

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR REPORTS FIGHTING

For Fifteen Days His Force Con-
tended With Boxers.

ODDS AGAINST HIM GREAT.

List of Casualties—May be a New Chi-
nese Emperor—Battleship Oregon
Reported to be Ashore.

London, June 30, 3 a. m.—The adventures of the hard-fighting allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Antung, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and ammunition stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defense until relieved—all this is told in a dispatch from Admiral Seymour received by the admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:

"Tien Tsin, June 27.—Via Che Foo, June 29, 10:05 p. m.—Have returned to Tien Tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13th two attacks on the advance guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none on our side. On June 14th the Boxers attacked the train at Lang Yan in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was seven Italians.

FIGHTING CONTINUED.
"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy were driven off, with a hundred killed. Two of our men were wounded.
"We pushed forward to Antung and engaged the enemy on June 13th and on June 14th, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.
"The extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16th to return to Yang Tsun, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Peking. After my departure from Yang Tsun, two trains left to follow were attacked on June 15th by Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were six killed and forty-eight wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsun the same evening.

SUPPLIES CUT OFF.
"The railway at Yang Tsun was found entirely demolished and the trains could not be moved. The force being short of provisions and hampered with wounded, compelled us to withdraw on Tien Tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days and our supplies had been cut off.
"On June 19th the wounded, with necessities, started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river from nearly every village, the Boxers when defeated in one village retreating to the next, and skillfully retarding our advance by occupying well-selected positions from which they had been forced out at the point of the bayonet and in face of a galling fire difficult to locate.

CHINESE TREACHERY.
"On June 23rd we made a night march, arriving at daybreak opposite the imperial army above Tien Tsin, where after friendly advances, a trench, whose heavy fire was opened while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Mr. Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns. The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns, and



VICE ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, COMMANDER OF THE PEKING
RELIEF FORCE.

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K. C. E., leader of the international relief force which is fighting the Chinese army between Tien-tsin and Peking, is commander of the British squadron. With him are Captain Bowman H. McCalla of the cruiser Newark and over 100 American marines.

crossed the river and completely routed them. The army was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the army were made on the following day, but unsuccessfully.
"Found immense stores of guns, arms and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several guns were mounted in our defense and shelled the Chinese forts low-the army."
"Having found ammunition and rice we could have held out for some days, but being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien Tsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25th. The army was evacuated and the forces arrived at Tien Tsin on June 26th. We burned the army."

CASUALTIES.	
Nationality.	Killed, Wounded.
British.	27
American.	4
French.	1
German.	12
Italian.	7
Japanese.	2
Austrian.	1
Russian.	10
Total.	62

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.
The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, under yesterday's date, says: "Chinese officials declare that they have imperial authority for stating that the foreign ministers left Peking for Tien Tsin, via Pao Ting Fu, on June 25th. They had passports and were escorted by a strong body of Chinese troops. It is impossible to verify this statement, and the consuls here are not disposed to place much faith in it."

"Jung Lu, former generalissimo of the Chinese forces, who was dismissed by the emperor dwager when she designated Lu Chun as her apparent heir to the throne, has promulgated an order to all viceroys and governors not to obey imperial edicts issued since June 16th. This is interpreted to mean another coup d'etat is foreshadowed, and it is believed that a new emperor will be proclaimed."

LI HUNG CHANG HELD BACK.
The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Thursday, says: "The unexpected arrival of an edict late last night from the emperor and empress dowager prevented the departure of Li Hung Chang northward on the United States steamship Brooklyn. Arrangements for his sailing had been quietly completed by United States Consul Robert M. McWade and Commander McLean of the Don Juan de Austria. The possibility of a rebellion in Canton and the imperative necessity of the organization of a properly armed and reliable corps of 10,000 men are among the chief reasons for the edict detaining Li. "One hundred and thirty pirates and Boxers were beheaded yesterday by Li's orders, to terrorize law-breakers."
"The United States steamship Princeton has been ordered to Canton."

MIGHT OVERTURN THE WORLD.
Lord Wolesey, in an interview published this morning, says: "China possesses every requisite for over-running the world. She has a population of 400,000,000, all speaking the same language or dialect, readily understood from one end of the empire to the other. She has enormously developed wealth and still more enormous natural wealth, awaiting development. Her men, if properly drilled and led, are admirable soldiers. They are plucky and able to live on next to nothing. Moreover, they are absolutely fearless of death. Each with the foundation of millions upon millions of such soldiers as these men are capable of being made, and tell me, if you can, where the end will be."

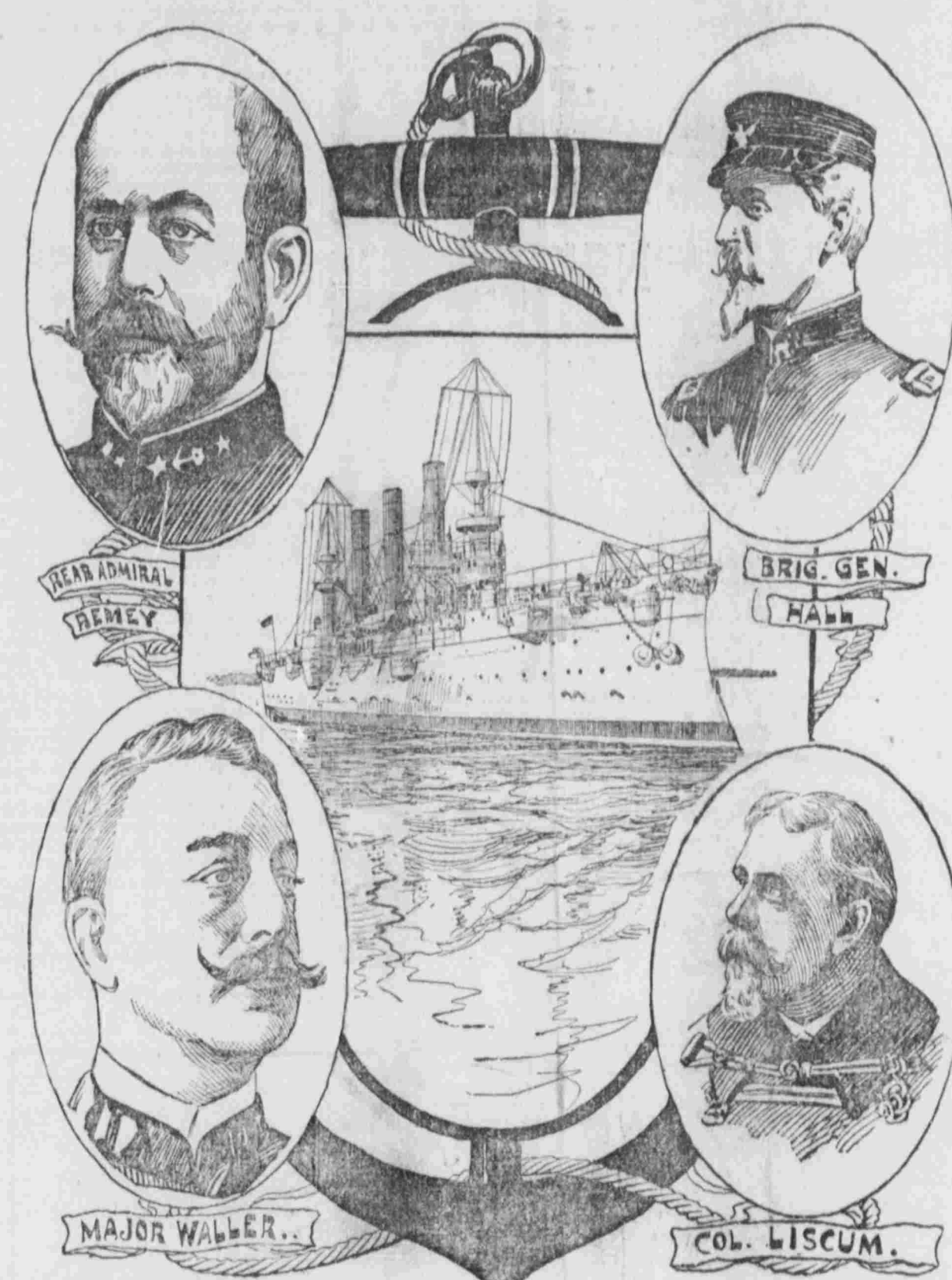
BATTLESHIP OREGON REPORTED ASHORE.
Shanghai, June 29.—It is rumored here that the United States battleship Oregon is ashore on the island of Ho I Kie in the Foo To group, fifty miles north of Che Foo, and that a steamer of the Indo-China Navigation company has gone to her assistance.
London, June 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Friday, says: "The battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Ho I Kie island, thirty-five miles north of Che Foo. Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., are sending her assistance."

Washington, June 29.—Up to midnight tonight no official news has been received in Washington bearing upon the report that the battleship Oregon had gone ashore near Che Foo. Early last week Admiral Remy was directed to send this vessel from Hongkong to Taku. Capt. W. H. Hall is in command. She left Hongkong last Sunday night, two days ahead of her expected departure, and had on board, in addition to her regular crew, 164 sailors and marines brought to Hongkong from Manila by the Zafro.

Williams' Love for Hill.
Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—George Fred Williams, member of the national committee and delegate to the Democratic convention from Massachusetts, arrived in Kansas City today. Mr. Williams has been among those mentioned as a possible vice presidential candidate but he says that having pronounced views and not being afraid of the situation, without, however, committing himself or the New England delegates upon the vice presidential situation, save to say that he believes that Towne would be the strongest man that could be named by Bryan.

In German Samoa.
Apia, June 15.—(Via San Francisco, June 30).—There are many evidences of the Germanizing efforts being made by the new government of Samoa, though Gov. Solf is proving himself a tactful man, and personally is very popular. The offices at Apia are gradually being filled by Germans, the British and Americans being ousted to make room for them, and the matter of substituting German currency and coinage for all other is now being considered. Gov. Solf has sent a circular letter to merchants and others asking them their views on this subject.

Burned to Death.
Phoenix, Ariz., June 29.—John Markey, employed in the smelting works of the United Verde mine at Jerome, was burned to death and the crane was hoisting it when the pall broke, pouring a large quantity of seething copper over Markey and partially over Titians. Markey's clothing was burned from his body and he lived but a short time, dying in fearful agony.



THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY IN THE CHINESE WAR.

Major L. W. T. Waller is in command of the American marines who were ambushed near Tien-tsin and who lost a number of men killed and wounded. Rear Admiral Remy, who will direct the movements of the United States warships and marines is the commander of the Asiatic squadron. Under him are the Brooklyn, Oregon, Newark, Yorktown, Nashville, Monocacy and Don Juan d'Austria. Brigadier General Robert H. Hall is the commander of the brigade ordered to China from Manila. Colonel E. H. Liscum commands the Ninth infantry, which forms a part of Hall's brigade.

REPORTS LOSS OF 98 MEN.

Lord Roberts Tells of Fighting With the Boers.

Captures 8,000 Sheep and 500 Cattle—War May Last Six Months—Boats Shipped as Cheese.

London, June 30, 4:30 a. m.—Active Boer guerrilla operations are reported from half a dozen points in Orange River Colony.
The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:
"Pretoria, June 29.—Pretoria reports from Lindley that he was engaged on June 26th with a body of the enemy, who were strongly reinforced during the day. A convoy of stores for the Lindley garrison was also attacked on June 26th, but after a heavy rearguard action the convoy reached Lindley in safety. Our casualties were ten killed, including four officers, and about fifty men wounded.
"The fight reported yesterday was under Lieut.-Col. Grenfell, not Drepper. Dr. Bremer came up during the engagement. Total casualties of the two columns, three killed and twenty-three wounded.
"On the previous day near Ficksburg, Boer brigade was in action with a body of the enemy. Our casualties were two officers killed, four men wounded and one man missing.
"Methuen found yesterday that the Boer laager near Vachkara and Spitzkop had been hastily removed in the direction of Lindley. He followed the enemy twelve miles and captured 8,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle, which the enemy had seized in that neighborhood. Our casualties were four men wounded.
"Hunter continued his march yesterday toward the Vaal river, unopposed. Many farmers along the route have surrendered.
"Springs, the terminus of railway from Johannesburg, due east, was attacked yesterday morning. The Canadian regiment, which garrisoned the place, beat off the enemy. No casualties are reported.
"Lieut. North, reported missing after the attack on the construction train, is a prisoner of the Boers."
Boer official reports from Machado's laager that a part of a British convoy was captured on June 24th near Winburg.
The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times says: "Both the burghers and the foreigners who are arriving here profess a belief that it will take from three to six months to subdue the Boers."

Another dispatch from Lourenzo Marques says: "A consignment of a foreign firm marked 'Dutch cheese'—damaged, proved on landing to contain army boots for the Boers. It passed the customs, however, with unusual dispatch, and the British consul is making representations to the Portuguese government."

THE TRADE SITUATION.

This is How It is Figured Out by Dun & Co.

New York, June 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: "The country appears to feel some of the effects of its new place among the nations. Influence affecting its business during the week last was a way from a boycott at St. Louis to the war in South Africa and from sun spots to the relief of Peking.
The long effort to hold nominal prices for iron at Pittsburgh has ceased, and the associations now recognize an open market in which Bessemer is offered at \$19 and billets at \$26, with gray forged at \$17. Over thirty furnaces are said to have gone out of blast, and while

some have been stopped for repairs, many more will be idle for a time until wage scales for the coming year have been settled with labor organizations. With steel plates quoted at \$1.30 at Pittsburgh and No. 27 sheets at \$2.69, certificates, no general gain in business results from the sudden decline in structural shapes.

Neither official nor unofficial accounts have removed doubts about the wheat crop and if it proves as low as one estimate, 400,000,000 bushels, the extent to which it may now be displaced in European consumption by corn will be seriously tested. Exports of wheat and corn were \$23,000,000 bushels in 1898 and 400,000,000 in 1899, and have been about 130,000,000 and 210,000,000 bushels corn in the crop year 1900, but never as large before. For in 1892, when 225,000,000 bushels of wheat went abroad, there were only 75,000,000 bushels of corn. But all recent estimate of production has been so far distorted and the wheat market is so confused that it is not yet justified. The market is growing unsatisfactory and it is no longer denied that some of the best works have closed or materially reduced force. The demand for man's heavy goods falls much below expectations. With particularly different causes the cotton goods market reaches a similar position. Depression in the market for good goods has been charted and will leave 2,752,578 bushels against 2,445,749 bushels last year.

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Headed for Kansas City.
Chicago, June 30.—The Cook County Democratic Marching club has completed arrangements for its trip to the Kansas City convention. Including a band of fifty, the party will be 300 strong. A special train of eleven cars has been chartered and it will leave Chicago over the Burlington road at 2 p. m. on Monday.

To Contest the Will.
Los Angeles, Cal., June 30.—The will of Frederick M. Mooers, the Yellow Aster mining king, who died suddenly in New York city last month, is to be contested by the widow, Frances L. Mooers. The estate, valued at \$750,000, was devised to Eliza A. R. Mooers, mother of the deceased; the widow, a son, three brothers and an aunt, all of whom live in this city. The heirs at law are merely the widow and the son. Charles H. Mooers, a brother of the deceased, who is named in the will as executor, has been appointed special administrator.

His Soap Brought Gold.
Berkeley, Cal., June 30.—Eight thousand dollars in gold, enclosed in canvas bags, has been dug up in the garden of the late Captain R. H. Thomas, president of the Standard Soap company, to which the money belonged. Captain Thomas drew the money from an Oakland bank two days before his death on May 28 last. He was an ex-army officer, very eccentric in his habits, and is supposed to have buried the coin for safe keeping. It was found as the result of a systematic search.

ADMIRAL KEMPF WAS IN THE RIGHT

Did Not Want to Attack Chinese, Unless
They Began—Was Overruled—
Details of Fighting.

Taku, June 27.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—Admiral Kempff opposed the policy of attacking the Chinese army unless they began hostilities. It is now admitted that the powers attacking the forts turned the Chinese into allies with the Boxers. Americans think this might have been avoided. Admiral Kempff held aloof from hostilities beyond movements necessary to rescue Americans.

The forces ashore now number 16,000, of which 3,200 are British, 1,300 German, 4,000 Russians, 2,600 Japanese, and the remainder Americans, French, Italian and Austrian.

Yesterday the English torpedo boat Fame visited the fort at the new city, twelve miles up the river. It was found deserted and was blown up.

Lieut. Jayne of the Newark, trying to reach Tien Tsin by boat at the time of the storming of Tien Tsin, had a fierce fight with the Chinese.

Major Waller's battalion of 130 marines with Commander Craddock's British naval brigade, numbering 1,000 men, were camped on June 22, eight miles from Tien Tsin, where the railroad had been destroyed.

At daylight on the morning of the 22nd Major Waller and two companies of British marched on Tien Tsin. The remainder of the British and 200 Welsh fusiliers supporting, went up the river bank to Tien Tsin, consisting chiefly of Russians and Germans took the route chosen by Waller. They were repulsed, however.

ADMIRAL PHILIP VERY ILL.
Man Who Commanded the Texas at the Battle of Santiago.

New York, June 30.—Rear Admiral John W. Philip, commander of the Brooklyn navy yard, was at the point of death for several hours yesterday, says the Journal and Advertiser, and he is still a very sick man. As yet the doctors are unable to determine the cause of Admiral Philip's illness. His heart is still very weak and a close watch on his patient is maintained by Drs. Hawke and Riggs.

A report was in circulation that Rear Admiral Philip might have been poisoned, but his physicians deny this. Up to 8 o'clock yesterday night he was in his usual good health. During the morning he looked over his official business and in the afternoon rode down to Staten Island in his launch, returning late in the afternoon. A bout 8:30 he was taken violently ill and the navy yard physicians were sent for by Mrs. Philip. The physicians worked all night over their patient.

Barlesque Actress Comes.
San Francisco, June 30.—Lord Francis Hope of the British peerage, accompanied by Lady Francis Hope, who is better known in this country as May Yoh, the barlesque actress, arrived here from Australia on the steamer Moana on their way to England. For some time they have been living in Sydney, where they have a residence at Potts Point, the most fashionable corner of the Australian metropolis.

Supporters of Sulzer.
Elizabeth, N. J., June 30.—The Democratic delegates from Union county to the national convention at Kansas City will start on Sunday and will be accompanied by the Hon. J. C. Sulzer, congressman from New York, for Vice President. James E. Martine, of New Jersey's "Big Four," is said to be a strong advocate of Sulzer, while C. C. Manning, of New York, is an outspoken foe of him. It is said that the New York congressman will get the votes of a majority of the New Jersey delegation on the first ballot.

Discharge Pay for Soldiers.
Washington, June 30.—In accordance with the provisions of the last army appropriation act, the secretary of war has amended the general order so as to provide as follows: "An enlisted man when discharged from the service except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive four cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment or original muster into the service, except that for sea travel on discharge to and from, or between our island possessions, transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to him."

Helping the Strikers.
Chicago, June 30.—The joint cigar makers' union of Chicago last night unanimously agreed to assess each member fifty cents a week for the benefit of the New York cigar makers, who are on strike. The assessment will amount to \$1,800 per week. Five hundred dollars was sent to New York last night. Six thousand strikers will be benefited by the donations.

Increase of Army Pay.
Washington, June 30.—The adjutant general of the army has issued a circular to cover recruiting for the regular army, which differs from previous circular on the same subject only in providing that the pay proper of enlisted men serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and the Territory of Alaska, is increased 20 per cent over and above the regulation rates of pay.

Extradition of Neely.
New York, June 30.—A writ of extradition for Charles F. W. Neely, charged with embezzling many thousands of dollars from the postal department of Cuba, was moved for by United States District Attorney Burnett before Judge Lacombe, in the circuit court. The motion was made in accordance with the provisions of the special extradition act passed by Congress in the closing hours of the last session. General Burnett was assisted by an assistant United States district attorney, while John D. Lindsay

appeared for Neely. Neely, who has been in Ludlow street jail ever since his second arrest, in default of \$50,000 bail, was taken to the court room. The case was adjourned to July 23rd next to give Mr. Lindsay time to prepare his brief and submit it, and also to enable the government to secure more evidence. Mr. Lindsay opposed the motion on the ground that the act of June 6th was unconstitutional.

General Burnett argued that if the government could surrender a prisoner to a foreign country under international comity without an express act, it could do so all the more by having this act. The chief point on the question seemed to be whether the evidence submitted with the indictment was sufficient or not.

Bricklayers Non-Union.
Chicago, June 30.—Unless the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union pays fines aggregating \$11,000 and alters its agreement with the Chicago Masons and Builders' association its members will be considered as non-union workmen. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the building trades' council last night, along with the official declaration that the bricklayers' union, which is composed of over 3,000 members, stood suspended from the central organization.

Porto Rican Hurricane Reports.
Washington, June 30.—The war department has received an interesting report from Gen. Davis, commanding our forces in Porto Rico, concerning the great hurricane that swept over the island last August and the conditions resulting from the efforts of the United States to maintain the island through their consequent poverty and suffering. Referring to the food issued by this government to the natives Gen. Davis says:

"The natives have become imbued with the belief that the United States is to supply food, rebuild their houses and give them all the necessities of life for an indefinite period. It seems impossible to make them understand that the aid was only intended to tide them over and enable them to recover from the great disaster. They seem indisposed to replant their crops and when January 1, 1901, arrived the date which General Davis had fixed for discontinuing food issues) the evidence of suffering was so great that I was forced to commend its continuance. The amount of food issued, however, was reduced as far as was compatible with actual want, and \$750,000 was appropriated for work that a large number of laborers might be employed, and effective aid extended. An aggregate of 100,000 rations daily is now being issued however. Should all applications be considered favorable the issues would amount to nearly half a million rations each day at a cost of \$2,500."

"These issues are paperizing the people, instilling into their minds the idea that they have only refuse to work to be supported by the government, in the opinion of Governor Allen, relief supplies should not be sent to Porto Rico in the future, and supplies should be furnished no longer to the larger and more prosperous planters, but should be given only to the smaller planters and to these for only a short time longer."

Gen. Davis recommends action according to these views, and accordingly the secretary of war has directed him to cease the distribution of rations in Porto Rico on July 15th, and to give early notice of this intention so that all citizens may understand the necessity now existing.

GRADUATED WITH HONORS.

Jesse and David C. Budge, Brothers, Both Have That Distinction.

Jesse R. S. Budge, of Paris, Idaho, is in Salt Lake on his way home from the University of Michigan which he has been attending for the past three years, and from which institution he graduated with high honors from the law department. Mr. Budge will return at once to his own State, and enter upon the practice of his profession.

David C. Budge, a brother of Jesse, is also back as a graduate of a noted institution of learning—the Rush Medical College of Chicago, in which he finished the four years' course and is now a full-fledged M. D. He, too, will also return to Idaho, his home State, to launch upon his professional career.