,
and we must admit it to be a knotty try was deep with sand, and the route lay through shadeless fields of tall corn. The Japanese possessed the greatest endurance, and, being provided with the best transport, they made the pace. The Russians held second place most of the time. The Americans and English were pushed to the utmost to keep up. General Fukshima said the Japanese might have reached Pakin two days before. He probably spoke the truth. They seemed problem to adjust without friction and in equity to all parties in interest; it will be settled, and some plan must be evolved that will reach this end. This association has put its stamp of disapproval upon the practice and could possibly re-move it by harsh measures, but a spirit of compromise and concession should prevall in all our legislation.

probably spoke the truth. They seemed never to rest. Their cavalry and scouting parties were threshing the country ahead, and on their flanks and their outposts kept in constant contact with the vail in all our legislation.

"It remains largely with you, gentlemen, to determine whether or not this unfavorable competition on the part of your companies shall continue to exist. This association should reiterate its gosition taken at Buffalo on this question and go further—single agencies everywhere—no exceptions. It is all bosh to say that a company shall have so many agencies in one place and so many in another, acenemy pressing the latter so closely that they threw away their pots, sleep-ing mats and clothing. Several hundred Americans dropped out from the heat each day, and came straggling into camp this evening. Even the native troops suffered almost as much. The army could be tracked by dead horses. The soldiers drank continually in one place and so many in another, ac-cording to size. This should and will regulate itself in another way—the larger from the muddy river, and wells by the the place, the fewer companies and agents will have to represent, wayside, with the result that an epi-demic of dysentery set in. The Ameri-cans marched during the hottest hours cans marched during the hottest hours of the day, causing great dissatisfaction

agents will have to represent,
"The variety of state legislation and the
various conditions of state laws are so
complicating the general agency business
as to necessitate special contracts in nearly every state. As underwriters, we people nor the control of the companies demand such diversified precautions, and, since it appears that prospective National supervision is confronted by interstate some effort in the direction of uni-

form laws should be made.
"One of the greatest drawbacks to the overhead writing agreement with compa-nies is brought about by the indisposition SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The United States transport Thomas has arrived from the Orient with a large number of and lack of proper respect on the part of local agents for the territory of each other. The companies, as far as we are sick and wounded soldiers, marines and officers. Some of the men who are in able to ascertain, have consistently adhered to their promise in this respect, but attention is constantly called to the in-consistency on our part in violating the the ship's hospital are from the battle-field at Tien Tsin, and among these is Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, of the Ninth United States Infantry, who fell consistency on our part in violating the spirit of this agreement. Some of the state associations have made an effort at reform in this respect, but without sucreform in this respect, but without suc-cess. It seems to us the companies are in a most admirable position to control this. steamer at Yokohama. The Thomas came through from Manila and made the They have made the concession to us, and in return can demand proper recognition stop at the Japanese port to take re-fugees and men of the Army on board. The large number of sick and wounded are from the various Manila commands on our part of this agreement. Let them define the territorial limit of an agent and confine their acceptances within that ter-

and the Chinese contigent is made up the make-up of the insurance business, there is no element at work more responsible for bad underwriting practice try and the First Battallon of Marines. Captain Bookmiller says that the fight in which the Americans engaged was a terrible strain on the soldlers, and that than that of the foreign broker. Why the companies should continue to recog-nize the middleman, when they all admit that he is responsible for much of the rate reduction and broad and liberal condition of policy forces upon them, to say noth-ing of the fact, which they must know, that he is antagonistic to the inferests of their legitimate agents, is hard to undercharged soldiers, 31 prisoners, and five stowaways who were discovered soon af-ter the vessel left Yokohama. stand. How long the companies will continue to force upon their local agents a practice that practically leads up to double compensation, for which they are Japanese at Amoy. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Heralf from Hong Kong says: paying remains to be seen, but in the interest of better rates, reduced expenses, better conditions of policy and less com-petition, some early attention would seem of aggression. For years Japan has covetously regarded Amoy, and her opportunity has arrived. It was offered by to be advisable. Aside from all this, his val would carry with him a horde of small companies that thrive through his influence, and which are mainly instrua Japanese priest's house in the city be-ing burned. The Chinese maintain that the priest saturated his house with kero-sene and then charged them with arson. mental in aiding him to gain control of usiness and enforce the conditions upon

which the business is secured.
"If the companies doing a general who are now policing Kulang Hen and Amoy. There has been no riot and no trouble, but the Japanese claim that a agency business in this country will go upon a single-agency business, decline to recognize the broker, and force their local agents to do so, deny reinsurance to the ocal companies doing a general brokerage business, confining their acceptance to of-ferings from their local men, where the business is located, and legitimately belongs, we venture the assertion that all the better places of agents would be found willing to do business upon a flat 15 per cent commission basis, and would guar-antee that the condition of the business

would materially improve.
"There probably never was a time in the history of the business more ripe than now to experiment with anything that has about it the semblance of reform, but we sometimes think the companies do not care to engage in measures of this kind, rather preferring an opposite course, be-lieving it to be a case of the survival of the fittest'—a most dangerous and costly means to an end, sure to lead up to ruin-ation, without accomplishing the result they are after. Under no circumstances

should we permit ourselves to become a party to such practice.
"We deem it advisable to have it un-derstood that this association is not arrayed with any particular class of companies as to policy of management, having reference in particular to the question of separation, or any other question of a similar character upon which the com-panies are divided in sentiment. Our membership represents both classes, and therefore any acts on our part should not be construed as taking part with either class."

A physician diagnosed the case and de-cided upon an immediate operation. It was announced the patient's condition afterward was good and that he would On account of the absence of Chairman Jackson, of the grievance commit-tee, the report of that committee was read by Thomas H. Geer, of Cleveland. The report showed a large increase in num ber of complaints filed and indicated the desire on the part of the company man-agers to assist in redressing wrongs of the 19th a gents. The report called attention to Olympic Club

the value of state associations in adjusting local differences. A recess was then taken until afternoon.

The business of the afternoon session

was principally the reading of the reports of the committees on organization and legislation. H. N. Pinkham, chair-man of the committee on state organi-zation, submitted its report. In part it

"Since the Buffalo meeting in \$590, Massachusetts, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoms, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia have organized. Of the 30 states and territories, all are organized except Arison, Arkansas, Delaware, Flor-ida, Indian Territory, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon and South Dakota. Some primary action has been taken in Flori-da, Oregon and South Dakota. Prompt reorganization work is needed in Oregon California and Louisiana and some or eight other state associations are in-active and need stirring up."

Meyer Cohn, chairman of the commit-

tee on legislation, presented its report. After calling attention to the need of legislation favorable to insurance inter

"Something more than mere resolutions on our part is needed in a movement for general enlightenment of the public respecting our business and to the end that inimical legislation shall not continue to increase. It is, in my opinion, essential that each of us should go into politics, having in my mind our future welfare; and we need the assistance and co-operation of our company to help us moid mubile opinion."

President Sheldon, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, delivered an nddress, and was followed by Umberto C. Crosby, of New Hampshire. Nominations and the resolutions were then announced.

Self-Interest and Association. Otto E. Greely, of Minneapolls, spoke about "Self-Interest and Association." He said in part:

"I do not believe that I am making an assection for removed from fact when I state that the majority of organiza-tions inaugurated in the industrial, commercial and professional world of today have been the outgrowths of individual have been the outgrowths of individual needs. The rights and privileges which a person may fail to secure as an individual, he may enjoy in marked degree through association with those of allled interests, and at the same time relinquish none of the essential prerogatives of individualism. Present evolutionary tendencies point mens attengts than ever dividualism. Present evolutionary ten-dencies point more strongly than ever toward organized effort as the most potent lever for raising the individual to a higher plane of activity, whatever may be the nature of the work in which he is engaged. The professional man and the scientist, no less than the artisan and the day laborer, seek this method of self-advancement, and find in it no bar or hindrance to the exercise of all the essential qualities of manly individualism. The professional man no longer labors darkly, guided almost solely by the light of his own personal experience, but is aided and encouraged by an association with kindred workers; and he gladly gives of his own experience to swell the common fund of knowledge. The ual laborer is imbued with an enthu for his work, which concerted is The man must ever impart, and feels an added dignity in his own handiwork, in proportion to the amount of intellectual and moral force which he has brought to bear upon it. The farmer is not now an isolated being, restricted in his knowledge of agriculture to the limit of pro-duction upon his own lands (and that gauged only by its equivalent in dollars and cents at the nearest market), but has become an intelligent factor in the development of the resources of the couny, with an ever-broadening conception f his own sphere of usefulness. He no nger looks with suspicion upon colleges f agriculture, experimental stations and he like, but feels himself a part of the new development; his interests have esnew development; his interests have es-caped the boundaries of his own barbed-wire fences, and the entire struggling human family to a greater or less degree

have become a part of his household.
"Of such rapid and remarkable growth lins been this tendency toward association that today no line or class of business, no profession, no scientific culling, is without a special organization to further than the statement of the statement o ther its particular needs. That these associations are built upon purely altru-istic principles would be folly to assert. It is only in honest fairness to ourselves and to that great law of self-preservation, which is our first inheritance, that we must acknowledge a personal selfish-ness in this new step, which we have taken, placing the credit of altruistic results, which are outgrowing from it, where it rightfully belongs, to that higher evolutionary law, which is ever impell-

"The business of insurance differs maother line, in that it is necessarily a matter of association, and cannot be oth-

erwise. It is born of the needs of the people, and is the legitimate and natural offspring of those needs—indemnity for loss by fire and an equitable distribution of its cost among property-owners. This in the mainspring of action for the operation of the completed machine as for the movement of its parts, and may not be ignored in any particular. "Whatever may be the various aspects from which we may be led to draw ethical conclusions and sound moral doctrines, on account of the fraternal nare of the business, it must be acknowledged at the start that insurance, and pecially fire insurance, rests upon that

undamental and innate principle of selfprotection. It is for self-protection that the property-owner is impelled to buy in-demnity for loss by tire; it is for personal gain that the stockholder is willing to risk his money in the perilous venture of a fire insurance company, and it is not wholly upon altruistic grounds that the manager of a company is induced to steer the craft, or the agent to solicit pas-"Nor is this a condition of affairs which

is in any sense deplorable—on the con-trary, legitimate and moral; selfashness is a virtue, and only becomes a vice through abnormal development." After speaking of the haphazard and

speculative methods of the insurance business in its early days, he said: "The result has been that today there has developed in the conduct of the business three distinct classes of interbusiness three distinct classes of inter-est, demanding the highest order of in-telligence and integrity in their manage-ment—the scientific, the professional and the commercial. These interests are of course interdependent and require a full and complete understanding of all inter-ests concerned in order successfully to master and conduct any one particular master and conduct any of division of the business. It sary at this time to make any api upon moral grounds to secure the resu which the highest plane of underwrit demands—the law of self-preservation is quite sufficient inducement to the co-op-eration of any intelligent, right-thinking erailon of any intelligent, right-inmains person engaged in the business. Fire in-surance has to do with plain, practical business affairs, with a mutuality of interests as its basis of operation. Its economic position will not permit a de-parture from this fundamental principle, without detriment to one or all o allied interests. A company which weakened by the decrease of speculati weakened by the decrease of speculation or pure commercialism is an imposition upon its policy-holders, and the ultimate rain of its agents. Commercialism on the part of a company is responsible for the multiple agency system, induces the em-ployment of inexperienced agents, and reduces the interest of the agent to the simple acquiring of business irrespective of conditions. It is an injury to the polior conditions. It is an approximately becomes the cause of much of the adverse legislation which so scriously hampers the conduct of the business on the part of conservative and honorable companies."

Ziloff Defeated "Young Kenny." DENVER, Aug. 20. — Otto Ziloff, of Chicago, received the decision over "Young Kenny," of Chicago, at the end Kenny," of Chicago, at the end TUTT'S Liver PILLS

(Continued from First Page.)

a canul to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Sceans should ever be benefits of it ought not to be exclusively appropriated by any one nation, but should be extended to all parts of the tobe ware the control of the control o globe upon the payment of a just com-pensation or reasonable tolls. The same principle was approved by the Senate in 1835 and by the Heuse in 1839, and was incorporated in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in 1830. It is embodied in the pending Hay-Pauncefota treaty. It forms als of the treaty at Constantinople in 1888, between the leading maritime powers Europe, in relation to the Sues Ca-

"The United States has also contended for the free navigation of international rivers, and has secured the insertion of this principle in several of its treaties. The Monroe Doctrine.

"While the struggle for neutral rights was in progress, the Spanish colonies in America began one after another to declare their independence. In this movement the United States instinctively rost a deep concern, and in 1873, President Monroe, moved by the apprehension that the powers forming the holy alliance would intervene to restore the revolved colonies to Spain, declared, in his annual message, that any attempt on the nual message, that any attempt on the part of the allied powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemis-phere would be considered as 'dangerous our peace and safety,' and that any interposition by any European powers in the affairs of the Governments whose in-dependence we had acknowledged, for the purpose of appressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, could be viewed in no other light than as manifestation of an unfriendly disposi towards the United States. In the a nessage there was another declaration, nade with reference to territorial dissumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. These declarations, interpreted and sup-ported by the American people as a protest against the political intervention of Europe and the extension of European dominion in this hemisphere, still stand as a guarantee of the independence of governments and the freedom of com-

"In the East, the United States has bought the preservation of the autonomy and territorial integrity of the independent governments there existing. cially is this true of China and Japan, The latter country has at length been emaneipated. China, however, suggests an uncertain future. The United States has lately obtained from the powers am engagement to observe throughout the empire the principle of commercial equality. Its policy in the grave crisis that has since arisen is expressed in the cruiar issued by Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, on the 3d of July last, and is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and adminisrative entity, protect all rights guaran-eed to friendly powers by treaty and nternational law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and im-"As affecting the liberty of the indi-

vidual, the United States has main-tained in its later diplomacy the prin-ciple of expatitation. Since 1872, however, no treaty on the subject has been comcluded. This fact may be explained not only by an unreadiness on the part of various Governments to accept a complince with the naturalization laws of the United States as a sufficient act of expatriation, but also by the exigencies of military service and the numerous cases in which it has been alleged that the treaties were abused for the purpose of

evading military duty.

"The United States has contributed to the development of the system of extradition. But, of still greater importance is the fact that the United States has given the weight of its example to the as a means of settling disputes not only as to the rights of individuals but also as to the rights of nations. It is univers ally admitted that the results of international arbitration have been benefimanent system.

Our Expansion Record. But in all the history of the diplomacy the United States during the past of the United States during the hundred years, nothing is more ing than the record of the Nation ion. First Louisiana, then the Floridus, then Texas, next a half of Oregon aoon afterwards California and New Mex-ico, and later the Gadsden purchase, the National advance still continued. Dis-tant Alaska, far-reaching in its contipental and insular dimensions, was added to the National domain: the Hawailan Islands, long an object of special protection, were at length annexed; as the events of a century foreshadowed was detached from the Spanish crown, while by the same act all other Spanish islands in the West Indies, together with the Philippines and Guam in the Pacific, were ceded to the United States. By a reaty since made, Germany and Great Britain renounce in favor of the United States all their rights of possession or jurisdiction as to Titulia and certain othmee in favor of the United

us. We survey it perhaps with exulta-tion, but we should not forget its graves meaning. With the growth of power and the extension of boundaries, there has an increase of Matieval responsibilities. The manner in which we shall discharge them will be the test of our Today, reviewing the achie virtue. ments of a hundred years, we pay our ribute to the wisdom, the foresight, the lofty conceptions and generous poli-cles of the men who gave to our diplomacy its first impulse. It remains for macy its first impulse. It remains to carry forward, as our predecessors have carried forward, the great work thus begun, so that at the close of shother conterpy the cause of free government, free commerce and free seas may still find in the United States a champion."

"The record of the century lies before

er islands in Samoa.

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