

# HAVE OPENED THE CAMPAIGN

## Fusionists Begin their Operations in Bryan's Home City

### MANY THOUSANDS WERE PRESENT

To Hear the Leaders of the Democracy—Towns Talks on Silver and Bryan on the New Issues.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—The informal opening of the Democratic political campaign took place in Lincoln today, with two ratification meetings, one in the afternoon, conducted by the Populists and Silver Republicans of Nebraska, and one this evening conducted by the Democrats. W. J. Bryan, C. A. Towne, General J. B. Weaver and other leaders of the parties outlined the work of the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Stevenson.

Probably 15,000 people, a good portion from distant points in the state, listened to the speeches, and paid homage to the leaders of the parties to which they owed allegiance, nearly 2000 people filling the auditorium in the afternoon while 10,000 gathered in the capitol grounds in the evening. Bryan and Towne spoke at both meetings.

At the afternoon meeting Bryan and Stevenson were given a tremendous greeting by the crowds. Both were cheered again and again as they appeared on the platform.

Towne delivered the most extended speech of the evening extending outlining the resolutions on which the campaign of 1900. Towne gave his first attention to the monetary question, admitting that the issue had changed in importance since 1896, but insisting that it was still the live issue, and that the principles of bimetallism are as true now as in 1896. Bryan among other things said:

"I know that some of our allies felt grieved that they were not given the second place upon the ticket, but I am sure they cannot feel unkindly toward one who has taken the lead in the campaign of 1900. They know that he is able to defend the magnificent sixty cent gold coin at Kansas City. In this campaign the issues are greater than men."

### FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

DEWEY DRIVEN OUT OF BETHLEHEM BY PAGET.

Generals Clements and Paget Attacked the Town and Scattered the Boer Forces.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the war office:

"Pretoria, July 10.—Clements and Paget's forces scattered Bethlehem on July 10. The Boers, on hearing the news, sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender, which was refused by Dewey, when Paget, making a wide turning movement, succeeded in getting hold of the enemy's most important position, commanding the town. This was carried by the Ulsters and Yorkshire Light Infantry. This morning the attack was continued, and by noon the town was in our hands and the enemy in full retreat.

"Our casualties were four officers and thirty-two men of the Munster regiment wounded, and one missing. Captains McPherson and Walker, and Lieut. Conroy severely, and Lieut. Boyd-Rochford, Scottish Rifles, slightly wounded; seven men of the Yorkshire regiment wounded; one man killed and two wounded of the Imperial Yeomanry.

"Further information regarding the capture of Bethlehem has been received from Clements. Clements attacked on position, while Paget attacked another. The position assaulted by Clements was gallantly captured by the Royal Irish. The list of casualties has not yet been reported, but Clements states that they are few, considering the strength of the positions assaulted.

"Frontier's cavalry under Broadwood, reached Bethlehem July 8th.

"Paden-Fowell reached Rustenberg July 8th without opposition.

"The distressed state of here is somewhat unquiet."

### Eating and Sleeping.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the waste of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the patient a restful sleep of child-like hood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

### RESULT OF WAR.

Chinese Uprising Causes Losses to the American Railways.

St. Paul, Minn., July 10.—The Great Northern has given notice to all its agents not to contract any freight for China, destined to interior points beyond Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton, until conditions in that empire have become more settled.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific will, to some extent, the immediate effects of the Chinese anti-foreign uprising. The trouble has already had a tendency to disturb both east and westbound trans-Pacific business. Railroad officials said today that the Great Northern might temporarily lose its trans-Pacific connections in case the Chinese war reached an acute stage.

### SOUTHERN NEGROES.

Honolulu, July 1, via San Francisco.

July 10.—It is in the colored people of the Southern States that the plantation owners of the Hawaiian Islands will turn for relief in the matter of the vexed labor question. John Hind and J. B. Collins, of Kohala plantation, leave today for the Southern States, in quest of negro laborers. They have assurances that 200 or 400 can be recruited at New Orleans.

The plantation will pay their expenses to the country and give them \$20 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured, the services of the Japanese will be dispensed with altogether.

### TO WEST POINT.

Portland, July 10.—A. R. Barber, a 17-year old son of Dr. S. J. Barber of this city, has been recommended by Congressman Moody for appointment as cadet to West Point.

### OCEAN WEATHER.

Wind the Only Factor of Importance.—While the Pacific Has Mighty Ridges of Waves, the Atlantic First in Variety and Vicissitudes.

(Lieut. Com. C. G. Calkins in Almslee's.)

The best routes across the Atlantic are not far from the easterly bend of the average track of cyclones. Nor is the Pacific voyage altogether outside the range of typhoons. Many of these storms ravage the Philippines and the coasts of China, but Japan escapes with an average of three in a year. In both seas revolving storms follow similar tracks, originating to the eastward of tropical archipelagoes—Antilles or Philippines—skirting a continent, and then crossing to the eastward in high latitudes. To passengers these calculations chiefly suggest discomfort; captains find it worth while to modify their course or even to reduce speed or lie to in heavy weather. A gale keeps a fifteen knot steamer down to ten knots, and a hurricane imposes strains and shocks which may disable the motive power of an old-fashioned steamer. Progress has already secured the safety of ships from the entrance of water—except in case of grounding or collision—and the use of twin screws and the subdivision of machinery spaces promise equal security for propulsion. But these improvements should go hand in hand with the study of winds and weather, and the new seamanship providing for the handling of steamers under all conditions.

"It is said that big liners can leave in the worst weather by simply stopping the engines and lying with the wind on the quarter. Shorter and slower ships had to keep way enough to avoid falling off and wallowing in the trough of the sea—which might involve rolls of forty degrees each way, rolls which one hates to remember. Fortunately, increased length and tonnage have nearly made an end of the nautical affliction known as pitching. Sails used to help in lying to, as well as in steady lying to the wind to keep a single screw immersed in solid water to prevent the waste and annoyance of 'facing' when the blades cut the surface. But when sails have to be fished their top hamper becomes a drag, and no calculation will justify their retention in a full-powered steamer.

"Returning to gossip about the weather—of which wind is the only factor of importance to those who follow the sea—we find that the Pacific has some right to its comfortable title. There is peace in a steady trade wind, and excessive calm along the equator. Even the North Pacific is generally moderate, though rarely placid. As the Golden Gate is the only inlet through which winds from the chilly Northwest can reach the immense hot valleys of California, San Francisco has the dusty canyons of its streets and the sun-scoured slopes of its hills swept by exasperating breezes every afternoon from April to September. Yet the figures show New York is a greater sufferer from wind than her Pacific rival. Only in the East the bitter northwest winds, come in winter when human nature has ceased to resist or complain, while the California breezes blow dust on acres of blossom. California rarely faces a gale in summer, while the cyclone claims all seasons off Cape Hatteras and the Great Bank.

"The tourist who is able to pay for his choice can take passage in a big steamer and show himself in a berth amidships, where least motion is felt, and so defy the sea. Dress and dine, he will prefer smooth seas. Unfortunately, this luxury cannot be guaranteed him. The Atlantic is easily first in the variety and viciousness of the waves created by cyclones and currents, but the Pacific has mighty ridges blown rolling from the sunset to the dawn, and no steamer fails to acknowledge their supremacy. In the Japan current and the Formosa current, as elsewhere in confused currents and shoal water, all sorts of choppy seas make for discomfort at certain seasons.

"Curl passengers learn sea-sickness and discomfort for smooth seas and their horizons, there will be grumbling about temperatures, especially from furnace-heated Americans, accustomed to the stifling palace car. But it is so easy to provide rugs and garments to meet any degree of cold within the narrow range of marine temperatures; that no rational person can be deprived of fresh air unless the spray drives him from the deck, or unless he is too seasick to lift his head. As these conditions prevail all over so many in the Atlantic, some go over to the Pacific—which is moderate as gray, monotonous and chilly without much regard for thermometer."

What, what is virtue, but repose of mind. A pure ethereal calm, that knows no storm. Above the reach of wild ambition's wind. Above those passions that this world deform And torture man. —Thompson.

We will never yield but to the principle of universal justice and love, and these have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christ.—William Ellery Channing.

We must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately.—Benjamin Franklin. At the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Fine printing, Statesman Job Office.

# MAKING GOOD ROAD

CONVICT LABOR BEING EMPLOYED TO SPLENDID ADVANTAGE.

John Porter, Farmer at the State Penitentiary, Has Supervision of Construction Work.

(From Daily Statesman, July 12.)

If a greater number of Oregon's convicts could be employed a greater part of the time in that capacity the problem of providing good roads, in this vicinity would be a matter of easy solution. The stretch of road leading east from this city and adjoining the penitentiary grounds will for years be a monument to successful and practical road construction.

A force of a dozen convicts under the direction of John Porter, farmer at the state penitentiary is now engaged in the construction of a road, a little over a mile in length, beginning at the E. C. Cross slaughter house on the Turner road and extending eastward to the dairy farm of Westcott & Irwin. The work has been in progress just two weeks and will be completed in another week, which will be remarkably good time for the construction of a mile of roadway, built on truly scientific and practical plans. When completed it will be one of the finest sections of road in the county and the rapidity with which the construction work is being accomplished is surprising. Mr. Porter is a practical road builder and knows how to utilize the labor at his command.

The road will have a 22-foot base and will be finely graded. In making the required grade, a natural bed of unusually fine gravel, perfectly adapted to road work, was uncovered along the roadway. This discovery dispenses with the necessity of hauling gravel from a distance for the road and very greatly expedites the work.

More of this good work could be carried out, were the remainder of the \$2500 appropriation (about \$1700) voted by the last legislative assembly for this work, available for defraying the cost of the work. The bill carrying the appropriation was fathered by Senator Looney of this county but in a decision rendered by Attorney General D. B. N. Blackburn some time ago, it was held that teams and help outside of the state's property at the penitentiary could not be employed hence the work had to be abandoned for the reason that a scarcity of teams at the penitentiary rendered further work impossible, and the balance of the fund, \$1700, lies in the state treasury. The last clause of Section 1 of the law, and upon which the attorney general's decision was based, reads as follows: "And said superintendent (referring to the superintendent of the state penitentiary) who should have supervision of the work is hereby authorized to use the state teams under his control in doing said work, when they are not otherwise employed." It was the intention of Senator Looney and others who were interested in the passage of the bill to have the roads constructed even though it became necessary to employ other teams but in the haste incident to securing the favorable consideration of the measure, the promoters of the bill neglected to provide for this contingency and in the strict letter of the law none of the money appropriated in this behalf can be expended in the payment of other teams. During the summer season, the ideal weather for road building, all the teams at this institution are employed and cannot be spared for road work. The situation is to be deplored, inasmuch as the slight omission in the law, alone prevents the further prosecution of practical road building in this county between the various state institutions and for which work the appropriation was especially secured.

At Bed Time

I take a pleasant herb drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made from herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's Medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c. Lane's Family Medicines moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for a free sample. Address, Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y. 5.

# CHEMAWA GROWS

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STEAM HEATING PLANTS ARE BUILDING

Will Be Installed Before the Fall Term of School Begins—For a New Dormitory.

(From Daily Statesman, July 12.)

The Chemawa Indian Training School is an extremely busy place at this time, the work of new buildings and other improvements making a considerable stir in and around the place.

Stubbs & French, of Portland, have begun the work of installing the electric light plant recently contracted for by the Government, and work on this will be pushed as rapidly as possible, so as to complete the work before the opening of the school year. Cawston & Company, of Portland, contractors for putting in the steam heating plant, will also begin operations in a few days, and the work is to be completed by the opening of the school year. They will put on a large force of men, and will rush the work.

Plans are now being prepared for the \$20,000 dormitory at the school, and the industrial building, recently provided for will also soon be under way, thus adding materially to the school and increasing the capacity

and scope of the institution to a great extent.

The prospects of the institution were never brighter, and Supt. T. W. Potter, expects to have the institution filled with students when the new school year begins, and the next year promises to be the best in the history of the institution.

The Chemawa Training School has made an excellent record. Many of its students have, after graduating, assumed positions of honor and trust at Indian schools in various sections of the country, and their fame is known wherever Indian education receives the earnest thought of men and women, and the future of the institution will far exceed its past history in this regard.

### VISITING IN SALEM.—H. W. Cottle

who was, a few years ago, one of Salem's leading citizens, is spending a few days in the city, and about a month in the state. Mr. Cottle is acting as special agent, for a short time, for the Glens Falls Insurance Company, which is just beginning business on this coast. This company has recently deposited \$50,000 with the State Treasurer in order to enable them to do business in Oregon. Mr. Cottle has been living at Escondido, but he is now the secretary and manager of the Phoenix Oil and Fuel Company, with headquarters at San Francisco.

### THE WHEAT MARKET.—A jump

of 3 cents was yesterday recorded in the local quotation for wheat at the office of the Salem Flouring Mills Company. The quotation which has remained stationary at 46 cents for a number of days, yesterday advanced to 49 cents. The advance in the local market is attributed to the failure of the wheat crop in the Northwest and a further increase in the price is expected. The price of flour, wholesale, remains at \$2.45 per barrel, but it may go higher.

### VERY LITTLE FRUIT.—E. M. Reese

returned yesterday from Southern Oregon. Mr. Reese says the people of the southern part of the state will this year have an enormous crop of apples, but that is all. There will be no prunes and no peaches, which comprise the principal fruit crops. Mr. Reese says that he visited sections where last year he paid \$1 a bushel for peaches and this year there will not be a single peach to eat.

# MANY HOPS ARE SOLD

OREGON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION DISPOSES OF ITS STOCK.

Only About One Thousand Bales Left in their Hands—The Meeting of Growers Saturday.

(From Daily Statesman, July 12.)

The Oregon Hop Growers' Association will this week conclude the sale and shipment of all its hops had on storage in Portland, but Manager Jas. Winstanley says there will remain in the hands of the association approximately 1000 bales.

It is expected there will be a large attendance of growers in this city on Saturday when the proposition, recently made by H. J. Ottenheimer, representing Lillenthal Bros., of New York City, to finance the Oregon hop crop this year, under certain conditions, will come up for consideration.

Valentine Loevl, the New York hop factor, in discussing the condition of the market in his Producers' Price Current under date of June 30th, says:

Rales.  
Receipts for week. . . . . 983  
Exports to Europe for week. . . . 107,551  
Exports from Sept. 1. . . . . 4,572  
Imports for week. . . . . 2  
Imports from Sept. 1. . . . . 5,856

The change to very much warmer weather has been beneficial to the hop trade. Brewers have shown more disposition to buy and a fair quantity of stock has been moved, which has given a slightly firmer tone to values. Most of the sales have been in range of 10c/12c for fair to prime grades; some of the inferior qualities are offering at 8c/10c, possibly a little lower for very poor, while choice States or Pacific are so scarce that they bring 13c/15c. It is more than probable that the few fancy grades here could not be bought under 14c. Crop reports from the Pacific coast are conflicting, but there does not seem to be any question that less hops will be grown this year. The quantity of unsold stock in Oregon is said to have been reduced to 5000 bales. In New York state the young yards and the older ones that have been well taken care of are looking reasonably well, but many of the old yards, especially those that have been neglected for a year or two past, are not so promising. The dry weather is retarding the growth in some sections. The government report just published shows that the sale of malt liquors during May increased 238,016 barrels over the corresponding month last year.

# STRIKE BROKE HIM.

A St. Louis Merchant Forced to Suspend Business.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—Adam H. Fuchs, one of the leading milliners here, today executed a chattel deed of trust for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are \$484,000, but the assets have not been inventoried. Mr. Fuchs said:

"The strike was the sole cause of the filing of the deed of trust. The stopping of the street railway traffic so greatly diminished our trade that we felt it necessary to protect our creditors."

### NO SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Frazier River Cannermen and Fishermen Cannot Agree.

Vancouver, B. C., July 11.—No settlement of the Frazier river fishing trouble is found yet. The cannermen refuse to pay more than 20 cents per fish, which price the Japanese are willing to accept, while the white fishermen decline to work for less than 25 cents. Forty special constables left for Stevenson this evening, to protect those who wish to fish.

### A JUDGE TALKS.

San Francisco, July 11.—At the reception tendered M. M. Este, chief Justice of Hawaii, prior to his departure for Honolulu to assume his duties, Associate Justice Brown of the United States supreme court, who was one of the speakers, said:

"As to Hawaii, whatever may be said of imperialism and the questions that have recently arisen, I have always hoped that Hawaii would be a territory of the United States. And in future, regardless of the talk of imperialism, the opportunity arises whereby I shall be called upon to write an opinion on a cause carried up from the courts of Porto Rico and the Philippines, I shall be ready to retire from the bench."

### MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE.

METHODIST WORKERS IN CHINA WERE NOT BUTCHERED.

Report Received Yesterday by the Church Authorities Brought the Cheering News from Che Foo.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Methodist Missionary Society received a

cablegram this afternoon, from Rev. Frederick Brown, at Che Foo, in response to repeated inquiries by cable. It is the most cheering news received lately. Brown cabled simply the word, "Safe," followed by a list of the names of various missionaries. Those designated with their stations, are as follows:

Rev. Frederick Brown, Pekin; Miss Hopkins, M. D., Tang Shan; Rev. J. N. Pyke, Tien Tsin; J. V. Martin, Tien Tsin; Rev. J. F. Hayner, Tsun Hau; Edward and George N. Lowry, Pekin; and Mrs. King, Pekin and Rev. G. W. Verity, Shan Tung.

There are also named in the list, as "safe," a number of women sent out by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, of the M. E. church. They are:

Ellen E. Glover, Pekin; Mary E. Sherkey, Tien Tsin; Miranda Groucher, Tsun Hau; Ida M. Stevenson, M. D., Tien Tsin; Rachael R. Benn, M. D., Tien Tsin, and Mrs. M. L. Barrow, Shan Tung.

### ALL IS WELL.

London, July 11.—A telegram via Shanghai, from Rev. M. E. Moore, missionary at Tien Tsin, says: "All's well." Dr. Braden, missionary of Shanghai, telegraphs that the Irish Presbyterian missionaries are safe, but that three missions have been burned.

### ATTACKED BY SAVAGES.

A Shipwrecked British Crew Saved From a Horrible Death.

Falalu, Caroline Islands, March 23.—On the 21st inst. the inhabitants of Falalu were aroused by a savage attack of the natives upon a shipwrecked crew. The sailors, who were English subjects, were seeking shelter when they were fired on and would have been slain had it not been for the timely arrival of an American cattle-dealer. With his three employees, who were Filipinos, the American managed to rescue John Stevenson and James Smith, who had been seriously wounded by the natives. The other three of the crew had fled, leaving the wounded to care for themselves.

The latter were looked after by the American who, although wounded himself, conveyed them to a place of safety. He refused to give any information as to his identity, but it was learned later that he was Edward St. Supery, a Californian, who left Guam to purchase some cattle among these islands. The natives of this place have long been known as savages. They are continually at war with themselves.

### FROM THE GOLD BEACH.

MILITARY RULE AT CAPE NOME IS SATISFACTORY.

Matters Will Soon Be Arranged and Peace Will Prevail—The Troops Are Cleaning Up.

### SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.

The steamer San Juan arrived today from Cape Nome, with forty-six disappointed gold seekers. The San Juan left Cape Nome, June 30th. According to the statement of her passengers, there were eleven cases of smallpox there. There were also numerous cases of pneumonia. They predicted that the military rule, now prevailing at Cape Nome, will soon adjust the differences between the contending claim owners, and that peace will be preserved.

General George H. Randall, commander of the Federal troops at Nome, said:

"The most serious thing we have to consider is typhoid fever. There are a number of cases already and there are sure to be many more. The camp must be cleaned up. The conditions in the rear of some of the saloons is frightful. I will attend to the cleaning up promptly."

Department Surgeon Ebert estimated there would probably be 10 per cent of the people attacked by fever, or 1500 cases.

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### THROUGH THE RESERVE.—Supt.

S. B. Ormsby, of the Cascade Forest Reserve, left yesterday for Sisters post-office to settle a timber land trespass, and to examine some land with a view to restoring it to the public domain. The trip is taken under the orders of the commissioner of the General Land Office.

# SITUATION IS VERY SERIOUS

## Li Hung Chang Has Been Ordered to Report in Pekin.

### BY A RECENT IMPERIAL DECREE

It is Believed He Will Be Expected to Break Bad News to Europe to Avert Vengeance.

LONDON, July 12.—The Chinese situation again bears a most ominous aspect. Eighteen days ago Sir Robert Hart despatched his last message, declaring that the situation was desperate, and since then no word has come from the Europeans in Pekin. According to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, Li Hung Chang has received an imperial decree ordering his immediate departure for Pekin, presumably to break the news of the Pekin tragedy to the European powers, and in his usual role of negotiator with Europe in difficult matters, to endeavor to act as mediator and avert the vengeance of the powers.

As to the firmness of this suggestion all advices from Tien Tsin tend to confirm the reports of the perilous conditions of allied forces, and belie the optimistic Chinese rumors. Unless reinforcements speedily reach Tien Tsin another disaster may be expected.

### FOUGHT MANCHU TROOPS.

Shanghai, July 11.—The Governor of Port Arthur telegraphs that 40,000 Manchu troops were, on July 7th, within nine miles of Neu-Chwang, and had destroyed the Russian mines. They were engaged by a small force of Russians. The result of the encounter is not known. The foreign residents of Neu-Chwang were escorted on board steamers by guards from the Russian gumbot.

### REMEY IN CHINA.

Washington, July 11.—Admiral Remy, commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, having arrived in Chinese waters, is in command over the head of Admiral Kempff whom he ranks. It is believed that his cablegram this morning, relating to the landing of the Ninth infantry, has lost the date line, for it is not doubted that the troops were landed at Taku instead of Che Foo as his message reads. Admiral Kempff has secured another credit through the formal statement, by the Chinese Government, that the bombardment of the forts at Taku, which was done over his protest and without his participation, precipitated the crisis at Pekin.

### SUBMARINE BOATS.

Washington, July 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has selected, as the names of the six new submarine boats, the following: Grampus, Shark, Pike, Porpoise, Adder and Moccasin.

### A CHINESE CLAIM.

Washington, July 11.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to this country, this morning delivered to Secretary Hay a copy of a cablegram received by him, purporting to be from the Chinese Imperial Government, believed to have originated at the Chinese War Department, disclaiming responsibility on the part of the Imperial Government for the Boxer troubles, and asserting that the engagement at Tien Tsin was the direct result of the bombardment of the Taku forts by the foreigners.

### MANY DEAD BODIES.

New York, July 11.—Three more bodies have been recovered from the hull of the burned steamer Saale, making thirty-six found on that vessel. One of the three, a mere skeleton with a few shreds of flesh on it, was found in an off corner in the steamer's broadside saloon. Another body found had the head burned off. The three bodies were nude and were so disfigured by burns and decomposition that identification was impossible.

Down in the saloon of the Saale not a splinter of woodwork remains. From one iron side to the other, everything except the metal had been burned away. The iron floor is warped and blistered into hillocks, and six inches of mud, charcoal and debris cover the floor of what was the saloon of the steamship. Nothing remains except the iron bases of the seats that were screwed to the floor around the tables. The Saale will probably be raised to a narrow. It has not been decided what will be done with the hulks. One of the captains aboard the wreck said a boat would be sent up from quarantine to disinfect the vessel.

A number of longshoremen are busy emptying the bilge of her cargo. After that is done repairs on her will begin immediately.

In the Bremen the workers are closing up portholes and doing such other work as will be necessary for floating her.

### Transvial Loss of Life.

Moralists are discussing the terrible loss of life brought about by the Transvial war. Yet here life is sacrificed for a purpose—for an honest principle. It were better to breach against the needless sacrifice of life. Thousands of people succumb to ailments which might easily have been checked in the beginning. Dyspepsia carries off more people than are killed in war. The use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would save many lives. Constipation may seem a little thing, but it invariably develops into something worse, and the longer it is allowed to run, the harder it is to cure. The Bitters cures indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness, naturally and permanently, without shocking the system. It is good for everybody.