

ANOTHER VICTORY BY THE ALLES

Hard Fighting in China—Losses Severe, but
Not Among Americans—Events of
the Boxer Trouble.

Chicago, July 25.—A dispatch to the Record from Tien Tsin, dated Saturday, July 21 (via Shanghai), says:

Today's performance will break the backbone of the Chinese war party. At daylight this morning the combined forces turned their attack upon the Chinese left, which was penetrated. As the Russians failed to make a suitable bridge across the canal, the Chinese made a smart counter attack on our right and left outposts. This was repulsed by a handful or two of men, but with great bravery, but with heavy casualties. No Americans were injured.

CHINESE BEATEN.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the allies bombarded the native city, and after an hour of magnificent work by two four-inch guns and three 12-pounders, the fort and adjoining military barracks were in flames. The fort replied with a few rounds, when one fell very close to the exact range and fired several shells. This is the fort that has been shelling Tien Tsin since June 17.

The allied forces have spared the port of the native city from which operations have not been directed.

HE WILL KEEP QUIET.

Taku, Saturday, July 21.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—Chang Tsi has unhesitatingly tried to arrange with the general commanding the Peh Tang forces for their surrender. The general refused to surrender the forts, but said that if the foreigners agreed to attack him he would agree to maintain a neutral attitude.

CHAFFER IN JAPAN.

New York, July 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

"The most important official news received by the war department from the front Tuesday was a dispatch saying that the transport Grant had been sighted in the inland sea of Japan, and would reach Nagasaki at an early hour Wednesday, 22 days out from San Francisco. Aboard the Grant are Major General Chaffee (who will learn of his promotion to that rank as soon as he steps ashore), two squadrons of the Sixth cavalry, and a battalion of Marines. General Chaffee will receive telegraphic advice from the secretary of war which will hasten the departure of the Grant for Taku, where she will probably arrive on Saturday. It is expected that General Chaffee, after a conference with Admiral Remy, will immediately proceed to Tien Tsin, leaving the troops which accompanied him to follow as quickly as practicable.

PLENTY OF TROOPS.

It is expected that the transports with two battalions of the Fourteenth infantry and Remy's battery of the Fifth artillery from Manila, will reach Tien Tsin by the time General Chaffee arrives here.

After his conference with Admiral Remy and the commanders of the military forces at Tien Tsin, General Chaffee will promptly and fully advise the secretary of war in regard to the details of the situation and the prospect of an early advance of the relief forces toward Peking.

It is understood that his instructions contemplate that he shall do all he can, in consideration of course, to military considerations, to promote as early an advance as practicable, and it is ex-

FOREIGNERS WERE SAFE ON JULY 10

Tien Tsin, Friday, July 20.—Copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press.—Chinese coming in from the country report that the Chinese soldiers are killing the Boxers wherever the latter are seen, giving as a reason that the Boxers devoted them into embarking on a hopeless struggle. An intelligent Chinese said he regarded this as a sign of widespread disunion. It was only a matter of a short time, he declared, before the same state would exist in Peking, when, in all probability, the Chinese forces, and Prince China, would be able to regain their influence and make peace, especially if the foreigners in the capital were safe. This appears to represent the general native opinion here, as far as it is possible to ascertain it.

In the meantime reliable news as to events in Peking and whether the foreigners are alive is entirely lacking, or is only obtainable from Chinese sources, and even this is most meagre and contradictory.

It is now thought that the forward movement of the allies will probably take place earlier than was at first thought, possibly by the end of this month, but nothing definite will be decided before the arrival of General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the Indian contingent.

Populists Criticize Democrats.

Waco, Tex., July 24.—The Populist State convention tonight nominated a full State ticket, including Governor, Attorney General, and all the offices of the executive branch. The platform follows the middle-of-the-road policy, opposing fusion and makes no mention of imperialism or expansion. A resolution to embody these questions in the platform was voted down. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, Past experience has proved that Populist platforms are tempting to Democratic politicians; be it therefore resolved, that the chairman of the executive committee hereby is instructed to have the Populist platform copyrighted before the Democratic convention, August 8th."

Jerry Simpson Turned Down.

Fort Scott, Kan., July 24.—The feature of today's proceedings in the Republican convention, which met in different halls to nominate state tickets or elect a fusion in the latter case, was a single ticket, was the turning down of the senatorial aspira-

tioned that in doing this he will act with the hearty co-operation of the other commanders of the international forces.

CAMPAIN IS VIGOROUS.

That the military preparation of the United States for the rescue of Minister Conger and other American citizens in China, if they are still alive, and for the protection of other American interests there, will be pressed as vigorously as ever, leading the suppression of the disorders which the imperial government has virtually confessed its inability to quell, is evident from the fact that the United States is sending a large number of troops to the scene and with which such preparations are being pushed.

STILL MORE TROOPS.

It is now conceded that Battery O, of the Seventh artillery, now at Fort Riley, Kan., under orders for Manila, will probably be diverted to north China. This battery is equipped with siege guns, owing to the great size and weight of these guns and their carriage, their removal of China is a formidable undertaking, and will require much more time than the movement of an ordinary battery of artillery. The military authorities still hope that this heavy gun will be sent to the front, but it has been shipped from the quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., to Seattle, Wash., for shipment to Taku, fifteen carloads of army wagons and parts and field carriages, and twenty-five carloads of army clothing and other necessities have been purchased in China. A vessel of light draught and high speed for General Chaffee, and to use a dispatch boat to carry messages from the front, Tien Tsin, has been ordered by the Peh Ho, if he finds it necessary.

CROWDING THE WORK.

Vallejo, Cal., July 25.—The force at the Mare Island navy yard is being increased. Orders have been received to rush work on the gunboat Alert, and it is presumed she is destined for work in Chinese waters. Dr. Payne, detached from the naval hospital, and Lieut. Hirschinger have been ordered to China. The latter will serve as adjutant to the Fifth battalion of marines.

ARRIVING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., July 25.—San Francisco is now a place of concentration for troops gathered together from all over the United States for duty in the Orient. At military headquarters everybody is working under pressure. Battery D, of the Third heavy artillery, has arrived and encamped with batteries A, I and O, bringing the battalion to its full strength. The four batteries will sail with the Fourth cavalry on the Hancock July 25th for China.

This morning Troop H, of the Ninth cavalry (colored) came in. This completes the concentration of the regiment here.

The three companies, A, C, and D, of the Eighteenth infantry, which are just back from Manila, will remain at the Presidio and not go to Montana as was expected.

Recruits are coming in at about the rate of 75 a day. They are from all parts of the Union. There is so far no difficulty in obtaining all the volunteers necessary.

Sixteen bodies of soldiers from the Philippines were buried yesterday in the National Cemetery.

tions of Jerry Simpson by the Populist convention. The ex-congressman desired to go before the next legislature in the event of a Populist or fusion success at the polls with the definite endorsement of the State committee for the office of United States senator. His first fight came before the committee on rules and order of business, and there he was successful, for the committee reached a rule bringing the question of senatorial endorsement before the convention.

In the convention there was considerable opposition to this, and in the heat of discussion Mr. Simpson took the floor and urged his own candidacy. He was bitter in denunciation of some of his opponents, making charges of boresdom, and the convention was in an uproar. The ex-congressman retired from the platform amid groans and hisses. When a vote was taken an endorsement of his candidacy was refused by a majority of nearly two-thirds.

Studying Europe's Military Systems.

New York, July 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Colonel William Carey Sangar, who has been studying for months the British system of auxiliary forces, under instructions from Governor Roosevelt and Secretary Root, has completed his investigations here and has started for Switzerland with Mrs. Sangar. He will probably devote several weeks to examination of the Swiss military service.

INTENDED FOR OTHERS.

Difficult to Believe Advice Applies to Us.

"While reading the morning paper at breakfast, I frequently read over the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee and finally began to wonder if it was a fact that my daily headache and dyspepsia were due to coffee drinking."

"It never occurred to me that the warning fitted my case."

"I had been on the diet cure for more than ten years, having tried a strictly meat diet and a strictly vegetable diet and at other times left off breakfast for a time and again left off dinner, but all these efforts were futile in ridding me of the steady half-sick condition under which I labored."

"I had never once thought of overhauling 'dear old coffee,' but when it finally occurred to me to make the trial and take up Postum, I immediately discovered where the difficulty all these years came from. I now eat anything for breakfast, as much as I desire, doing justice to a good meal, and the same at lunch and dinner, with never a headache or other disagreeable symptom. My old 'crankiness' now is known to have been Postum served as it should be made, that is properly boiled. There is a vast difference between poorly made Postum and good."

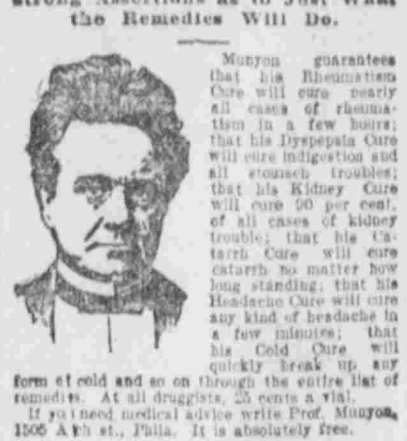
"C. E. Hasty of Alameda, Cal., insists that he owes his life to me because I introduced him to Postum. I have a number of friends who have been finally cured of stomach and bowel trouble by the use of Postum Food Coffee in place of regular coffee."

"Please do not lose my name."

D. J. Ho, 1225 Bremen St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assurances as to Just What the Remedy Will Do.



form of cold and an on through the entire list of remedies. At all drug stores, 25 cents a box. If ordered direct from the writer, Dr. J. C. Munyon, 1200 Ave. St., Phila., it is absolutely free.

which is unique in Europe, being an absolutely effective system of compulsory volunteering.

Col. Sangar's work in England has been thorough, and his report will include a comprehensive survey of the operation of the British military system of regular and auxiliary forces during the war in South Africa.

He has been especially interested in the second line of British reserves, consisting of militia, volunteers and Yeomanry, and the information which he has collected will have a direct bearing upon the American problem of establishing a homogeneous reserve, or auxiliary force, for the army through the co-operation of federal and state parties, when the relations of the national guard to the regular army have been determined.

HOW COL. LISCUM FELL.

Was Mired Into Taking the Wrong Road—Had Mistaken Orders.

Ninth Infantry Was Nearly Isolated and Left in a Desperate Situation.

London, July 25, 4 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Tien Tsin, dated July 14th, and describing the fighting, says:

"Col. Liscum mistook the road and was nearly isolated. Gen. Dordard, on a premature report from the Japanese commander that the city had been entered, ordered a general advance, which proved a costly error."

"Much valuable time was lost and trouble occasioned yesterday afternoon because the messengers from Gen. Fujishima and Gen. Dordard did not understand each other's language."

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that when the Chinese regulars saw the Boxers, who led the attack, being killed, they began to retire. He asserts that the admirals have decided that it will be useless to move toward Peking without at least 60,000 men.

In an editorial referring to this statement the Daily Mail comments upon the American proposal to advance with 7,000 men. It says:

"We have learned in Africa how dangerous it is to despise our enemies, and in the interest of civilization we do not wish to see such a lesson read to the United States by the heathen Chinese."

A whole batch of Tien Tsin dispatches are published today. All praise the gallantry of the Americans and Japanese.

The Standard's correspondent says that the Americans at first made a mistake at underestimating the fighting capacity of the Chinese, whose fire was really terrific.

He expresses some doubt about the ability of the United States to hold the position captured unless they are reinforced. It appears that large hauls of silver were made by the allies, the metal being carried away in buckets and the Chinese calmly assisting.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

(Copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

Tien Tsin, July 14, via Chefoo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 24.—The Ninth regiment, United States infantry, entered the fight at Tien Tsin with 430 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows 13 killed, 75 wounded and 2 missing. The marines had 4 killed and 13 wounded.

Maj. James Regan, Ninth infantry, was wounded in the leg; Capt. Edwin W. Bockmiller, Ninth infantry, in the leg and groin; First Lieut. Stanley D. Butler, U. S. M., in the leg; Capt. W. D. Lemley, U. S. M., in the arm; Second Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth infantry, in the foot.

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an inflating fire. After crossing a mud wall half a mile from the city wall, the Ninth shifted, advancing against the flanking fire, and reached a marsh beyond the river at the southwest corner of the city.

A body of Chinese in a barbed village under the wall just across the river, where they were strongly barricaded, poured in a fire, and whenever an American showed a hand he was shot. A Nordenflet gun and two small cannons were also trained upon them.

They lay in the mud all day without a surgeon to attend their wounds, unable to move, or move the wounded, without food, and drinking the canal water.

They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds which were retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made.

No one could escape.

A few reaching the rear reported that half of the command had been killed or wounded, including heat prostrations in the estimate.

After the Americans had retired under cover of the darkness they struggled back in squads all night, utterly exhausted and carrying their wounded. The American hospital was crowded and short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses.

Today squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded.

The total loss of the allies was about 800. The British lost fifty. The Japanese estimate their killed at fifty and wounded at 250. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150.

All day long the work of bringing in the dead and wounded was continued.

The Japanese were the heroes of the battle. Their fighting was remarkably brave and was praised by all their colleagues. When some of the foreign officers counseled retreat last night the Japanese general said:

"When my men move, it will be forward."

This morning they charged the breach in the wall made by the artillery and fought hand to hand in the streets. Their conduct after the fight was equally good, as they refrained from looting, while some of the European soldiers were having an orgy.

Dead soldiers were strewn in the streets of Tien Tsin. The place was full of munitions of war.

Many fires have been started, and most of the city will probably be burned.

The Chinese are retreating towards Peking.

CONDITIONS IN PEKING ON JULY 14

That is Four Days Before Minister Conger's Message Was Sent.

THE GAME OF DIPLOMACY.

Some Powers Do Not Like U. S. Mediation—Legationaries May Be Rescued by This Time.

Chefoo, July 24.—Gen. Li, commanding the Peh-Tang forces, near Taku, reports to the British official commanding at Taku that a runner who left Peking on July 14th reports that Peking was in a state of absolute anarchy, that the regular troops were fighting the Boxers, and that the latter were getting the better of the struggle; that the ammunition of the legation guards was exhausted and that they were using their rifles; that the guards recently rushed the walls and silenced the Chinese guns, and that a number of Chinese officials were desirous of protecting the foreigners, but were in the minority. Gen. Li is anxious to avoid fighting the allies.

Despite the Chinese minister's statement, the Chinese Legation at London, July 24th, a strong impression continues to prevail at the foreign office that the ministers at Peking were massacred July 6th. The Associated Press correspondent is inclined to believe that the Chinese Legation is not in the possession of the foreign office leading them to disbelieve the reports of the murders. Sir Claude Macdonald's letter, with its account of severe fighting in Peking, however, confirms the government's forebodings.

ENVOYS ARE ALIVE.

William P. Morgan, member of parliament for Merthyr Tydfil, whose knowledge of and interests in China are extensive, has received a slightly Press correspondent today that he was positive from cable messages from his agents that the members of the legations were alive on July 9th.

When the foreign office was told this, the rejoicing was marked. Mr. Morgan has submitted no evidence to convince us of the truth of his statement, however anxious we may be to believe it.

Consultations are in progress between cabinet ministers and officials as to the course to be followed. The ministers prove to be alive. The contingency of China holding them as hostages is uppermost in the minds of all, although the Associated Press correspondent is positively informed that the Chinese Legation have not yet hinted at such action.

HOW TO STOP TROUBLE.

Negotiations between the powers have brought out mutual assurances that the military expedition against China is for the sole purpose of relieving the legations, and that there is no intention to partition China. Hence should China agree to deliver the ministers alive, no power will have reason for continuing a military expedition, except Germany, whose ministers are undoubtedly dead, and even Germany, to quote a high British official, will have to forego the emperor's assertion that he would not stop till the German flag floated over Peking.

As for the other powers, it is emphatically stated that they have unanimously agreed that with the safe delivery of the ministers the aggressive campaign will end. All rumors of an international agreement regarding the future of China subsequent to the return of the ministers are false. The agreement is purely negative and based upon the lines stated by Secretary Hay, of which the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire are essential features.

If the Imperial edict proves true, the powers, while holding their forces in readiness to enforce demands, will accept pecuniary indemnity. No territorial propositions will be considered. In common with the other powers, Germany must, through arbitration or otherwise, gauge the damage sustained by the loss of life of her minister by a pecuniary standard. The same rule will apply to the loss of other lives and destruction of property.

SCHEME OF A GREAT POWER.

At least one of the greatest powers is under strong suspicion here of acting cold-bloodedly and without regard to sentiment or anything more than the material of considerations. It is believed here that this power is quietly taking measures to drop the Chinese Legation at Tien Tsin and conduct a campaign on its own account against Peking, and it is even suspected that this power is already moving troops toward the Chinese capital.

One power, regarded as now beyond need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are actually in communication with whatever remains of the Imperial government. The Sixth power is endeavoring to establish the fact that the Chinese government itself is sanctioning the resistance to the international advance upon Peking.

EIGHT DAYS TO PEKING.

The state department and the Chinese legation substantially agree in the estimate of six to eight days as the time necessary to get a reply to the President's answer to the appeal of the Chinese government.

According to the best information here, urgent messages are being transmitted between Peking and Shanghai by the "dowling express," mentioned in Consul Fowler's cablegram a few days ago. This, according to the Chinese Legation, is a relay system of mounted messengers similar to the old pony service across the plains, and is used when the wire communication is interrupted. The relay riders make about 20 miles a day. It is said, according to the Chinese Legation, that the relay riders are now on their way to Peking, and this seems to be very well with the speed made in forwarding and returning the Conger message.

Assuming from Sheng's dispatch that a movement was made by the Chinese Legation to Tien Tsin under escort of Imperial troops, the state department would not be surprised to get definite news of their progress in a short time.

LEGATIONARIES MAY BE FIRED.

The distance from Tien Tsin to Peking is seventy-five miles, and at this season the trip is usually made by rail from Peking to Tong Choo, a point on the Peh Ho twelve miles below the capital, and the remainder of the way by boat. This trip now would take four days, supposing the escort of Imperial troops met with no resistance from the insurgents.

If the moving from Peking was made within two days after Sheng's information was received, it would be possible that the legationaries and their escort are now in touch with the headquarters of the allies, always supposing that nothing serious happened to the party on the road.

GERMANY AGAINST MEDIATION.

Berlin, July 24.—This evening's papers devote considerable attention to President McKinley's consent to mediate, and the comment is all unfavorable. Surprise is generally expressed that Washington takes Chinese claims so seriously.

The Berliner Tagblatt complains that the United States government is "so convinced of the wisdom of its China policy that it is preparing in advance to lay the blame for its non-success on its own government's less credulous than President McKinley and Secretary Hay." The paper goes on to show that "the United States has been taken in tow by China."

The semi-official Berliner Post says: "Singularly enough Washington has the dubious Chinese news for truth."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung remarks that it actually appears that "Washington was only waiting for a pretext to disconnect the United States from the Powers."

GERMANS ARE MIXED.

The Loka Anzeiger considers it "amazing that the American government maintains any optimistic attitude toward the doubtful utterances of Chinese mandarins and that American statements are ready to preach with China before the rescue of the foreigners in Peking."

Commenting upon the reported decision of the United States government to have American troops advanced upon Peking, the Vossische Zeitung remarks that if the foreigners in Peking could have been rescued by so small a force the allies would long ago have rescued them.

The Berliner Tagblatt, which sees "a contradiction in President McKinley's consent to mediate and his efforts to get the allies to advance to Peking," says: "Will the government of the United States hamper the Chinese with diplomatic craftiness returned from Chinese statesmanship, and only undertake mediation in appearance?"

The same paper sees the climax by explaining that Washington's "China attitude is due to the impossibility of leaving the large Chinese population of the American Union out of consideration."

LONDON YET UNBELIEVING.

London, July 24.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chen Li-Feng, had a long interview with Lord Salisbury this afternoon. The general situation was discussed, and the Chinese minister asserted his belief that the British minister to China, Sir Claude Macdonald, and the other foreigners at Peking were safe. Lord Salisbury reiterated his demand for direct communication with the minister at Peking. To this request the minister could only renew his protestations that it would be speedily accomplished if feasible. He adduced no new facts to prove his assertions. The interview closed without result.

Despite the Chinese minister's statement, the Chinese Legation at London, July 24th, a strong impression continues to prevail at the foreign office that the ministers at Peking were massacred July 6th. The Associated Press correspondent is inclined to believe that the Chinese Legation is not in the possession of the foreign office leading them to disbelieve the reports of the murders. Sir Claude Macdonald's letter, with its account of severe fighting in Peking, however, confirms the government's forebodings.

BOERS ANXIOUS TO GIVE UP.

But Foreigners Are Persistent in Keeping On the War.

Boers learn of the British Advances, and are Retiring With Prest. Kruger to Leydenberg.

Brookhurst, Tuesday, July 24.—The Boers, having got wind of British advance, have evacuated all their positions, and are reported to be moving to the northeast, toward Leydenberg, whither President Kruger is going. A portion of the Boers remain north of Bushveldt, whence they attempt to interrupt communications on this line.

The bridges here and smaller bridges to the east have been destroyed.

The British force comprises two brigades under General French and a brigade and a half under General Hamilton. It is not likely that the advance upon Middleburg will be contested. The Boers remaining upon their farms state that most of the burghers are anxious to bring matters to a finish, but that the foreigners are persistent.

CALIFORNIA CROPS.

General Average This Season Will be Good.

San Francisco, Cal., July 25.—Information received by the Examiner from all parts of the state in regard to the condition of the crops this season, indicates that a very good average of production will be maintained. From some sections there have come reports of failures, but they are not so material as to detract from what will evidently be a standard of general excellence. Frosts and late rains have in some cases caused severe damage. In the southern part of California the yield of deciduous fruit will not be near so large as was expected. Of citrus fruit there will be an ample output. San Diego's supply of lemons will be double what it was a year ago.

In the northern part of the state the late frosts were not so damaging as some of the fruit, but the yield will still be large. The reports on grain are generally encouraging, the instances where failure is noted not being serious enough to make any great difference in the supply. Alameda prospect appears to be one of a most satisfactory character.

SUPPLIES FOR U. S. SHIPS.

Admiral Remy's Force in Chinese Waters to be Well Provided.

New York, July 25.—The distilling ship Arcthusa will reach the Brooklyn Navy Yard from Philadelphia today and will take on a cargo of general stores, field guns and other ordnance. While no great amount of stores will be sent to China in regard to the Arcthusa, it is thought that the ship will make a valuable addition to the Asiatic squadron, fresh water being shipped from the navy yard. These ships will be sent to the Philippines, although it is considered almost certain that a large part of them will be sent to China in regard to the Arcthusa, which is a distilling ship, and is in every way fitted for the Asiatic squadron. She was fitted up for use in the Spanish war, but before she was ready hostilities had ended, and she was moored at the League Island yard in ordinary for some time. As soon as there was danger of trouble with China, she was overhauled and made ready for service, and having a large capacity, she has considerable cargo room, is an excellent sea ship and is in every way fitted for the new service. The Arcthusa will remain at the navy yard about ten days.

MISSIONARIES MUST GET OUT.

"Look here, if you withdraw your missionaries and give up your concessions, we will be willing to give ample pecuniary remuneration for your losses. We will then deliver your ministers, except Germany's, alive. Well, if you don't agree, we cannot be responsible for the lives of your missionaries. We will not force the majority of our people to the foreign element," and, who, said Mr. Morgan, "will have hardihood enough to say to China, 'go ahead, kill the ministers, and we will take revenge.'"

"I believe that Secretary Hay has adopted the only right course. His action is splendid, whatever the result. I feel confident that the foreign envoys are alive. In my opinion the reports of their deaths have been circulated with a view to overawing the minds of Americans and Europeans, comparatively minor outrages which the world would be glad to forgive the moment it is discovered that the ministers were alive."

While this explanation has been seriously considered by the foreign office it is regarded as almost too ingenious even for Chinamen.

The Oldest and Best.

S. S. S. is a combination of roots and herbs of great curative powers, and when taken into the circulation searches out and removes all manner of poisons from the blood, without the least shock or harm to the system. On the contrary, the general health begins to improve from the first dose, for S. S. S. is not only a blood purifier, but an excellent tonic, and strengthens and builds up the constitution while purging the blood of impurities. S. S. S. cures all diseases of a blood poison origin, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Herpes, and similar troubles, and is an infallible cure and the only antidote for that most horrible disease, Contagious Blood Poison.

A record of nearly fifty years of successful cures is a record to be proud of. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever. It numbers its friends by the thousands. Our medical correspondence is larger than ever in the history of the medicine. Many write to thank us for the great good S. S. S. has done them, while others are seeking advice about their cases. All letters receive prompt and careful attention. Our physicians have made a life-long study of Blood and Skin Diseases, and better understand such cases than the ordinary practitioner who makes a specialty of no one disease.

SSS

We are doing great good to suffering humanity through our consulting department, and invite you to write us if you have any blood or skin trouble. We make no charge whatever for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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