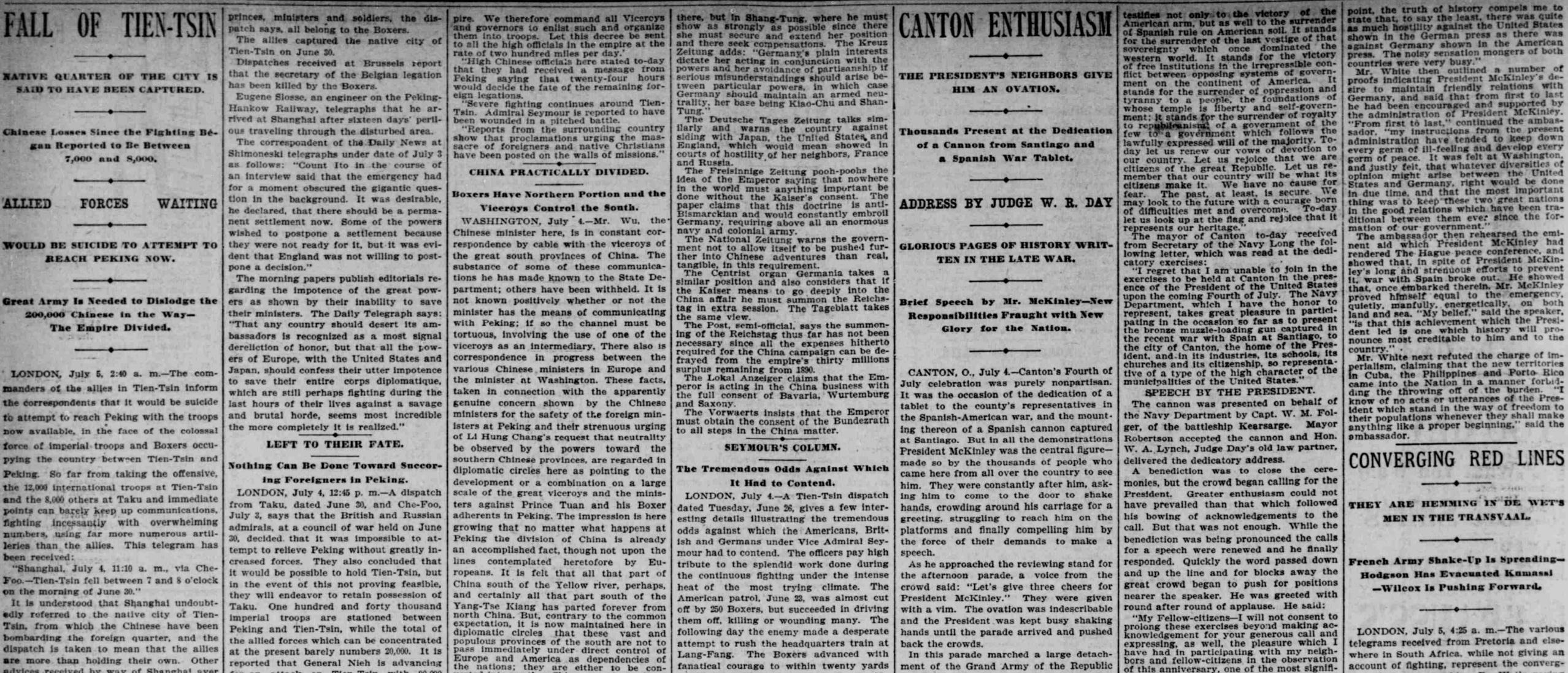
# THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.



are more than holding their own. Other advices received by way of Shanghai aver that the Chinese losses at Tien-Tsin are between 7,000 and 8,000, according to official estimates.

ALLIED

The correspondent of the Express at Che-Foo, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Admiral Seymour was wounded while sitting in a house at Tien-Tsin by Chinese sharpshooters. Official news received at Che-Foo shows that the Chinese have been guilty of horrible cruelty toward, the wounded and captured, subjecting them to what is known as Ling Che, or the slicing process. Under this hideous rite the bodies of the fallen have been mutilated. The Russians are retaliating by a wholesale shooting of natives."

The situation, according to the Express correspondent, shows no signs of drifting into barbarism and savagery. Revolting stories are told of barbarities practiced upon Japanese and European prisoners captured on the way to Peking, though it probably being for the defense of the city was not known before that Admiral Sey- from the south. It does no injury to us mour lost any prisoners. The Chinese troops marching towards Tien-Tsin, the Chinese say, left behind them trails of rapine, fire and blood. Native women were ravished and children were cut in two.

ROUNDABOUT REPORTS. Direct tidings from Peking end with the dispatch sent by Sir Robert Hart on Jun 25. According to roundabout reports, it is asserted by the Chinese that Prince Tuan is personally directing the assault upon the legations. He conferred honors and gave large sums of money and other presents to the leaders of the Boxers and the com manders of the troops who drove back Admiral Seymour, and also gave money to every soldier taking part in the operation An edict of Prince Tuan has reached Shanghal ordering the southern viceroys to assemble the vessels of the Chinese fleet and to attack the warships at Shanghai. Japan is reported to be landing an army at Peetaughs, to the northward of Taku The Japanese generals are believed to be about to move toward Peking, following the plan previously formulated.

European and American residents Shanghai are quite in a panic over wha is viewed as the inadequate military prepa rations of the powers.

A dispatch to the Express from Shanghal says that according to the best military es timates 500,000 men will be necessary to subjugate northern China, and even then i will take two of three years. The forces of the Chinese empire have gathered such motion that ever. Japan's full strength. launched now, will be unequal to the task of restoring order.

Tao Tai Sheng, of Shanghal, issued

for an attack on Tien-Tsin with 90,000 Another report has been received troops. at Taku to the effect that the German guards rescued the body of Baron Von Ketteler, the late German minister to China, after he was murdered by the Chinese.

The Admiralty has received a telegram from Vice Admiral Seymour, dated Tien-Tsin, Saturday, June 30. After repeating the news from Peking, of June 24, of the destruction of all the legations except the British, French, German and part of th Russian, he adds: "The Europeans have gathered in the British legation. They have provisions, but ammunition is scarce. One gate of the city, near the legation, is held by the Europeans with guns captured from

the Chinese. Five of the marine guards have been killed and an officer is wounded There is not much sickness at present. The Chinese inundated the country near here yesterday from the Grand canal, the object Our general health is good."

"Not a single foreigner is now alive in Peking!" is the latest Chinese report which has reached Shanghai. Earlier re ports from the same sources describe the condition of the British legation as something awful. It is said that the rooms of the legation were filled with sick and wounded, the killed lying unburied in heaps. It is believed that many members and officials of the Tsung Li Yamen perished when the German guard, maddened by the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, set fire to the building. That the foreigners at the Chinese capital have been abandoned to their horrible fate seems no longer open to doubt in the light of the message received from Taku this morning, announcing the decision of the admirals regarding the hopelessness of further attempts to relieve Peking under the circumstances. The same message seems to foreshadow the evacuation of Tien-Tsin by the international forces, pending the arrival of a fully equipped army, and while the arrival of a comparatively small garrison at Tien-Tsin at a point under the pro tection of naval guns, would relieve much of the anxiety, it is felt here that a retreat of the troops is liable to set aflame the

provinces at present quiescent. Advices from Shanghai to-day say that there is continued fighting at Tien-Tsir while the German consul at Che-Foo tele graphs to Berlin confirming the report of the renewal of hostilities. He says the foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin is again surrounded and is being bombarded and that the women and children are to be re moved. He adds that the Chinese troop have again advanced against the railroad and that the bridges have been destroyed but that communication by water with Taku is maintained. The consul confirma the report that the mission buildings at Moukdon have been burned and that many native Christians have been killed. Dispatches from Shanghai say: "Another message from Sir Robert Hart, the in spector general of customs, dated Peking, Monday, June 25, reiterates that the situation was then desperate and that the Chi nese troops were shelling the British le gation, where all the members of diplomatic body had congregated. "All the viceroys of the Yang-tse Klang region have determined to keep the peace The government of the province of Che-Kiang alone is showing anti-foreign ten sians lost seventeen killed and wounded. dencies. Shanghai is safe. The protecting force is increasing in strength daily, but uneasiness. is felt at Hang-Chow (capital of the province of Che-Kiang.) With the view of emphasizing his agreement with the Europeans, Viceroy Lin has stopped mounting guns on the Yang-tse Kiang forts. He has also stopped ordering antiforeign war preparations, and has refused to assist Li Ping Hing with troops for the north. He accused the latter of being the cause of the German's taking Shantung. Consequently Li Ping Hing has left Nan-King with only 3,000 soldiers."

verted into another Chinese empire under a new dynasty or are to continue their existence as independent nationalities, th resent viceroys, perhaps, becoming petty kings and princes, of absolute power with in their own district. This system of native states is viewed with some favor for it : believed that the civilized powers can hold combined into one great nation.

CHINESE CONCENTRATING.

Movement of Troops That Is Regarded with Suspicion.

BERLIN, July 4 .- The German consul at Che-Foo telegraphing Tuesday, July after reiterating that General Tung Fu Li Sian and Prince Tuan have seized the entire power at Peking under the motto "Extermination of the foreigners," adds: "The Governor of Shan-Tung is at Tsi-Nan with 8,000 troops, ostensibly for the purpos of resisting a German attack. About 13,000 of his troops are on the frontier of Chi-Li." This concentration is regarded with much suspicion. Another Che-Foo dispatch today says that all missionaries from Chin-

Ning are on the way to Tsi-Nan. A dispatch from Canton, dated Tuesday, July 3, gives the gist of two edicts of the dowager Empress dealing with the "Box ers," the attack of the foreign powers on China and the latter's position. The edicts declare that reconciliation with the Christians, against whom the whole nation, including the princes, military officials, literati and nobles were united and are now stamping out, is quite impossible. It is asserted that the powers began the fight by the attack on Taku, thereby enhancing the bitter feeling against all foreigners, saying that

any attempt to suppress the people would be dangerous, and adding: "Therefore it seems expedient at present to utilize the anti-foreign movement." One edict averthat the dowager Empress is ready to pro tect threatened legations at Peking. "But t remains to be seen," says the dowager, 'whether the foreigners or Chinese are th stronger. In any case all the governors should immediately enroll troops for the defense of their districts as they will held responsible for loss of territory." A telegram from Shanghai says the Brit ish legation at Peking was still besieged July 1. But the date, July 1, is questione

RAIDED BY BLUE JACKETS.

New City and Port Twelves Miles from Taku Destroyed.

LONDON, July 4, 10:25 a. m.-A dispatch from Taku, dated June 29, and Shanghai, July 3, says a reconnoitering party under Lleutenant Commander Keyes, of the torpedo boat Fame, captured and destroyed the new city and the port twelve miles from Taku on June 28. There was little or no opposition. Two blue jackets were injured

of the locomotive, in the face of a terrific rifle and Maxim gun fire, but were repulsed with a loss of about 200 killed and hundreds of wounded. The same afternoon the Boxers attempted to recapture Lofa, which was garrisoned by sixty blue jackets comthem in line more easily than if they were manded by Lieutenant Colomb. The Boxers used four iron guns, firing pieces of old iron and were repulsed with the loss of eighty killed. Two of the guns were captured. Lieutenant Colomb was wounded.

These various assaults show an organized and simultaneous attempt along the whole line of Vice Admiral Seymour's communi cations. The imperial troops seem to have first joined the Boxers June 18, when th international forces were moving out of Lang-Fang to repel an attack. The supposed Boxers were discovered to be a force of 5,000 men, mostly General Yung Ful Sian's imperial troops. After two hours' severe fighting the Chinese bolted, leaving intense. Half a dozen band men were four or five hundred dead. prostrated. When the international forces attacked

the arsenal, five miles above Tien-Tsin June 22, the American and British marines carried the Chinese intrenchments at the point of the bayonet in magnificent style splendidly supported by the Germans, who crossed the river lower down and captured home. He answered their calls and was six guns, which they promptly turned on still at it to-night. the flying enemy. The arsenal was found to be extremely well equipped with all imaginable war stores, including many Krupps and Maxims, thousands of modern rifles and tons of ammunition and small Hon, William A. Lynch, the President's arms. The Chinese tenacity was evidenced in their attempt during the afternoon to re- first political opponent and still of opposing capture the arsenal, but they were refaith, was the chief orator. General Plum pulsed after two hours' desperate fighting It was then that Commander Buchholtz. parade viewed by the President was an inthe Kaiserin Augusta, was killed. The rest of the dispatch is practically a repetition dustrial exihibt, and in it, besides the many of Vice Admiral Seymour's diary, as cable June 30.

### Anxious to Serve in China.

CHICAGO, July 4.- The Chronicle says: The battle of rival civilization which felt to be impending in China has stirred up an unprecedented war fever in Chicago. Daily the United States recruiting office is besieged by applicants for enlistment. Many have been accepted, but the number wi want to "take the service" keeps on in creasing. All, or nearly all, express a wish to be sent against the Boxers. They are told by the recruiting officer that no promises as to service in the flowery kingdom can be made. Still they refuse to be turned away. If they can get a word of assurance that they will be sent to the Philippine they are satisfied.

### Panic on Berlin Bourse.

BERLIN, July 4.-There was a panic on the Bourse to-day and values dropped cen to twenty points in coal and iron had cohesive power enough to maintain shares. One good iron stock fell thirtyitself from internal disruption by the withdrawal of its constituent members was only nine points. to be settled by the last appeal to arms

The Boersen Zeitung estimated the losse A struggle of the giants ensued. A sanon values at several hundreds of millions guinary civil war, unparalleled in history, of marks or "far more than war with followed. Upon a hundred battlefields China would probably cost Germany. Chinese loans have been losing heavily for

and the Union Veteran League, many surcant if not the most significant in American annals. The sacred principles proclaimed in 1776 in the city of Philadelphia; advivors of the Spanish-American war and regiment of the Ohio National Guard, made vanced triumphantly at Yorktown; made up largely of the old Eighth Ohio, known effective in the formation of the federal Union in 1787; sustained by a united peop in the late war as the President's Own. in every war with a foreign power; upheld The exchange of greetings between the by the supreme sacrifices of the volunteer President and the soldiers was especially of 1861; sealed in solemn covenant at Appocordial. Lodges and uniformed societies mattox Courthouse; sanctified, within last two years, with the best blood of the from all over the State participated in the nen of the North and the men of the South monster parade. It would have been called at Manila and Santiago and in Porto Rico still animate the American heart and still a busy day even in 1896. On the reviewing [Loud and

have their force and virtue. stand with the President were Judge Day, continued applause.] And, adhering to Secretary Cortelyou, General Plum, Colonel them, as we have always adhered to them, at any cost or at any sacrifice, we find our-Richter, Major Devine, Captain Gilbert and selves, after one hundred and twenty-four Captain Lyons, of his staff; Lieutenant years, formed into a more perfect Union, Tom Prince, of the navy, and E. R. Montstronger and freer than ever before strengthened in everyone of its great funfort, commander of the Ohio Department, damental safeguards and mightier in its G. A. R. During the parade the heat was

inued applause.]

power to execute its holy mission of liberty. [Great applause. equality and justice. Summoning the precepts of the fathers, we will maintain inviolate the blessings of free The visitors come from more than government at home, and, carrying its dozen States and they began with their debenefits and benedictions to our distant possessions, which lie under the shelter of mands upon the President in the early our glorious flag." [Great and long-con hours of the morning, by surrounding his

Exchange of Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, July 4 .- Two cablegrams were made public at the White House today. The first was from President Peartree, of the Paris American Chamber of Commerce, to President McKinley, and was as follows:

"The American Chamber of Commerce. panquet assembled, sends you on this festival very sincere congratulations. It earnestly hopes that the cordial relations be tween France and the United States will ever continue

The second was President McKinley's tories. Judge Day, as chairman, spoke as response, which was as follows: cordially reciprocate the congratulations of so representative a body of my

fellow-countrymen as the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.' HIS PROMISES ARE KEPT

RESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ADMINI TRATION AND ITS RESULTS.

Address Ambassador White of the American Colony's Annual Banquet at Leipsic.

LEIPSIC, July 4 .- Andrew D. White, the American ambassador to Berlin, addressed the American colony at Leipsic, at its an-

account of fighting, represent the converging columns as making De Wet's roving ground more and more contracted and the possibility of his defeat and capture near. Heavy artillery firing was heard near Ficksburg on the third.

The Boers are massing in great numbers in the Lindley district. State Secretary Reitz has gone to Hamburg with a part of the Transvaal treasure.

Kruger's Capital Again Moved.

LONDON, July 4 .- According to a dispatch from Cape Town, President-Kruger s reported to have moved to Nelspruit, the transport station for Lydenburg.

### HAS EVACUATED KUMASSI.

Hodgson, Governor of Ashanti, En Route to the Coast.

LONDON, July 4 .- A telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from Col. Wilcox, dated Fumsu, July 3, saying native messengers from Pekki, who have arrived at Bekwei, announce that the Governor of Ashanti, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, with several officers and their wives and families, has left Kumassi and arrived at Ekmanta, twenty miles southeast of Kumassi, and was proceeding through Denkera, on his way to the cape coast. The messenger adds that many were

killed in breaking out of Kumassi. The rumor appears to be well founded, although Col. Wilcox fails to say why he has not received news from the Governor. The colonel intends to proceed to Kumassi and retake the place if it is evacuated

MORE ARMY CHANGES.

French Officers Resent Interference

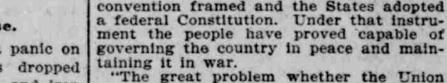
with the General Staff.

PARIS, July 4.- The changes made in the general staff by the minister of war, Gen. Andre, which caused General Delanne, the chief of the general staff, to tender his resignation, culminated in the resignation, today, of General Jamont, inspector general of the army and vice president of the Superior Council of War. General Andre announced this fact in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies, and added that Gen. Brugere, the military governor of Paris, has been appointed his successor. General Jamont called at the Elysee yesterday and saw President Loubet. He afterwards wrote to General Andre, tendering his resignation on account of the war minister's alleged interference with the staff.

The matter of the resignation of General Jamont was introduced in the Chamber of nual Fourth of July banquet to-night. The Deputies this evening by a question by M. Americans fought with Americans as men |leading Americans of the port were present | Jourde, Socialist Revisionist, as to whether never battled before. The result of that and the official and commercial life of the the report was true. General Andre com firmed the announcement and explained that General Jamont said he resigned besible. Such remarks constituting a protest against the acts of the government, General Jamont was removed from his post and placed upon the retired list. At this point M. Crantz, ex-minister of war, rose and pronounced a eulogy upon General Jamont, and condemned the government for disorganizing the general staff. M. Jourde reascended the tribune and denounced the conduct of M. Crantz in eulogizing insubordination in the army. The proceedings grew uproarious as the speakers blamed or praised General Andre's measures to punish certain members of the general staff who were intriguing against the government. Finally a motion of confidence in the Ministry was put and adopted by a vote of 307 to 258 General Delanne has been relieved of his duties as chief of the general staff, being replaced by General Pendizec, chief of staff to the military governor of Paris.

follows: "We give this day to our country. To day all party differences are forgotten, and we remember only that we are Americans. One hundred and twenty-four years ago the fathers of the Republic declared the independence of the United States of America. Less than three millions of pe

ple and thirteen feeble and scattered colonies, the largest having a free population of less than a half million, threw off all foreign allegiance and dedicated this country to the cause of self-government by the people. We succeeded, against strong odds and through untold suffering and sacrifice. in maintaining the independence which we had declared. With wisdom seldom equaled in the councils of men, a representative



JUDGE DAY'S ADDRESS.

Former Secretary of State William R.

Day was president of the day, and the

and staff represented the army. The first

stores and retail establishments, were the

products of Canton's 174 shops and fac-

proclamation on Wednesday which practically forbids foreign warships approaching the Yang-Tse Klang, saying that if they do so the Chinese authorities will not hold themselves responsible for the conse quences. It is considered that the Chinese officials are preparing a way to evade responsibility if an outbreak occurs. Even Li Hung Chang is suspected. The foreigners are simply aghast at the extent of the Chinese armaments, which have been sys tematically accumulated.

BITTERNESS AND DESPAIR. The directing of the admirals not to attempt the relief of the besieged forces has filled the entire European community, the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says, with bitterness and despair. Few, however affirm that any other course is possible The weakness of the allied forces left no other course open. It is pointed out that the Chinese opposing Admiral Seymour were only a fraction of the huge force now cutting off the capital from Tien-Tsin, and which numbers 200,000, nearly all we armed. The allies have no real means o transport, and there is no food in the country, as it is being laid to waste. The ques tion of ammunition is also a serious one Only Japan, and to a lesser extent Russia are able to push up war material in th vast quantities made necessary by the con tinuous fighting. Though transports will soon arrive at Taku, the present pressure is not removed.

The consensus of opinion among military and naval authorities is that it will require at 'east 50,000 men to rescue the Europeans in Peking. The allies will have to hold Taku in strength, and the occupation of strategic points on the railroad to Tien-Tsin will be most difficult. Tien-Tsin itself is none too strongly held.

Among the edicts received at Shanghai on June 23 were orders for the foreign ministers to leave Peking within twenty-four hours. The legations were to be sealed up and the flagstaffs cut down. Another edict June 22 announced that Prince Tuan and Kang Yi are the supreme chiefs of the Ihochund, the Chinese name for the Box-

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Che-Foo, dated July 1, says that Wel-Hal-Wel has been placed under martial law and that no passengers are allowed to land there. A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 4, says the Tao Tai has received news from Peking to Wednesday last. Peking was then entirely in the hands of the Boxers and the situation of the

#### Despair at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, July 4 .- A special dispatch from St. Peterhburg says: "Vice Admiral Alezieff's official announcement of the impossibility of advancing on Peking without reinforcements and the necessary pontoor and stores has caused despair, as it regarded as tantamount to abandoning the Europeans."

## AN IMPERIAL DECREE.

## All Viceroys Commanded to Enlist to territorial conquests.

**Troops Against Foreigners.** NEW YORK, July 4 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghal, July 3, says: "The following imperial decree, dated Peking, June 25, has been sent by courier to Pao- and Japan and England and Russia, re Ting-Fu, and thence telegraphed broad-

"'We are now warring with the foreigners. Boxers, patriots and people, combined with the government troops, have been repeatedy victorious in battles with our foreign enemies. We have already sent imperial commissioners to transmit the imperial praise and exhortations to repeat these success There must be men of similar patri foreigners was hopeiess. The Manchu and bravery in all the provinces of the em-

y an explosion and many Chinese were killed. The river is practically clear from Taku to Tien-Tsin with the exception of a

few sunken towboats and lighters. In the second attack on the east arsenal on June 27 the Russians were required to retire for reinforcements. A force of British, one

company of Germans and thirty Americans then engaged the enemy, who, with four guns, made a determined resistance until the whole allied force supported the artillery. The allies advanced and stormed the west end of the arsenal. Fifty Chinese were killed and the remainder retired. Lack of cavalry prevented the capture of the whole force. As soon as the allies had occupied the arsenal fifteen hundred imperial troops made a flank attack from the city. The British and Russians soon drove them back. The British casualties number five killed and twenty-one wounded. The Americans had only one wounded, the Germans two killed and five wounded, while the Rus

WILL NOT DESPOIL CHINA.

Policy of the United States Is to R store Order in the Empire.

BERLIN, July 4 .- An important dispatch from Washington was received at the American embassy to-day. Ambassador White was at the Leipsic celebration, but Secretary of the Embassy Jackson immediately apprised the Foreign Office of the receipt of the message, and upon Count Von Buelow's return from Wilhelmshaven

a long conference took place between the two. It is understood that the dispatch clearly outlines the entire present Chinese policy of the United States. The main features of the programme are restoring order in China, the obtaining of full damages for outrages and the loss of life among American citizens and missionaries residing

in China, and the promising of a corresponding share of military aid wherever American interests require it. Under no condition, however, will the United States

become a party to the division of China, or The representative of the Associated Press learns from a reliable diplomatic

source that, despite repeated official assurances, the entente between the powers is rather shaky, especially between Russia spectively. Russia strongly opposes Japan's acting for the powers, and Japan

wants assurance that her efforts will not result as they did in 1895 Emperor William's most recent utterance apon the occasion of the launching of the earship Wittelsbach, meets with a great deal of criticism in the German press tonight. Even the ultra loyal Kreuz Zeinies Germany having a finger ign ple. While admitting that the honor of the country requires it sharing in the efforts of the powers, the paper insists that Germany's main task does not lie

days past. The Bourse is now reckoning on the probabilities of an empire's loan for the Chinese difficulties.

# CRUCIBLE STEEL TRUST.

### **Its Organization Has Been Practically** Completed at New Yerk.

NEW YORK, July 4 .- The Herald says The Crucible Steel Company of America is proceeding rapidly toward foundation. On Monday the direc. tors of the Benjamin, Atha & Illingsworth Company, of Harrison, N. J., which was the last of the important companies to hold out, met in Newark and decided to grant the promoters an option on their crucible and open-hearth plant and cast their fortunes with the other concerns.

The new company will have an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, divided equally into common and 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares, and its organization is looked for within thirty days. Its organization will be on the same lines as the American Sheet Steel Company. Of the \$25,000,000 preferred stock, from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 will be used in buying the plants, while the balance will be placed on the market to provide working capital. The preferred stock at par will carry a bonus of an equal amount of common stock.

The new company will control 90 per cent. of the output of crucible steel made in the United States and will combine thirteen

Appraisement of the concerns that are to go into the new combine have been prac tically completed. The combined plants will have a total capacity of 250,000 tons an-nually of the finest crucible and openhearth steel in the country.

### Lightning Struck an Oil Tank.

NEW YORK, July 4.-Lightning struck arge tank in the oil department of the Standard Oil works, at Constable Hook, near Bayonne, N. J., a little before 1 o'clock | fathers. It is not my province on this octhis morning and the oil caught fire. The tank struck was on the west end of the yards. From it the flames spread to four other tanks that were close by. The oil released spread over the yards and carried the fire towards the water's edge. The oil blazed high in the air, lighting up the whole city and Staten island and the hills as far | war has given the American people a standas Elizabeth. The loss will be about \$20,000

### Chicago Commission Failure.

CHICAGO, July 4.-Robert T. Lindblom ago. resident of the Board of Chicago Civil ervice Commissioners and one of the oldest commission men in Chicago, has contessed insolvency by filing a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court Liabilities \$30,000, and assets \$7,000. indblom says his financial trouble due to a judgment given by default in 1897 against the Manufacturing Paper Company and the Centralia Pulp and Water Company, in which he was interested

conflict was the abolition of human slavery city was well represented. The ambassador and the establishment of the fact forever and beyond further appeal that this is an

indissoluble union of indestructible States. From that conflict the soldiers of Grant and Lee, of Sherman and Johnson, returned to the vocations of civil life. Those who were the best soldiers became the best citizens, and the world saw great armies melt into the walks of civil life and industry without disturbance and with respect for the laws of peace. "Our country has grown in wealth and

material development until to-day we are n the front rank in the commerce and manufacturers of the world, carrying our products into all parts of the earth and entering through every avenue of trade sometimes through open doors, sometimes finding our way through those half closed to Uncle Sam and his wares. three.

"In the realm of international law have set a new and high example to the nations of the earth. Enduring, until tience ceased to be virtue, the cries of an oppressed people, observing the obligations of neutrality until organized tyranny and

oppression culminated in wanton treacher and the destruction of an American vessel and an American crew in a harbor where they had a right to be secure, the American nation demanded not vengence or pecuniary indemnity, but the termination of a sovereignty which made such con tions possible. And then came a national uprising, not of section against section, but of all the country. From the East and the West, from the cornfields of the North to the cotton plantations of the South. united country sprang to arms.

GLORIOUS PAGE WRITTEN.

"That struggle, brief and decisive as was, has added a new and glorious page to our history. It has again demonstrated the valor and the efficiency of the American soldier and sailor. Best of all, it has

put out forever the last dying ember of the fire of sectional hate, and America is united to-day as never before in her history. That

struggle demonstrated that American patriotism still lives, and that the commercial spirit and the eager chase of dollars have not extinguished the patriotic fires of the casion to discuss the consequences of the war. It has brought us new problems, They must and will be met with courage and patriotism. The world must be better and the borders of civil liberty enlarged wherever the American flag shall go. That ing with the nations of the earth such as we never had before. The American abroad

is treated with respect and consideration to which he was a stranger a few years When the war came no community

onded more gallantly than our own. ecognition of the valor of our volunteers. secretary of the navy has given in trust to this city one of the guns of the en captured at Santiago. We dedicate it day in honor of our brave countrymen, th iers and sailors of that war from Star aty. It shall be a perpetual m of their de evotion and a c to patriotic feeling and love of con

spoke for nearly two hours. He began with condemning the prevailing | cause the unstable situation of the general habit of abusing public men. Quoting staff rendered the direction of war imposformer President Cleveland's inaugural professorship address at Princeton, he said: Two years ago, in speaking in this place. and in response to the same sentiment. I dwelt mainly on the subject of the presidency. To-day I shall confine myself more closely to the toast proposed and speak mainly of President William McKinley.

Mr. White continued by saying that the President had now made his record and added: "Pursuing, then, the American custom of demanding from him at the close of his first term, an acount of his stewardship, we ask first regarding his promises and pledges. Of these there were distinctly

Of these three pledges Mr. White, in his address, first referred to the subject of placing the currency of the country on what he called a sound basis. He said: "For several years our government had labored under a financial system which was

a menace to our prosperity and a disgrace to our civilization. Mr. White next reviewed the experience which France had with assignats and which the United States had with continental currency, also the financial difficulties of the West Indies and South America. where so-called republics were wallowing in the mire of unlimited paper money or depreciated silver, and our financial policy was classed with theirs. President after

President had sought in vain to get the country out of this welter of folly. Finally came Mr. McKinley. Counseling with thinking men of both parties, and calling to his aid as secretary of the treasury a man of great practical experience, he began a work which continued until our country stands once more among the civilized

nations of the earth, free from any taint of financial dishonor Mr. White next spoke about the second promise made by Mr. McKinley, namely, to restore prosperity. He described the general depression at the beginning of the McKinley administration, and quoted a maxim by Professor Roscher, of Leipsic, to the effect that what may be a wise policy. at a later period of national growth may not be a wise policy at an earlier period. Mr. White added: "This great truth the administration preceding that of Mr. Mc-Kinley had entirely lost sight of, and the ences were upon us. Mr. McKinley took the presidential office and all was rapidly changed. Confidence was restored and capital was poured forth like the benefcent tide of the Nile, fertilizing agriculure, stimulating manufacture and every-

where furnishing employment to labor. From that day to this our prosperity has been greater than at any previous period in our history, and is still increasing. Thus was the second great promise redeemed-indeed beyond the hopes of the most san-

The speaker then referred to the third promise of Mr. McKinley, that he wert himself to maintain peace with all he world. Mr. White dwelt severely the blatant persons who are trying to emtland. Turkey, and, at various or added: "But as to this latter

Porto Rican Fugitive Arrested.

HAVRE, July 4 .- At the request of the United States government the police here have arrested on beard the steamer Olinde Rodriguez a Spaniard named Rivera. formerly a tax collector of Porto Rico, on the charge of embezzlement of public funds.

Cable Notes.

The Khedive of Egypt has gone to the ontinent from England.

President Loubet has sent to the German government his condolences on the catas-trophe at New York occasioned by the fire on the North German Lloyds' piers.

## **A CALIFORNIAN'S**

### Successful Experiments with Food.

A gentleman in Oak Park, Cal., Henry Pockman, took up the question of food, to see if he could recover from an old case of dyspepsia, from which nux vomica, pepsin and other remedies gave him no relief. He started in with Grape-Nuts breakfast food and his dyspepsia quickly disappeared. He also left off the use of coffee and took. Postum Food Coffee in its place. He writes that he has been put right, perfectly well, and going to remain so by continuing the use of the Grape-Nuts food and Postum

It is worth anyone's trial, who desires to be well, to change the diet, and particularly to leave off coffee. Grape-Nuts food con-tains elements that rebuild the grey matter in the nerve centers and brain and give one a feeling of reserve strength and vigor. This food is pefectly cooked at the factory This food is perfectly cooked at the factory, can be served instantly and is on sale at all first-class grocers.