

FOREIGNERS HEROICALLY HOLDING OUT.

Attacked by Boxers and Chinese Troops,
They Beat Back the Vast
Horde.

Chinese Troops Lose 2,000 Men

Assailants Now Try to
Starve Out the Heroic De-
fenders of the Legations—
Another Report that All For-
eigners Have Been Slain
After a Helpless Resistance
of Eighteen Days—Acute
Suspense of the Situation—
Murder of 4,000 Chinese Who
Appealed to Stop the Shed-
ding of Blood—Latest Mes-
sage from U. S. Minister Con-
gratulates an Appeal for Relief—
Native City of Peking Burned
—Japan Sends Troops.

Washington, July 7.—A cablegram was received at the state department this morning from Consul Gen. Goodnow at Shanghai, dated July 5, saying that the legations were standing on the third day, and that recent attacks of the Boxers had been slight. They seemed disposed to adopt starvation methods.

EUROPEANS MAY BE ALIVE.

London, July 7.—Jardine, Mathes & Company, of Shanghai, have telegraphed to their London house as follows:

"Shanghai, July 7.—The British legation was standing July 5. There are reassuring reports regarding the lives of the Europeans."

LEGATIONS ARE HOLDING OUT.

London, July 7.—A cable dispatch dated Thursday, 5:50 p.m. received today at the London office of the inspector-general of Chinese maritime customs from Shanghai, says:

"Couriers left Peking July 5, when two legations were holding out against troops and Boxers. The troops had lost 2,000 men and the Boxers many leaders."

THIS MESSAGE CAME EARLIER.

London, July 7.—The "Massacre of the foreign ministers, the women and children and the guards at Peking after eighteen days of hopeless resistance, is confirmed," says a news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated July 6 and received in London today.

"When the ammunition and food were exhausted," continues the dispatch, "the Chinese fends inclosed upon the legations and butchered all who remained alive. Afterwards they set fire to the legation buildings in which the

remains of the victims were consumed in one horrible holocaust."

EXTERMINATED FOREIGNERS.

The dispatch does not state the source from which the news of this confirmation is received, but it is thought that this is indicated by another Shanghai dispatch which states that the Taotai or officer in charge of several departments at Shanghai and vicinity now admits that no legations exist in Peking. They are said to have been exterminated and it is admitted that no foreigners have been left alive.

APPALLING ATROCITIES.

Reports of the atrocities committed by Prince Tuan upon the Chinese are appalling. He had 4,000 Chinese butchered, it is said, for merely daring to petition to control the orgy of blood and restrain his followers.

The dispatch concludes with the announcement that ex-Viceroy Chi Li Wang Wen Chao has been killed by the Boxers.

Reports from natives who left Peking June 24 continue to arrive but they are to a large extent merely variations of the stories already published.

CONGRESS LAST APPEAL.

A dispatch from Taku says that the last message from Mr. Edwin H. Conger, the United States minister at Peking, brought there by runners reads as follows:

"We are besieged. The provisions are becoming exhausted and the situation is desperate. The relief force should advance and give us notice by signal."

PEKING BURNED.

Runners also confirm the report of the burning of the native city of Peking.

In London it is hardly doubted that the worst has happened, though the friends of those who were besieged at Peking cling to the last slender hope that Sir Robert Hart, (the inspector-general of the customs house) who was trusted by the Chinese, managed, by the promise of bribes, to induce the Boxer leaders to protect the women and children from the violence of the mobs.

JAPAN SENDS TROOPS.

London, July 7.—The Japanese minister, Kato Takaki, received a dispatch from Tokyo this afternoon giving his government's reply to Great Britain's question whether, with the consent of the other powers, Japan is willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion, and that one division would be dispatched immediately.

CHINESE ORDERED TO ATTACK NANKIN.

Shanghai, July 6.—Prince Tuan has ordered General Yuan Shi Kai to march on Nankin with 15,000 German drilled troops. It is doubtful if he will obey

but, in any case, Viceroy Lui is believed to be able to safely hold Nankin. He has fifteen warships on the Yang Tze Kiang, and Great Britain is ready to assist this opponent of the rebel government. The departure of the anti-foreign Taotai Sheng, for Nankin, is causing anxiety.

LI HUNG CHANG MOVES.

Canton, Friday, July 6.—Quiet continues here. Li Hung Chang has stationed troops in the streets to prevent disturbances. A steamer, intended to convey Li Hung Chang northward, sailed today, ostensibly bound for Kiu Kwang. She took 250 packages of Li Hung Chang's goods.

AUSTRALIANS FOR CHINA.

Melbourne, Victoria, July 7.—The Imperial government has accepted Victoria's offer of a naval contingent for service in China.

MINISTER WU IS ANXIOUS.

Washington, July 7.—No one in Washington is more anxious to hear of the safety of the foreign legations in Peking than Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister. He carefully reads every word of Chinese news that appears in the papers and eagerly asks all the reporters who call upon him for the latest developments in the Chinese situation. He also keeps in close touch with the officials in Washington and makes periodic visits to the state department to ascertain if any intelligence has come to hand. His interest in what is transpiring is of the keenest character, as he realizes the grave danger with which his country is threatened.

HOPES FOR THE BEST.

Mr. Wu, while apprehensive of what may have happened as a result of the existing disturbances in Peking and other parts of northern China, still clings to the hope that the reports which have come of the sacking of the legations and the murder of the ministers, have been exaggerated and that when the truth becomes known, affairs will not be in the sorry plight in which they are now represented to be. At the same time he has no positive information on which to base his hopes, resting them mainly on the belief that whoever may now be at the head of the government, will be able to keep the unruly elements in hand and prevent any wholesale murder of foreigners.

ALL RIGHT, WITH SUPPLIES.

If the ministers are in the British legation, he believes they can hold out for some time; that unless they have exhausted their supplies of food and ammunition, limited number safely entered under favorable circumstances for a time, he says, might hold out against a force of Chinese ten times as large, as most of the Chinese imperial troops, he says, are loyal to the government, and he takes comfort in the hope that they will uphold it in its efforts to put down the revolution.

As already stated, the minister does not believe there will be any demonstrations against foreigners in the central and southern provinces of the empire. Any indications of that character, he feels, will promptly be put down by the vigilance of the viceroys of the various provinces.

GERMANY CONSENTS.

Berlin, July 7.—A semi-official note says:

In replying to Japan's request for notice of the powers' attitude toward China, Germany replied she regarded

the maintenance of harmony among the powers of prime importance and would, accordingly, assent to any measures not objected to in other quarters.

HOPE IS REVIVED.

Washington, July 7.—The important dispatch to the state department from Consul General Goodnow this morning has revived hope to a measure that the legations or at least some of them, are still alive in Peking. Having survived at least two weeks longer than was supposed to be possible, they being alive only five days ago, the unfortunate ministers and their staffs and guards may be still holding on. In fact, if the only thing they have to face is starvation, as Consul Goodnow now states, the officials believe there is substantial ground for hope that horrible stories of what has happened at Shanghai and of nameless crimes and massacres committed upon the legations are at least premature.

EXERCISES TO BE REDUCED.

One certain effect of Consul General Goodnow's dispatch will be to cause the officials here and without doubt the European governments to redouble their exertions to push forward a force to Peking.

The main hope for speedy action is still in Japan. According to the Japanese legation here, which has late advice from Tokyo, 22,000 Japanese soldiers are now on Chinese soil. If this report is true, the Japanese government has accomplished more than was expected, and the officials see no reason why the advance on Peking should not begin immediately.

It is seen that the Japanese are not expected to make this campaign single-handed. The international forces at Taku and Tien Tsin will co-operate to the utmost with the Japanese army corps in the movement on Peking. What form that co-operation shall take is not known. Such details will be left to the commanders in the field.

COMPENSATION TO JAPAN.

It is said that Japan is to be compensated for the work she is about to undertake in the common cause. Her military preparations are very extensive, and the campaign is certain to involve heavy cost. It would be unjust to expect Japan to meet this burden alone. She has no mission in China and consequently is perhaps less interested selfishly than any of the powers in the terrible happenings in Shan Tung and Peking. It is conjectured that this question of compensation is after all what has been the apparent delay in the resumption of the campaign against Peking, but it is believed that this has now been adjusted and operations will progress rapidly.

If the powers have agreed upon the form Japan's indemnity is to assume the facts cannot be elicited here. The impression, however, is that there will be a money indemnity, the belief being based on the fact that this is the only form of indemnity so far suggested that would be likely to arouse international jealousies.

CHINA MUST PAY.

Either China herself or the powers collectively would have to provide for the payment of this indemnity, though even in the first case it is probable that the powers' contribution would be in the nature of a loan, and in the end China would be obliged to make good the advance through some form of taxation.

The state department has not yet heard officially from the Russian government as to Japan's proposition to supply the major portion of the force required for the Peking campaign, but it has not the least doubt that Russia will have no objection. In fact the department has gathered that all the European governments have taken a similar view of the Japanese proposition, and it is disposed to feel some pride in the fact that its advances toward the settlement of the situation of the United States have brought about this state of affairs.

nee in order that Stevenson's name may be substituted and the Populist ticket made to correspond with that named by the Democratic national convention, is quoted as saying:

Men Out of Work.

Columbus, O., July 7.—A part of the local plant of the National Steel Company, has been closed down, throwing many men out of work. It is said the shut-down is indefinite, the cause being given as "repairs and invoice."

England Wins.

London, July 7.—In the international polo match at Hurlingham today, England beat America by 5 to 2.

Dock Laborers' Strike Serious.

Rotterdam, July 7.—The dock laborers' strike is assuming threatening proportions. The car men have now joined in the strike, and police and marines are guarding the streets in order to check disturbances. The strikers have picketed all the approaches to the town so as to prevent non-unionists from entering.

SACRILEGIOUS ACT

To Tread a Piece of Printed Paper in China.

Chinese literature is overwhelming in extent. Their books comprise the dynastic histories of the celestial empires, and works on natural history, astrology, geography (?) (an imperial map shows China the center of the universe, with England, France, Germany, Africa and India as little islands round them. America and Australia not yet discovered). Other works dilate on morals, arts, political economy and biography, with all its belles lettres, etc.

The imperial library at Peking contains 22,242 books. In 1409 A. D. an imperial commission compiled a dissertation on the encyclopedia, and it was embodied in 22,242 books. A later supplementary work has 10,000 volumes beautifully illustrated.

It is considered a sacrilegious act to tread on a piece of printed paper. Receipts for waste paper are on every street corner. It is a meritorious act to gather the sacred characters and save them from desecration. The love of learning is so great that many learn to read from the flowery oriental signs over the shop fronts. It is said that if all the classics were destroyed the knowledge of the Chinese is so diffused that there are a million men in China who could reproduce them from memory.

Townsfolk See.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—C. A. Towne, asked today if he would withdraw as Populist vice presidential nomi-

6,254 REGULARS GOING TO CHINA.

U. S. Troops to be Hurried Off at the Earliest Date.

THEY GO BY BOTH ROUTES.

Ships to San Francisco and New York — Not Needed in China, Will Go to the Philippines.

Washington, July 7.—As a result of a thorough consideration of the subject by the secretary of war, Lieut. Gen. Miles and Adjutant Gen. Corbin, orders were issued by the war department this afternoon for the dispatch of 6,254 regular troops to the Philippines, with a view to utilization in China if it is found necessary to send them to that country. These troops are intended primarily to relieve the volunteers in the Philippines and will only be diverted to China in the event that circumstances demand it.

The force is made up of two battalions each of the Fifth, Second, Fifth and Eighth Infantry, two squadrons each of the First and Ninth Cavalry, one squadron of the Third Cavalry and a company of engineers.

They will be forwarded as rapidly as transportation arrangements can be perfected and the entire fleet of transports at San Francisco and New York will be employed in the work.

AMERICANS VS. BRITISH.

Amateur Athletic Meet — Americans Make a Good Start.

London, July 7.—At Stamford Bridge a good sized crowd and fine weather prevailed, the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic association commenced yesterday afternoon. About fifty American athletes stripped ready to compete with the best British, Australian, Canadian and Indian cranks.

With the exception of the Princeton contingent, all Americans were in good condition. Many American spectators were present to cheer their fellow-countrymen in the largest and most important athletic meeting ever held in England.

The Americans started well. Walter B. Tewksbury, Pennsylvania University, Arthur Duffy, Georgetown University, and Charles Lindsay Burrows, Chicago University, won their respective heats in the 100 yards dash.

The 100 yard race was won by Bennett, Time—21.1. Alex Grant, University of Pennsylvania, was third; Edward N. Bushnell, University of Pennsylvania, was not placed, and George W. Orton, University of Pennsylvania, did not run.

The 400 yard race of the 100 yard dash was won by Arthur F. Duffy, Georgetown University; F. J. Jarvis, Princeton University, was second; and Walter B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:10 seconds.

Putting the weight was won by Richard Shylock, N. Y. A. C., with 41 feet, 10 inches; D. Morgan Heller, of the Chicago Athletic Club, was second, with 44 feet, 8 inches.

High jump—J. K. Baxter, University of Pennsylvania, won, height 5 feet 2 inches.

In the 100 yard trials, Tewksbury easily defeated Richard, the champion of India, and yesterday, the English champion, 10.1 seconds. Duffy beat Jupp, the champion of 1898. T. B. McLean of the University of Pennsylvania was second. The crowd greeted the heat winners with good natured applause, while awaiting anxiously for the final after seeing how easily the home cranks were defeated.

Burrows had a walk-over. The results of the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Georgetown University, Princeton, Syracuse University, and McLean, of University of Pennsylvania, did not compete, as Burrows had a sure thing.

Last 100 yard heat for the 100 yards was easily won by Jarvis, of Princeton, in 10.1 seconds, beating Henry Berry Shaw and Anthony, both of Chicago University, who were also beaten by the Englishman, Massy. Thus, all the heats of the 100 yard race were won by Americans, with the exception of one, which Stephen Rowley, the New South Wales champion, secured.

"Another American" was passed from mouth to mouth as the Pennsylvania's jersey and Georgetown's colors came flying down the straight.

Before the final of the 100 yard contest was run the mile race was started. It proved a hot contest until the last lap when the men were well bunched. Then C. Bennett, one of the best in England, went to the front and won as he liked it.

Hurdle race—A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, first; Pritchard, second; Trafford, third. Time—1:34 seconds, which is the English record.

Hammer throwing—John Flanagan, New York A. C., won. Distance 163 feet one inch. D. Pringle Hare, University of Pennsylvania, threw 138 feet, nine inches, and F. E. Kiely threw 139 feet two inches.

Two mile race—S. J. Robinson, won. Time, 11 minutes, 54.5 seconds.

Pole jump—Johnson, New York A. C., won. Distance 11 feet, 4 inches.

Four mile run—J. T. Rimmer, won. Time 20 minutes, 11 seconds. A. L. Newton, of the New York A. C., was fifth. He was the only American who finished.

Half mile run—Final—Tyson, won. Time, 1:45.5 seconds. Green was second, and Denham was third.

Long jump—A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, won. Distance, 22 feet, 10 inches.

Quarter mile run, Final—M. W. Long, New York A. C., won. Time, 4:45.5 seconds. Moloney, of Chicago, was second, and Welsh was third.

W. J. Allen Comes.

New York, July 7.—The U. S. auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, Commander Duncan K. Bailey, with the Hon. C. H. Allen, governor of Porto Rico, on board, arrived today from San Juan. Gov. Allen will probably proceed to Washington this afternoon.

PROMISE MOUNTAIN STATES TO BRYAN

What Silver Republicans Say—Not Sure of Pacific Coast—Populists Doubtful as to Policy in Three States.

Kansas City, July 7.—Practical fusion between the Democratic and Populist parties on the presidential ticket has been decided upon by the Populist national committee. Unless present plans are changed, however, the Democratic vice presidential candidate will not be endorsed, whether or not Chas. A. Towne decides to withdraw his name as the candidate of the Populist party, as this, it is feared, would result in a large defection to the middle of the road Populists.

Mr. Towne will leave for home late this afternoon and will stop over at Lincoln at the invitation of W. J. Bryan. The whole situation will be thoroughly discussed and upon Mr. Bryan's views will depend, in a large measure Mr. Towne's decision in regard to the vice presidency. He will not announce his decision until he has also had conferences with other leaders in both the Democratic and Populist parties, and until he does communicate with the Populist national committee, which will not be for several days at least, he will take no further action.

AFRAID OF STEVENSON.

In case Mr. Towne decided to withdraw his name as the vice presidential candidate of the Populist party, the national committee will select another candidate. The sentiment apparently is against the endorsement of Mr. Stevenson on account of the peculiar conditions existing in several of the western states, notably Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, where the Populist vote is larger than the Democratic, and where the Populist leaders fear the straight endorsement of the Democratic ticket would jeopardize the success of the ticket.

But the parties will work together. In States where Populist strength is the greater the understanding will be that the electors on both tickets will favor Bryan and Towne. This will apply especially to the Western States. In the Southern States and in other sections where the Populists admit their party is distasteful to the Democrats, the electoral ticket will be Bryan and Stevenson.

TO UNITE ON STEVENSON.

In the electoral college, according to the general plan, as outlined, it is the intention to unite the vote, probably on Mr. Stevenson. This general plan was outlined at the meeting of the Populist national committee, which was held last night at the close of the meeting between conference committees of the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican parties, and which adjourned early today after a protracted debate.

"The whole idea is to concentrate our forces and work for the success of Wm. J. Bryan," said former Congressman Ridgely, of Kansas, today. "The Democratic platform and ticket is satisfactory to us, but peculiar conditions exist in many of the States where our strength is the greatest, and we consider it advisable to have a complete

It was determined that addresses in the interest of the Bryan and Stevenson ticket should be issued very soon by the Democratic and Silver Republican parties, to be followed by an address from the Populist party when it was ready to act.

Chairman Jones said that everything was working toward harmonious action by all of the reform forces, and the indications were that all parties were pulling together for the Bryan and Stevenson ticket.

The committee at 12:30 p. m. adjourned sine die. A number of the leaders left for Lincoln this afternoon to confer with Mr. Bryan.

HARMONY EXPECTED.

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DISBARMENT CASE ARGUED

Matter of Evans & Rogers is Taken Under Advisement.

What Will the Supreme Court's Decision be?—Reprimand is All That is Looked For.

The disbarment proceedings in the case of Attorneys David Evans and Lindsey R. Rogers came up before the Supreme court today on the report and findings of Special Master D. H. Twomey. Arguments were made by Assistant Attorney General W. A. Lee, Judge Howat and F. S. Richards, representing the State and by Judge Dey and Judge Powers, who appeared in behalf of the accused.

Objections to certain portions of the special master's findings were made by Attorney Lee, who claimed they were not justified by the testimony introduced at the hearing.

It was further contended by counsel for the State that it had not been shown in the findings that Thomas Nelson did not comply with his part of the contract entered into between him and Messrs. Evans and Rogers. Counsel denied that Nelson had anything to do with the present proceedings at bar, and said the concluding paragraph in the special master's findings saying that he had was not true.

Both Judges Dey and Powers made an able talk in their clients' behalf. The court took the matter under advisement, after giving counsel for the State until Monday to file briefs. Court then adjourned until the first Monday in October.

Speculation is already rife among members of the bar as to the court's probable decision. The consensus of opinion is that the accused attorneys will not be disbarred, but will receive a reprimand.

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Populist ticket in the field, as in this way we can best hold our forces."

POPULIST STATES UNCERTAIN.

The Democratic national committee resumed its sessions today at the Kansas City club. Representatives of the Populists and Silver Republicans attended the meeting; nearly every State in which the Populist and Silver Republican strength is necessary to carry the State for the Democracy was pledged to Bryan and Stevenson. The exceptions were Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota, representatives of these States saying they thought it doubtful whether they could be carried for Bryan unless a Populist should remain in the field. At the same time they claimed they did not care to sacrifice Mr. Towne and force him to become a Watson, even on a smaller scale. Stress was laid upon the danger of losing four senators in these three States.

COUNT ON MOUNTAIN STATES.

The Silver Republicans said there would be no doubt about carrying the mountain States, but they had little hope of the Pacific coast.

The matter of running a third ticket will probably be determined after a conference of the leaders at Lincoln, as it is understood that many will meet Mr. Bryan there on Monday.

Acting Chairman Edmiston, Gen. James B. Weaver and Thomas Patterson spoke for the Populists, while Chairman Tillotson, ex-Senator Dubois and Representative Shaffroth spoke for the Silver Republicans. All of the Silver Republicans announced their hearty support for the Bryan and Stevenson ticket.

POPULISTS WOULD NOT STAND DICTION.

The Populists said they were earnestly in favor of the election of Bryan, but pointed out the difficulty of endorsing his ticket by the Populist committee without being placed in the position of dictators of the party, something that the Populists of Nebraska and South Dakota would not stand.

The Silver Republicans presented the names of Chairman Tillotson, Senator Teller and ex-Senator Dubois for representation on the Democratic executive committee.

The Populists did not present any names for this committee, saying that until they could confer with the leaders in the various States, they would take no action.

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