

## ALLIED FORCES ENTER TIEN TSIN

They Push on to Peking, to Relieve  
Admiral Seymour.

### HE IS REPORTED CAPTURED

But There is No Certainty of It—Chinese Messages Unreliable—Starting Situation in Far East.

[Early Dispatches.]  
Che Foo, Tuesday, June 26.—Rear-Admiral Kempff reports by a Japanese torpedo boat that the combined forces entered Tien Tsing on Saturday, June 23rd, sustaining small loss. They started on Sunday to relieve the force which left Tien Tsing on June 10th, and which is believed to be surrounded near Peking.

According to these Japanese reports Admiral Seymour has been captured and the ministers have left Peking guarded by Chinese soldiers. Their whereabouts is unknown.

ALL IS UNCERTAIN.  
New York, June 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The dense fog has not lifted from China. The wires are down in every direction from both Peking and Tien Tsing and Chinese messages received at the embassy from the interior towns are not entitled to credence. An old time official who resided in China for a long period told me yesterday that he had followed the details closely and that apart from the dispatches at Taku there had been no authentic information for a fortnight from any source.

The most significant and ominous fact in the situation, he added, was Prince Tuan's presence as commander of the Chinese forces near Tien Tsing, since this was a proof that the most powerful leader of the court was at the head of an anti-foreign movement, and that the legations were in danger. The Chinese assurances were of no value and the news from China was a tissue of rumors. This informant declared to believe that the legations were safe, since he remembered that the soldiers to command every legation except the Austrian one from the wall which towered above them, a short distance away.

NEVER REACHED PEKING.

This well-informed official could not find in yesterday's dispatches any evidence that the relief column under Admiral Seymour had reached Peking or that the legations were safe. The Chinese assurances were of no value and the news from China was a tissue of rumors. This informant declared to believe that the legations were safe, since he remembered that the soldiers to command every legation except the Austrian one from the wall which towered above them, a short distance away.

Two facts stand out in this tangled mass of uncertainties. One is the necessity for an army of from 50,000 to 100,000 men, if China is to be rescued from anarchy, and the second is the fact that the Chinese troops are well armed and in better condition for a warfare under modern conditions than they were in the campaign with Japan.

MISSIONARIES SAVED.

New York, June 26.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo, June 25th, says:

The arrivals today included 148 persons in all, including servants and attendants of the missionaries.

From Tien Tsing: Pyke, Wilson, Patterson, Lowery, Roberts, Hayner, Bond, Stevenson, Glover, Croucher, Shekley, Galey.

One hundred and forty-eight arrived in good condition.

For Pao-Ting-Fu there is very little hope.

ALLIES GAINING GROUND.

London, June 26, 3:35 a. m.—The British cruiser Terrible has arrived at Che Foo from Taku with the latest news, which is as follows:

"Eight hundred Sikhs and 200 Welsh fusiliers have affected a junction with the American, German and Russian forces, which had been cut off by the Chinese about a mile from Tien Tsing. It was proposed to deliver an assault upon the Chinese forces at Tien Tsing last night (Sunday)."

It is not clear what forces united. It would seem that relieving force, cut off, had been relieved by another. At any rate, it is apparently certain that the allies arrived in sufficient force at Tien Tsing Sunday to attack the besieging Chinese."

OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY.

"Foreign official opinions here," says a dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Express, dated yesterday, "inclined to the belief that the worst has happened to the legations at Peking and to Admiral Seymour. Even if the legations were safe on June 14th, there is no guarantee that they are safe now. The situation, in fact, grows more and more gloomy. The entire absence of reliable news from the capital seems to justify the worst construction which can be put upon it."

"Bad news comes from Yan Kung, where the unrest is said to be growing hourly. Viceroy Liu Kin Yih has telegraphed the British authorities that he has ordered the five Chinese cruisers which have been lying off the harbor here to proceed to Nankin."

200,000 CHINESE, 288 GUNS.

"Gen. Ma's army," said a correspondent at Shanghai, "consisting of 40,000 men, left a week ago for Peking, and Gen. Sung-Ching's troops, numbering 2,500 left for the same place on June 15th."

A careful estimate of the number and armament of the Chinese troops around Peking puts the total at 200,000, and it is calculated that these troops possess 280 seven-centimeter Creusot guns, eighteen Krupp and 150 Maxim guns. Their supply of ammunition is practically inexhaustible. It has been mainly supplied by a German firm at Carlsitz. Fully three-fourths of the Chinese forces are badly drilled, wholly undisciplined and quite unfamiliar with modern weapons."

WILL RESIST FOREIGNERS.

Another Shanghai dispatch says: "Li Tung Heng, former governor of Shan Tung, who is intensely anti-foreign, has gone to the Kiang-Yin forts on the Yang-Tse. He has declared his intention of resisting the landing of British forces in that region."

According to a Hongkong dispatch dated yesterday, strong reinforcements of Indian police, with three Maxims, have been sent to Kow Loon, on the mainland.

A Che Foo message of Monday's date says: "Four cannon have been added to the west fort here, where there are now 1,000 soldiers permanently encamped, a further force having arrived."

Baby's coming should be a time of joy and happiness. Fear should be forgotten and pain a stranger.

How often is it?

As the time approaches how often the

poor expectant mother is

nerve-racked and pain-ridden—fearing and almost suffering death.

It isn't right. Nature never meant it to be so. If the mother were strong and well in a womanly way, as she ought to be, there would be no danger and little pain.

The time of parturition is made comfortable and safe by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a medicine designed by a skilled physician—a specialist in the disorders and diseases of women—for the express and only purpose of putting the whole womanly system into perfect, vigorous health.

It works directly on the organs involved in baby's advent and makes them strong, healthy and flexible. Taken during the whole period of gestation it insures the perfect health of both mother and child.

Mrs. Mollie E. Grimes, of Plomaton, Escambia Co., Ala., writes: "I have taken three bottles of your Favorite Prescription and can tell you that it has done me a great deal of good. I was a nervous, weak, and pale woman, and I was not able to do any of my usual work. Now I am strong and healthy, and I am able to do all my usual work."

For obstinate constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most perfect medicine ever devised. They give prompt, comfortable, permanent relief from Ning-Hai-Chou. There is an uneasy feeling prevailing here, and an attack of cholera is feared. The Chinese merchants are closing their offices and preparing to leave the port. All business is at a standstill."

IMMENSE ARMIES FOR CHINA.

Extensive preparations by the allies are going forward. The first regiment of British India, 1,000 men, embarked at Calcutta yesterday, and 330 more marines received orders to go out from English ports.

The British war office, in anticipation of a prolonged campaign, is constructing for winter clothing and for the Amur army corps, ordered out by Russia, numbers 52,100 men with eighty-four guns. Japan purposes to send 15,000 men to China territory within a fortnight.

Among the minor military preparations the Portuguese governor of Macao, island of Macao, at the southwest end of the Chinese mainland, is sending arms to the Portuguese concession.

The Germans in Hongkong have called Emperor William to ask if they may serve in the local forces in defense of Hongkong.

A million rounds left Hongkong yesterday for Taku by the British steamer Hailong.

LACK OF ORGANIZATION.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times sends the following under yesterday's date: "A military correspondent at Taku says the operations of the allies are suffering from the want of a recognized head, defective organization, and the lack of transport."

A dispatch from Taku, dated June 24th, at 8 o'clock p. m., says: "Eight hundred Chinese troops have landed at Taku, including 1,200 Germans. A French officer who has succeeded in getting through to Tien Tsing from Taku, says that the Russians alone have lost 120 killed and 200 wounded."

The German gunboat Itis, up the Pei-Ho or Tien Tsing river, reports that masses of Chinese are heading Tong-Ku, and that an immediate attack is expected.

AMERICANS AT THE FRONT.

Che Foo, June 25, via Shanghai, June 25.—United States Consul John Fowler has received from Rear-Admiral Kempff the following:

"Only one communication from Peking has reached me since communication was cut off on June 10th. It was dated June 12th. No direct or indirect news from the ministers since."

"About 450 foreign troops, including 100-150 Americans, went to Tien Tsing to guard the legations. A force of 100 Americans uniting with a total force of 2,500 men of all nationalities represented here went on June 10th to open the road and to relieve Peking. This movement was by permission of the Chinese government."

"The latest news from the expedition was dated June 15th, when the expedition was at Yang-Fung. The railroad has been destroyed behind it since."

"Any news that can be obtained or effort made for the relief of the legations and the lives and property of foreigners should be done at any hazard."

"All energies and forces here must first be directed to the relief of Tien Tsing, particularly as it is the key to Peking."

WHY THE MONOCACY WAS SILENT

Washington, June 25.—The reported action of the gunboat Monocacy in failing to respond after she had been fired upon by the Taku forts is understood to have been received with surprise by the President, who requested an explanation of the matter, which has not yet been furnished. This was made known today in official quarters to offset the published intimations that the Monocacy would not have failed to respond unless she had been ordered to do so.

CHINA WANTS U. S. TO HOLD BACK

The chief development today in the Chinese situation was the effort of the Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, to secure an armistice in the operation of American troops until Li Hung Chang could reach Peking and bring about a cessation of the disorders.

The proposition is rather a novel one, and is based upon representations of the viceroys of the important provinces of the Yang-tse-Kiang valley that they can maintain order without the aid of foreign troops, and that the presence of the foreigners would act merely as an incentive to disorder.

THE TRICK DID NOT WORK.

Minister Wu brought these representations to the attention of Secretary Hay, who consulted the President. The latter's decision, as subsequently conveyed to the minister, was that, while the assurances of the viceroys for continued quiet were fully appreciated, the United States could not bind itself not to send its forces to points where disorder was rampant.

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order actually existed and where the safety of our officials and citizens was endangered.

Secretary Long said when he left the navy department for the day that nothing had come from Admiral Kempff on the question of the first engagement of the American marines with the Chinese, or on the outcome of the second engagement, which was to have occurred yesterday or Saturday.

The only dispatch received by the secretary was a belated one from Admiral Kempff asking for instructions as to whether he should co-operate with other naval forces in the relief of Taku forts. This must have been sent some days ago, as the Taku forts were taken the middle of last week. Under the circumstances there was no occasion for Kempff's inquiry.

request, as he already had been advised of the general purpose of the government to act concurrently with the other powers in the protection of American interests.

The state department remained throughout the day without information from Minister Conger or any other source, the only dispatch being received from Consul John G. Bond at Shanghai, saying he had heard nothing from Peking since the 14th instant. On the whole, the day was one of anxiety and lack of definite information on the main points.

CROKER IS THE BOSS.

Five Vice Presidential Booms Seeking the Royal Favor.

New York, June 26.—Richard Croker will spend a couple of days at Senator Murphy's home in Long Branch before their trip to Kansas City begins. The Tammany leader's physician has advised him to bathe his injured leg in salt water, but he placed no injunction upon his patient to abstain from talking politics while the bathing is in progress and politics will doubtless play an important part in the Long Branch visit. By the time the western trip begins Mr. Croker hopes to be in a plan to win the nomination of the Tammany and Murphy forces so that when Kansas City is reached a definite campaign may be announced.

Mr. Croker would not last night what action he and Senator Murphy had agreed upon, but one of his friends admitted that he was out for sixteen to one.

The two leaders will start from this city Friday. With them will go Mr. Croker's physician, Dr. John F. Cooley, and his friend Andrew Friedman. No other New York Democrats are expected to go.

Mr. Croker will go to Tammany Hall this afternoon and have a talk with the district leaders. This talk, it is said, will be for the purpose of arranging final details of the Kansas City trip, and will have no political significance, unless one of the vice presidential booms that are in process of incubation should be brought up.

There are five of these booms, and Tammany men generally are wondering which will receive the most favor from Mr. Croker. The most prominent is that of Congressman Sulzer, who has received assurance of support from delegations from several other States. Elliott, Danforth and John H. Gardner are said to be ready to try for the second place.

Congressman George B. McClelland is another man with a boom, and Senator P. C. Cogan is another. Mr. Croker has refused to endorse any of these booms.

Senator Murphy has within the last two or three days developed some strength as a vice presidential possibility, but he disclaims the possession of a boom and says that if he gets the nomination he will accept it, though he does not want it.

Ice Plant Destroyed.

New York, June 26.—The buildings and trestles of the Consumers' Coal & Ice company at Bayonne, occupying an entire city block, were destroyed by fire early this morning with much of their contents. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The building destroyed included a three-story ice house, almost filled with ice. The structure was entirely consumed, leaving the ice and ice-making machinery intact. In addition to the office buildings, coal sheds and trestles and hundreds of tons of coal, the fire ate up a large warehouse full of grain. It is believed the fire started from spontaneous combustion in the ice house.

On Piscatorial Business.

New York, June 26.—Prof. Bashford Dean, of the department of zoology of Columbia university, accompanied by his wife, has started to spend a year in Asia, chiefly in Japan, where he will be the guest of the Imperial university at Tokyo, and the Japanese commission of fisheries. His researches are to deal with the development of a number of fishes, which can best be obtained near Minsk, where the zoological station of the Imperial university is situated.

It is understood that Dr. Dean purposes also to make a careful examination of the oyster industry of Japan, and the interests of the United States commission of fisheries, of which he has been appointed the biologist. The commission hopes that an examination of the Japanese oyster industry will suggest whether they may be fitted for introduction on the Pacific coast of North America. There is possibility too that some of the Japanese cultural methods may also be introduced.

Listed With the Dead.

New York, June 26.—T. Benton Fargo, brother of J. C. Fargo, president of the American Express company, and of William C. Fargo, founder of the Wells, Fargo Express company, is dead at his home in this city, aged 57 years. He spent several years in the West developing the express business.

London, June 26.—Mr. James Norton (principal of the Lakeside College of Chicago, Illinois) died at Southampton this morning.

Chicago, June 26.—Mrs. Ruby Kennedy Scobell, the organizer of the Women's National Promotion of Health society and who had been its president since its organization three years ago, is dead at her home in this city. Mrs. Scobell was born in Toronto, Ont., on May 17, 1849.

Canada Against Oriental Immigration

Ottawa, Ont., June 26.—In the house of commons last night a bill was reported raising the poll tax on the Chinese from \$50 to \$100, and also providing that foreign countries could not send to Canada more immigrants than the regulations of that country provided.

This last provision is aimed at restricting Japanese immigration. Very recently the Japanese government made regulations not to permit more than 12 immigrants to leave there in one month for Canada, and only five for the United States. Canada has now made provision to see that not more than 12 will land.

British Columbia is making a strong protest against Oriental immigration.

Fatality at the Exposition.

New York, June 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says:

A fatal accident has occurred at the exposition in the show known as "Old Paris." This structure is built over the river and as a university professor, his wife and daughter were standing over one of the top stories the balustrade gave way and all three were precipitated into the river. The professor and his wife were fished out alive, but the girl was drowned. It is worth noting that not a single Paris paper mentions the affair because the show is a heavy advertiser.

## DROUGHT IN INDIA IS TERRIBLE.

Cholera, Smallpox and Diarrhea  
Following the Path of Famine.

### MERCHANTS HAVE GRAIN.

Water Has Almost Disappeared from Parts of Central India—A Picture of Frightful Suffering.

[Early Dispatches.]  
New York, June 26.—J. W. Johnson and family and Mrs. Mary Moser, missionaries of the Christian Alliance in India, have just arrived in New York. Their stations are in the famine afflicted district of Borar, central India. Mr. Johnson is located at Khamazon, a place of about 40,000 inhabitants. Mrs. Moser is at Akola. Mr. Johnson has been in Khamazon several years. Speaking of the conditions in India he said:

"When we left India on May 15, six million people were on the government relief lists. On June 1 we heard that cholera had broken out. In Ahmedabad, a place of sixty thousand people, over six hundred died in the course of the week before we started. When we left, the government was transferring 7,000 or 8,000 people from place to place because of lack of drinking water. In my station, where there are 40,000 people, there were only two wells left with water in them. The wells were hauling the water from wells sunk in the bed of a stream never before known to go dry. Since the last famine, three years ago, the government engineers have discovered that the level of water in the ground has sunk 15 feet, which is the cause of all the difficulty. The railroad engine at our place is obliged to go 200 feet down to get water. The railroad companies are hauling tanks and hauling water from place to place. Cholera, smallpox and diarrhea are now following the famine. We heard at Akola that there had been a famine at Bombay. Famine now would be worse than the famine, for they would cause the grass and weeds to spring up. The natives would seize upon this growth as a platform. It was a sort of abject ground, and boil and eat the mess. Being in such a famished state, this would have a very disastrous effect upon the natives. There is plenty of grain in the country. If the government would only put a little pressure upon the greedy merchants."

LADY CURZON'S STATEMENT.

Chicago, June 26.—Lady Curzon, vicereine of India, writing to S. D. Eldridge, of the Chicago India famine relief committee, says:

"The famine is greater in its intensity over the areas afflicted than at any previously recorded visitation. Fewer persons will die yet incomparably more persons are suffering. The absolute failure of the two last autumn and spring harvests and the unprecedented loss of cattle in western and central India makes the task of recuperation more arduous than on any previous occasion. The government has reduced the rate of mortality and even in the worst districts the figures show only a slight excess over the normal rate. The government has spent \$28,000,000 upon direct relief, \$10,000,000 upon suspensions and admissions of land revenue, \$6,000,000 upon advances for the purchase of seed and cattle, and \$5,000,000 upon loans to the distressed states. The relief committee has distributed \$2,500,000 through various channels."

The Quigg-Grosvenor Dispute.

New York, June 26.—After reading Governor Grosvenor's statement last night, Mr. Quigg said:

"The document to which Mr. Grosvenor refers was never approved by the sub-committee and was never accepted by the committee in whole or in part. It was a much longer document which had been prepared at Washington."

"Neither the longer document nor the shorter one was at any time adopted by the committee in whole or in part. The points made in both of them were severely considered by the committee, and conclusions were reached in every case, and it was what the sub-committee wanted to say."

"I was then requested to put together the conclusions which the sub-committee had reached. Those conclusions were the platform and there never was any other."

"As to the two planks again, which Mr. Grosvenor has directed his criticism, I had no more to do with them than to put words the decision of the committee."

California's Fruit Trust.

San Jose, California, June 26.—A number of new contracts have reached the headquarters of the California fruit association here. A large acreage has been secured since the directors determined to take up the active work of handling this year's big crop, and it is now certain that before pickup begins more than ninety per cent of the yield of the State will be under the control of the association.

Canadian Copyright Question.

New York, June 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "There will be an important colonial conference today among representatives of the various chambers and the discussion of a series of imperial questions. Apart from this meeting, one vexatious question is already in a fair way to be settled. This is the Canadian copyright bill which passed its second reading in the Dominion parliament, is accepted by the lords' committee on copyright, and Prof. Mayo conferred yesterday with the colonial office respecting it. John Murray and the English authors who formerly opposed the Canadian copyright act with the manufacturing clause now favor it in a modified form."

The settlement will not violate the essential principles of the Borneo agreement, nor raise any question respecting the validity of copyright in the empire. It will enable a British author to make his own contract with a Canadian publisher by which copyright can be secured for Canada on condition that the book is printed there. The American manufacturing clause is converted into a printing clause, so that plates can be purchased either in London or in New York, and typesetting avoided in Canada. It is a compromise which does not vitiate the Borneo principle of an au-

thor's control over his property nor does it invalidate the imperial copyright.

The Canadian representatives have presented their case with lucidity and intelligence, and the imperial authorities will be greatly relieved by the settlement.

### SEVERE STORM NORTH.

Many Vessels Have a Hard Time and Two are Wrecked.

Seattle, Wash., June 26.—The steamer Cleveland arrived from Cape Nome at 1:30 this morning with fifteen passengers and a nominal amount of gold. She reports a severe storm at Nome on June 5th in which the schooner Alaskan, from San Francisco, was beached, and is a total loss. Her passengers were saved by the revenue cutter Bear. She also has news of the wreck of the small sloop Gipsy in the same storm and two of her crew were drowned. One was named Scotty Stewart.

The Cleveland arrived at Nome on June 3, sailing nine days later. She was compelled, with all the other steamers, to stand out to sea till the 24th, moderated. She reports seeing safe at Nome the Corwin and her tow, the Catherine Sudden, Robert Dollar, Alhambra, San Blas, Dora, Albion, Thrasher and Mary D. Hume. At Dutch Harbor: C. D. Lane, Charles Nelson, schooner Hera, transport Lawton, McCulloch, gunboat Wheeling, Dispatch, Perry, Homer, Edith, Sunol, Rube Cousins and Martha Tuff. The other vessels not reported are supposed to be beating their way through the ice to Nome. The Senator had a few places denied by the ice and had to return to Dutch Harbor for repairs.

The Robert Dollar arrived at Dutch Harbor just as the Cleveland was leaving for Seattle and will be due here in about a day. All the vessels at Nome are safe with the exception of the Alaskan, which ran on the beach and is a total loss with her 600 tons of cargo. Her passengers are all safe. Her cargo went ashore and became the prey of beach people. Several lighters went ashore in the storm, but nothing was lost. The Catherine Sudden, which was in the tow of the Corwin, was in trouble on the way up, being dismantled and crushed slightly by ice.

Conditions at Nome are unchanged. The old timers and new arrivals are stampeding to Tokumuk, where rich diggings are being made. They are also going to Port Clarence in great numbers. New diggings are also said to have been made there.

STRIKERS ENJOINED.

Street Railway Men Must Not Interfere With Mail.

St. Louis, June 25.—Judge Elmer B. Adams of the United States district court today granted a temporary injunction in the case of W. D. Mahon and all the members of division No. 1311 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, restraining them from interfering in any way with the running of mail cars over the lines of the St. Louis Transit company.

MB. BRYAN'S MATE.

The Colonel Says What Must be as to Vice President.

Lincoln, Neb., June 25.—W. J. Bryan returned at noon today from his Wisconsin fishing trip and visit at Chicago. He will remain in Lincoln until after the Democratic national convention. He said he had been placed in a wrong position by some one who had presumed to outline his plan of campaign, and dictated the following: