LI GOES TO PEKIN

With Prince Ching and General Yung Lu Will Make Peace.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION

American Troops May Not Leave the Capital, Even If the Russians Do.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—There were no developments in the Chinese negotiations today with which the public can be made acquainted, the whole matter being still in the diplomatic phase, and, therefore, not calling for military orders. War Department officials are awaiting word from the State Department as to the next step expected of the troops, but it is now intimated that this next step will not be taken immediately. The situation has lost something of its acuteness, owing to the change in the attitude of the Russian Government, as indicated in yesterday's dispatches. No official confirmation has been received at Washington of the postponement of the withdrawal, but the fact is not doubted here. Regardless, however, of the course to be taken by Russia, it is now said there is nothing in the American note of response to Russia that demands an immediate evacuation in the event that the Russian troops are called away. Instead, it is stated that the control of the situation would simply pass from the State Department into General Chaffee's hands, and it would be for him, after conferring with the other military commanders, to determine when and how and to what extent the American forces should be withdrawn. He might choose his own time, and, in a degree, his position would be similar to that occupied by him in the advance upon Pekin, so far as having a free hand is concerned.

This statement of the conditions governing the American reply to the withdrawal proposal may be suggestive, in view of the fact that it is made with the express purpose of clearing away an erroneous impression that has been made upon the public mind.

The Chinese Minister called at the State Department this morning to inform the officials that he had received a dispatch from Li Hung Chang stating that the latter would leave Shanghai today, going first to Tien Tsin and thence to Pekin. Mr. Wu felt satisfied that Earl Li had already departed from Shanghai, probably on one of the many merchant ships centering there, unless the reported action of Russia has caused him to reconsider his proposed departure.

According to these reports Russia has insisted that the Emperor shall return and assume full direction of Governmental affairs, entirely displacing the Empress Dowager, and that Prince Tuan shall be punished for his part in the recent trouble. It is said these demands have been made to Li Hung Chang. Mr. Wu is entirely without information on these points, but expressed some doubt as to whether such steps have been taken.

Even more important than the departure of Earl Li was the information conveyed by Minister Wu that an Imperial decree named Yung Lu, to join with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang as a commission to negotiatiate peace. Yung Lu is the commander of the National Army in Pekin, and during the recent troubles he was identified with the anti-foreign sentiment. His appointment is not likely to be well received by the powers, for beside his recent performances he is identified with the most obstructive element in China.

The Chinese commission now appears to be complete, comprising Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and Yung Lu. No mention is made of the appointment of the Viceroys of Nankin and Wu Chang, who have been recommended by Earl Li, and it is the opinion of Minister Wu that their service is inexpedient because of the difficulty in leaving the Southern provinces and making the long trip to Pekin.

The Quartermaster's supplies for subsisting the army in China are nearly all at Taku, but are still aboard the transports. They have not been unloaded, because it was expected the army of General Chaffee soon would be on its way to the Philippines. No definite orders have been sent to General Chaffee.

LI HUNG CHANG INTERVIEWED.

He Acknowledges That the Empress Was Badly Advised.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Sept. 12.—Li Hung Chang informed a representative of the Associated Press today that he will start for Tien Tsin Friday, September 14; that he will go to Pekin, if circumstances demand it, and that Prince Ching and he had full authority from the Dowager Empress and Emperor to negotiate a settlement with the powers, explaining that there were no other commissioners for China.

The audience lasted an hour, the correspondent being the interviewed rather than the interviewer. Li asked many questions about the fighting at Tien Tsin, the relief of Pekin, the number of troops of each power in China, their disposition and the fighting qualities of the Chinese, how Pekin was defended, and what bodies of Chinese fought best. He expressed regret at the privations of the women and children in Pekin.

During the interview, Li Hung Chang asked the correspondent if Ministers Conger and MacDonald appeared to have suffered much, and when told that Mr. Conger had lost 70 pounds, he laughed merrily, and remarked that this was a "poor recommendation for horse flesh." Li Hung Chang also inquired whether the correspondent had seen much abuse of the Chinese or any ravishing or killing of women and children, and when told that the abuses were practically confined to the Russians, he said this was "doubtless due to lack of discipline," and turned to the subject of looting, being anxious to know how much government treasure the allies had obtained. When informed that the Japanese were reported to have taken 50,000,000 taels from the revenue officers at Pekin, Li Hung Chang said:

"The rumor must have added two ciphers to the real amount."

Throughout the interview Li Hung Chang appeared to be in fine spirits, and talked as one removed, by reason of his age and experience, from the field of controversy. He regretted all the recent troubles, and said he had no desire except "to smooth them over impartially."

At another stage of the interview, Li Hung Chang said he deplored the fact that the newspapers were prejudiced against him, and asserted that this opposition originated with the English press of Shanghai, which influenced the papers of the world.

The correspondent remarked that the Americans had never been prejudiced against him, whereupon Li Hung Chang quickly demanded: "Why don't they accept me as negotiator?"

Questions put to Li concerning the settlement which the Chinese Government wanted to make were diplomatically parried. He said:

"China has her views as to what settlement is desirable, and the powers have their views. We will meet and negotiate."

Asked whether he expected demands for cession of territory as indemnity, Li Hung Chang replied:

"I am in communication with some of the governments. I have found they have no disposition to ask for land."

The correspondent said:

"There is great curiosity abroad to hear an explanation of the contradictory edicts issued in the name of the Dowager Empress during the siege."

Li Hung Chang meditated for a moment, and then, speaking deliberately, said:

"The Empress, at the beginning, was badly advised. She was told the Boxers had supernatural powers, that they could not be injured, and were able to make it very hot for the foreigners. She believed this, but afterwards found it was not true. The papers are incorrect in saying she was coerced into issuing edicts. The Chinese Government is despotism. No one can coerce the Empress. She, like all other rulers, is dependent on her advisers, and sometimes their advice is bad, and she may be misled."

When the correspondent was leaving, the interpreter said:

"The Viceroy hopes you will not give a bad impression of him to the American papers. He says he is a very old man—the oldest to take part in these affairs—that he is the only man who can help the foreign governments, as well as the Chinese, and that he will try and arrange a settlement fair to all parties."

STORIES OF TIEN TSIN.

Instances of Heroism During the Fighting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Colonel Robert L. Meade, of the Marine Corps, who commanded the American forces at Tien Tsin and was invalided home on the Solace, adds several incidents of heroism to the story already told of the storming of the walled city by the allies.

"Captain David, of my regiment, was standing between Dr. Norton and myself when he was shot," said Colonel Meade. "He was struck by a jingall bullet from a 'two-man gun' over the heart and died almost instantly. A jingall bullet is about three inches in length by one and a quarter inches in diameter.

"First Lieutenant Butler was shot while carrying one of his men back to the trenches who had fallen outside. Lieutenant Leonard rushed to Butler's assistance and was shot in the arm while carrying his brother officer. Leonard refused to have his arm amputated and blood poison afterward set in and at one time he was in a very precarious condition. Sergeant Clarence E. Sutton, my clerk, helped to carry Leonard and Butler into the trenches.

"In the maneuvers about Tien Tsin, Naval Cadet Charles H. Courtney, now with the Newark, leading 12 men, undertook to capture an arsenal nine miles from Tien Tsin. When they had advanced within two miles on the north side of the arsenal a force of 500 Chinese troops advanced to meet them, and the little band was compelled to retreat. Only two of the 12 men escaped unwounded.

"In retiring, William E. Holyoke, boatswain's mate, was shot through the neck and groin, falling to the ground, and the young naval cadet, who is a stalwart fellow, took him on his back and carried him to a place of safety on the river bank. Then, meeting reinforcements from Commodore Seymour, Cadet Courtney and the few of his men able to fight returned to the attack on the fort, capturing it at 3 o'clock in the morning, after fighting all night.

"Martin Torgeson, gunner's mate, and Harry Orndorff and Harry Kern, marines who were with Courtney's 12, are among the wounded on the Solace. F. Rasmussen and Naval Cadet J. K. Taussig, a son of the well-known Naval Commander, were too seriously wounded to be brought home, and had to be left at Yokohama. Lieutenant Jolly, of the Marine Corps, who was taken ill on the voyage, was also left at Yokohama."

Assistant Surgeon J. Steppe says that all the wounded are rapidly recovering. The returning men give numerous instances of the barbarous way the Russians had of exterminating the Chinese as they advanced, sparing neither young nor old.

PRINCE CHING IN PEKIN.

Has Full Authority From the Emperor to Make Peace.

PEKIN, Sept. 5, via Shanghai, Sept. 14.—Prince Ching arrived here yesterday accompanied by an escort of British and Japanese cavalry. He spent the night in his own palace. Sharp diplomatic play is expected for an advantage, but any definite negotiations will not take place until Li Hung Chang has arrived and the question of his authority shall have been disposed of. The Japanese Minister to China, Baron Noshii, stated to a representative of the Associated Press that he wished an investigation to be made of Li Hung Chang's credentials, as he believed that Prince Ching was the only man with authority in the premises.

The Associated Press representative saw Prince Ching today, thanks to the courtesy of the Japanese guards. The Prince said he trusted that in the immediate future everything would be settled satisfactorily. He thought that the treatment of Pekin unnecessarily cruel and that was especially true as regards private property. He was thankful, however, that the sacred city had been preserved. He had come to Pekin, he said, with full authority from the Emperor to obtain peace by any necessary sacrifice, but he felt sure the generosity of the powers would not exact anything degrading to the dignity of China or encroaching upon Chinese territory, and he hoped within a month to see the harvest gathered and homes being rebuilt. Prince Ching thinks a great blow has been given to Chinese commerce, but does not believe the loss to the city is irreparable, for a magnificent one may rise from the ashes.

The Russians expect Li Hung Chang to arrive here within a few days. They do not want to commit themselves in any way until he comes, though they are willing to hear what Prince Ching has to say.

CHINESE ARMING THEMSELVES.

They Have Learned How to Manufacture Modern Weapons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Rev. J. F. Peat, wife and four children, with Miss E. Hunt, missionaries who escaped from the extreme western province of China, arrived here today on the steamer Nippon Maru. They were among the last of the missionaries to leave China. They had a journey of 1900 miles across the country when they received the American Consular warnings to leave the country, but as they were in a district where trouble did not begin early, they encountered no violence. Mr. Peat says that the Chinese are rapidly arming themselves without the assistance of foreign manufacturers of war materials.

"There are arsenals in the capitals of nearly all the provinces," said the missionary, "and it is of little use now for the powers to agree that they will export no more weapons or ammunition to China. The Chinese have learned how to make modern weapons for themselves. At Chentu they are turning out first-class Mauser rifles in large quantities."

Thanksgiving Service in Pekin.

PEKIN, Saturday, Sept. 8.—There was a grand thanksgiving service today in the Cathedral for the preservation of the lives of those who were besieged by the Chinese here. All the Roman Catholics and many officials and soldiers were present.

Baron von Ketteler's murderer has been identified by his interpreter, Cordes. The murderer declares he was ignorant of the identity of his victim.

William Will Not Meet Nicholas.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Associated Press learns authoritatively that there is no foundation for the report that Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas will meet in Poland to discuss the Chinese situation.

Germans to Seize the Canal.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 14.—It is rumored that the Germans intend to seize the grand canal at several points in order to protect their interests in Shan Tung.

SALISBURY TAKES HOLD

THE ENGLISH PREMIER IS AGAIN IN LONDON.

Li Hung Chang Goes From Shanghai to Taku on a Russian Warship.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Lord Salisbury is again attending to business at the Foreign Office. He unexpectedly turned up there from Hatfield yesterday afternoon.

Great Britain is considering Li Hung Chang's credentials and qualifications. If an agreement is reached with the powers on this point, Great Britain will join in insuring the plenipotentiary's safety on his journey northward.

The Chinese Minister here, Sir Chih Chen Loh Feng Lu, was a visitor at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon. He urged the expediting of an agreement between the powers in regard to the nature of the negotiations.

"Li Hung Chang will be taken on board a Russian warship at Wu Sung and received by the Russians at Taku," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, "and will be accompanied by the Chinese Minister of Railways."

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring Wednesday, Earl Li considers that the preliminary difficulty of the negotiations consists in the necessity, which he realizes, of depriving Prince Tuan and his accomplices on the throne. He is of the opinion that it would be advisable for the allies to take the initiative by compiling a list of those held chiefly responsible and by formulating their demands accordingly.

Other Shanghai dispatches locate the Empress Dowager on September 8 at Hsing Chou, two days' march from Tai Yuan Fu.

The Times has advices from Pekin, dated September 1, saying that 5000 Russians had arrived there during the three days previous.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"France and Russia, I have been assured, have agreed to demand the complete disarmament of China, including the razing of the Taku forts and the fortifications and arsenals elsewhere."

The Russian legation in Pekin, according to a Taku special, dated today, was then preparing to move to Tien Tsin or to some other point, owing to the difficulty of communication with the home authorities. General Chaffee is preparing to make his troops comfortable for the Winter. When asked his opinion regarding the situation, he is reported to have answered:

"It would be better for the United States troops to leave, but in any event the Chinese Christians will be provided for."

Return of Missionaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The transport Hancock arrived here today from the China station. The Hancock brought very few passengers. Among them are: Major E. E. Dravo, United States Army, and Lieutenant W. C. Davidson, United States Navy, from Taku, China, and Lieutenant E. O. Seratt, United States Army, from Nagasaki. Fourteen missionaries and their families from Nagasaki also came on her. The missionaries aboard the Hancock include I. M. J. Hotvedt, Rev. E. O. Bowen, Rev. W. E. Manley, wife and two children; Rev. D. Jones, wife and two children; Rev. J. D. Dawse, wife and baby; Miss O. Hodenfield and Miss B. G. Forbes. None of these missionaries came into direct contact with the Boxers, but all have suffered in one way or another because of the troubles in China. Some of them are destitute; all lost more or less property. They were obliged to leave their homes in Northern China on orders from the Consul-General. In various ways they managed to reach the coast, and there went aboard a steamer for Nagasaki, where they were given passage on the Hancock.

Prince Ching's Notification.

PEKIN (date missing), via Taku, Sept. 11, and Shanghai, Sept. 13.—Prince Ching has notified the allied Generals that he is in the vicinity of Pekin, and will come to confer with them regarding terms of peace on behalf of the Empress. He has been advised that he would be received.

A report has reached Mr. Conger that the Boxers are massing in force at Cho Chau, their original headquarters, about 40 miles southwest of Pekin. Should further and more definite information be received, a contingent of the allies will be sent to take the town.

It is difficult to obtain stores, as the Pei Ho below Tung Chow is falling. Fortunately, the Chinese are gradually returning, and are ready to sell provisions.

The Fate of Tuliu.

TIEN TSIN, Sept. 12, via Taku, Sept. 13.—The expedition under General Dorward against the Boxers threatening the Tien Tsin region reached Tuliu, on the Grand Canal, without opposition, and the city was occupied without a shot being fired. Three columns converged there yesterday, after a two days' march, and found that the place had been already surrendered to one officer and eight Bengal Lancers. General Dorward ordered the town burned, after it had been thoroughly looted. The villages en route made peace offerings, and in most cases were undisturbed. Apparently the Boxers have disbanded in that region, and the whole country is quiet.

Li Hung Chang's Retinue.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Sept. 13.—The Municipal Council has granted Li Hung Chang permission to sail. He will travel with a retinue of 125 persons, and will leave the foreign settlements tomorrow, Friday, to join the steamer Anping for the north.

Reports from Chating and Sen Fu, Western Szchuen, say that most of the property of the foreigners has been looted or burned. The foreigners have been invited to place themselves under official protection.

Germany and the Yangtse Kiang.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Cologne Gazette, in denying today the imputation that Germany has designs on the Yangtse Kiang Valley, publishes an inspired declaration that "Germany has no special interests whatever in that highly important territory, and knows herself to be in complete accord with the powers who have established the policy of the open door as their guiding principle in regard to the Yangtse Kiang Valley, as well as the rest of China."

Prohibits Hiring Coolies.

TIEN TSIN, Sept. 6, via Shanghai, Sept. 13.—General Chaffee has prohibited the hiring of coolies for camp labor.

Bands of recently arrived Italians have been guilty of looting and provoking disorder in the native city of Tien Tsin, which is policed by the Americans.

Joaquin Miller and Earl Li.

HONOLULU, Sept. 8, via San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Li Hung Chang is credited by Joaquin Miller, in an interview in the Japan Times, received here today, with saying that if it had been known that there was not much loot in Pekin the allied forces would not have been in such a hurry to get there. Miller met the old statesman at Canton, and had a long interview with him.

The looting at Tien Tsin was discussed, and the poet expressed a hope that the valuable archives and art treasures in the sacred city would be saved. To this the Viceroy replied that the allied forces ought to be informed that there is no loot in Pekin. Tien Tsin, he declared, was a very rich city, but Pekin was the poorest city in the north. He thought that if this fact were known there would not be so much anxiety to enter the capital.

Ordered to Wei Hai Wei.

HONG KONG, Sept. 14.—Orders have been issued for the Third Brigade to proceed to Wei Hai Wei immediately.

THE MAN WITH THE HOSE

—Chicago Tribune.

CORBETT IN QUEENSTOWN.

Denies That His Recent New York Fights Were Fakes.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 15.—A Representative of the Associated Press, on boarding the Cunard line steamer Campania, from New York, handed James J. Corbett a number of dispatches relating to the charges made against him in New York. Corbett and Marguerite Corneille, the actress, were booked as "Mr. and Mrs. Martin." Her mother was with her, and Corbett occupied a separate stateroom.

"The allegations of Mesdames Corbett and McCoy," Corbett said, "are too ridiculous to speak about. I am here mostly on a pleasure trip. Perhaps I may take part in some sporting exhibitions. I have no present intention of abandoning the ring. We traveled under assumed names just to have a quiet departure. I would regret for the lady's sake if her name got publicity. I was only introduced to Mlle. Corneille on starting from New York, and George Considine, being acquainted with her, took the tickets in the name of 'Martin.'"

Both Considine and Corbett laughed heartily when the allegations regarding the McCoy-Corbett fight were read over. Considine said:

"They are just lying statements put forward by New Yorkers who have sore heads and lost money over the battle."

Shipwrecks in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 14.—Tales of widespread destruction wrought by yesterday's gale continue to pour in. Six vessels were wrecked near St. Pierre and six in Placentia Bay. It is also reported that four were lost in Renew's Harbor, two in the Straits of Belle Isle and four near Cape Bonavista. Thus far, 14 lives are known to have been lost, and it is feared that the loss of life will prove to have been much greater when full information is at hand.

Maher Outclassed Jeffords.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Peter Maher completely outclassed Jim Jeffords, of California, in two rounds of what was to have been a six-round fight, at the Pennsylvania Athletic Club tonight. It being evident that Jeffords could not go on, the referee stopped the fight.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Today's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption shows:

Available cash balance	$135,562,767
Gold	73,694,654

THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO

STATE CAMPAIGN OPENED YESTERDAY BY BRYAN.

In a Speech at Columbus He Discussed McKinley's Letter of Acceptance.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.—The Ohio Democrats opened their campaign here today with a meeting in the afternoon at Goodale Park, and in the evening at the Goodale Auditorum. Mr. Bryan made speeches at both meetings, and there was a large attendance of Democratic leaders from all parts of the state. Previous to the afternoon meeting, Mr. Bryan was tendered a reception at the Great Southern Hotel, and he was escorted to the park by a number of state marching clubs.

Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and a quarter. His audience numbered many thousands of people, and they gave close attention, as well as frequent cheers. The speech was a general review of the political situation, and it was evidently intended to set a pace for the campaign in Ohio. He began with a reference to the local conditions, touching briefly near the outset upon the stand taken in behalf of the Democracy by Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and then launching into National affairs, declaring that he believed the Democratic ticket was entitled to the electoral vote of Ohio. Mr. Bryan said:

"Measured by the principles for which the party stands, there is every reason why the people of this state should support our ticket, and if any feel like being restraind by a matter of state pride, you should remember that you have had pride enough for this state to satisfy any reasonable pride, and then one term is long enough if a man does what he ought to; and if he does not, it is too long."

Referring to the announcement of Mayor Jones, Mr. Bryan said:

"I found as I approached the state that we have had the support of a man in this state above all other men who sticks for the laboring interests of the state—Mayor Jones, of Toledo. (Great applause and cheers.) There is no man in this state who stands nearer to the laboring man than Mayor Jones. He does not support the ticket because he advocates everything that I do nor because I advocate everything that he does. But he believes that the success of the Democratic party or of the principles of this campaign will do more for the laboring man than can be done by the success of the Republican party and its principles in this state. I do not know whether Mayor Jones agrees with me on the silver question or not. I do not know whether he is an advocate of the gold standard or not. I do know that he would rather see the Golden Rule put into operation in our international policy than to have a gold standard in the country." (Applause.)

Referring to the "full dinner pail," Mr. Bryan predicted that it would not last through the campaign.

"In the first place," he said, "the Republican who meets every argument made by the laboring man with a full dinner pail insults the laboring man because he assumes that the laboring man is all stomach. My friends, if the Republican party wants to make its full dinner pail argument, let it go into the anthracite coal regions, where the operatives get less than $250 a year. This morning's Republican paper contains the statement that the wages paid the miners will in some instances average less than $250 a year. Why, my friends, that will not give the laboring man one full dinner pail a day, and he ought to have three." (Great applause.)

Mr. Bryan said the President's letter had only a few sentences on the trust question.

"I see in the newspapers," he said, "that originally this message contained 20,000 words, but that it was cut down to 13,000 words. I suppose the other 7000 were on the trust question, but were cut out. The President says that nobody wants imperialism. We are not talking of the future, but of the past. We point you to the Porto Rican bill, a thing that is, and we charge that the Porto Rican bill cannot exist except upon an imperialistic theory of government. We are not looking to the future but to the present. I challenge you to find in all the history of the world a power exercised by tyrant or despot more arbitrary than the power asserted by the Porto Rican bill." (Great applause.)

GREAT LAKES' COMMERCE.

Larger During Present Season Than on Any Other Occasion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The commerce of the Great Lakes is making its highest and most elaborate record in the year 1900. Not only is the business carried on the lakes greater during the present season than on any other occasion, but for the first time its details are being accurately measured, and the facts presented from month to month to those interested in those details.

The very rapid growth in the commerce of the Great Lakes which has been measured only at one or two points, and that in a fragmentary way, has for many years suggested the importance of some method by which the details of this enormous commerce could be measured and the shipments to and from each of the great ports of these lakes recorded. For several years the War Department official at the Sault Sainte Marie Canal has made an accurate record of the shipments through that passage-way which connects Lake Superior with the lower lakes, and statements have been made from time to time of the tonnage of vessels passing that point. But aside from this, no definite information has been had regarding the commerce of the lakes as a whole or of the business of the various ports in the various articles entering into the business of that great highway of commerce, which connects the producing with the manufacturing and consuming sections of our country. In 1899 the matter was seriously taken up by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, and a system devised by which this information could be obtained, showing the receipts and shipments of every port in all of the important articles entering into the commerce of the lakes, and at the beginning of the present season this system was put into operation, and is proving effective and satisfactory to all interests.

The statistics just compiled, and which form a part of the July Summary of Commerce and Finance, show that during the month of July 5586 vessels arrived at the 37 principal ports on the Great Lakes, and from the opening of navigation up to August 1 the total number of arrivals was 15,941. The proportion of the water transportation interests of some of the cities on the Great Lakes is also strikingly illustrated. For instance, there entered the Port of Chicago during the month of July 1108 vessels, or an average of 36 vessels per day. From the opening of navigation in April to August 1 the vessel arrivals at Chicago aggregated 8518. In the July record Cleveland ranked next to Chicago, there having been 533 arrivals during the interim, but for the season to date both Milwaukee and Buffalo outclass Cleveland, the total arrivals at Milwaukee being 1599 and at Buffalo 1355, as compared with 1236 arrivals at Cleveland. The Port of Detroit was entered by 275 vessels during July, and there were 944 arrivals at Duluth, Wis., and 439 at West Superior, Mich., her sister city at the head of the lakes.

There has been considerable discussion of late of the report that the railroads were taking from the lake carriers a greater proportion of Northwestern grain shipments than ever before. It would appear, however, from the latest statistics, that the inroads are less serious than supposed. The receipts of breadstuffs at the principal ports on the lakes are as follows:

	July, 1900, bushels.	Season 1900 to Aug. 1
Wheat	1,184,073	16,743,620
Flour, tons	25,528	333,612
Corn	11,043,583	29,638,915
Oats	4,116,455	16,040,389
Barley	239,523	2,387,423
Rye	78,425	946,156

The statement just compiled also refutes the popular fallacy that the water transportation of grain in the Great Lakes district constitutes almost exclusively a direct traffic between Chicago and Buffalo. In the shipment of flour the ports of Duluth and Milwaukee are practically equal, the shipments at each port this far this season having exceeded 100,000 tons. In shipments of wheat, Duluth is far ahead of all other ports, having shipped 1,014,193 bushels in July and 8,268,886 bushels during the season up to August 1. The neighboring port of West Superior, Wis., stands next to Duluth, having shipped 1,911,649 bushels during July and 5,229,061 during the season. Chicago heads the list in corn shipments, her total for July being 6,533,526 bushels, and for the season 24,421,335 bushels. In shipments of barley and oats, Milwaukee leads, while in shipments of rye, Duluth holds first rank. Although originating at numerous different ports, the great bulk of the lake grain trade converges at Buffalo as a point of discharge. For instance, of the 16,743,000 bushels of wheat received at all lake ports, 14,217,441 bushels were consigned to Buffalo, which port also received 23,975,796 bushels of the aggregate of 29,638,915 bushels of corn arriving at all ports. The iron ore traffic is a branch of lake traffic in which the greatest interest is felt this year by all persons connected with the iron and steel industry. Thus far this season the total receipts of iron ore foot up 7,890,069 tons 1,869,721 tons being received at Ashtabula 1,422,327 tons at Cleveland, and 1,154,462 tons at South Chicago, during the season; while the principal ports of shipment were Two Harbors, with 1,770,849 tons, and Duluth, with 1,690,935 tons.

No Necessity For It.

Harrington Citizen.

J. M. Frink, Republican nominee for Governor, has repeatedly asserted to the newspaper reporters that he is heartily in favor of the State Legislature creating a railroad commission to adjust freight rates. Heaven forbid any such measure Oregon had a $50,000 lesson in the railroad commission business with no results except to the railroads and the commissioners. The Oregon state press irrespective of political affiliation, were a unit in demanding the abolition of the commission—and it was killed at the last session, much to the relief of everyone concerned. This declaration by Mr Frink should be the means of his defeat as it shows a desire on his part of creating worse than useless commissions to loot the state treasury.

Montana Miners Killed.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 14.—Thomas Kelley and James Murray were killed in the Stewart mine this morning by an explosion of powder in the magazine on one of the lower levels.

Root Is Doing Well.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Secretary of War Root, who underwent an operation for the removal of a tumor from his left breast Sunday, is doing very well.

Yanger and Mowatt Fought a Draw

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Benny Yanger the "Tipton Slasher," and Young Mowatt fought a draw at the Illinois Athletic Club tonight.

Change of Life

These Women were Helped Through Woman's Great Crisis by Mrs. Pinkham—All Middle-Aged Women Should Read Their Letters.

Nine Years of Suffering

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you, I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—MRS. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without your medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much, for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure."—MAHALA BUTLER, Bridgwater, Ill.

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