

ALLIES HEMMED IN

Their Position at Tien Tsin Is One of Great Danger.

Are Too Few in Number to Advance on Peking and a Huge Array of Chinese Troops Surrounds Them—Little News from the Legations at the Capital.

London, July 9.—The foreign office has issued the text of a telegram from Acting Consul General Warren, at Shanghai, confirming from a thoroughly trustworthy source the news received by courier from Peking July 3, by way of Shanghai, to the London office of the inspectorate of Chinese maritime customs, saying that two legations were, the day the courier left, holding out against the troops and Boxers and that the troops had lost 2,000 men and the Boxers many leaders. Mr. Warren adds that the messenger says the troops were much disheartened by their losses and that the Boxers claim their mystic powers have been broken by the foreigners and that they dare not approach the legations.

According to a special Chee Foo dispatch, the fighting around Tien Tsin on the 3d and 4th was the severest yet experienced. The British losses alone were 50 killed or wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 129 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. By the evening of the 4th the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Provisionally, when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

On July 6, the rain having abated, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tien Tsin with two batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of H. M. S. Terrible's guns, succeeded in silencing the Chinese artillery after eight hours of fighting.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A message has arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 3, by couriers from Peking to the viceroy of Nankin, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, English and Japanese governments. It declares the recent occurrences and solemnly affirms that the foreign governments are mistaken in supposing that the Chinese government is protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion and upholding the existing government.

Washington, July 11.—The following dispatch was received here last night by the state department from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, China: "Shan Tung, governor, wires he has reports that on July 4 all legationists in Peking were safe except German."

London, July 12.—The Chinese situation again bears a most ominous aspect. Eighteen days ago Sir Robert Hart sent his last message, declaring that the situation was desperate, and since then no word has come from the Europeans in Peking.

According to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, Li Hung Chang has received an imperial decree ordering his immediate departure for Peking, presumably to break the news of the Peking tragedy to the European powers and, in his usual role of negotiator with Europe in difficult matters, to endeavor to act as mediator and to avert the vengeance of the powers.

To add to the grimness of this suggestion, all advices from Tien Tsin confirm the reports of the perilous conditions of the allied forces and belie the optimistic Chinese rumors. Unless reinforcements speedily reach Tien Tsin another disaster may be expected.

The Russian papers report that the Boxers are ravaging Manchuria and have damaged 60 miles of the railway, threatening Telin and Kirin, while Port Arthur and Neu Chwang are said to be endangered.

London, July 13.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the following story regarding the position in Peking emanates from Chinese official sources:

"The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in force on the evening of July 6, Prince Tuan being in command.

"The attack commenced with artillery fighting, which was severe and lasted until 7 o'clock the next morning, by which time both legations were destroyed and nearly all the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations were full of the dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese.

"Upon hearing of the attack Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao went with troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnumbered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao were killed. "Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head.

"Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed 100,000 taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers."

Missionaries Safe. New York, July 10.—Rev. Joshua Kimber, associate secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary society, received a cablegram Monday from Bishop Frederick R. Graves, in answer to one of inquiry sent on Saturday. Bishop Graves is the bishop of Shanghai and the Yang-Tse valley. His cablegram reads: "All safe. Ladies Japan. Notify friends."

A reassuring message was also received from Amoy and read: "Everything and everybody all well. Will act under instructions given."

TO MURDER MCKINLEY.

Cuban and Spanish conspirators are said to have plotted to assassinate the President.

New York, June 11.—The World says: A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated. It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators, with headquarters in New York.

One of the plotters weakened and sent a warning letter to a member of the republican national committee. That letter was placed in the hands of Secretary Charles F. Dick, who referred it to Chairman Odell, of the New York state committee, for investigation. Mr. Odell engaged a detective, who speedily verified certain important allegations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick, who laid all the facts before Chairman Hanna.

Mr. Odell's report caused great alarm among the president's close friends and advisers.

Mr. Odell made it plain that he regarded the plot as a matter of the utmost seriousness and urged that extreme precautions be taken to keep the president out of harm's reach.

Messrs. Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter before the president shortly before he departed for Canton. They instructed Mr. Odell to continue his investigation and cautioned him to work with the utmost secrecy.

To a World reporter last evening Mr. Odell admitted that he and certain members of the national committee had discovered a plot to assassinate the president.

"Yes, it is true," he said, "but I regret exceedingly that the matter has become public."

Special detectives are guarding the president in Canton.

AFFECTS RAILROADS.

Western Lines are Beginning to Notice a Loss of Traffic Because of the Rebellion in China.

St. Paul, Minn., July 11.—The Great Northern Railroad Co. has given notice to all of its agents not to contract any freight for China destined to the interior, or to points beyond Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton, until things in the celestial empire become more settled.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads will feel to some extent the immediate effects of the Chinese anti-foreign uprising. The trouble has already had a tendency to disturb both east and westbound trans-Pacific business. No Chinese exports from the interior of the empire are reaching the coast cities destined for the United States, and eastbound ships must come with lighter cargoes in consequence. This means that the two Pacific roads leading into St. Paul will carry a reduced quantity of oriental imports, including silks.

With regard to silks, nearly every boat up to date has brought as high as four to six car loads of silks, valued at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Some of this silk is, of course, from Japan, but much of it is from China.

A railroad official said yesterday that the Great Northern might temporarily lose its trans-Pacific connections in case the Chinese war reached an acute stage. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Co., which operates in connection with the Great Northern, is a Japanese company whose ships are subsidized by the Japanese government and can be confiscated for service as army transports in case of need.

The Northern Pacific operates its own ships from China and Japan and would not be subject to the same difficulty. However, if the war should become general, there would be little traffic moving between the United States and China.

A GLOOMY REPORT.

Situation at Cape Nome Is Bad—Little Work to be Obtained by Thousands of Fortune Seekers.

Washington, July 11.—A report has been received from Commander Roberts dated June 23, showing a situation at Cape Nome which, officials fear, may result in great suffering the coming winter among the crowds now flocking to the new gold fields. Capt. Roberts says: "The steamer Luella, of San Francisco, E. Miller, master, came into Dutch Harbor from Nome with a clean bill of health and confirms the report that smallpox cases were found on board the steamer Ohio and Santa Anna, which have been sent to Egg island, off St. Michael, for detention in quarantine. Dr. Call, recently of our service, has been appointed quarantine officer by the authorities.

"There are 10,000 people on the beach with no prospect of securing a paying claim, or of obtaining employment, outside of mechanics, such as carpenters, builders, etc. It appears impossible for the vast throng that has been thrown into Nome by the numerous transportation companies, which use every means possible to induce travel to the Cape Nome fields, to find mines or work.

"It is the opinion of those from the mining district of Nome and vicinity from whom I have sought information that a large number of people will be stranded before the end of the season with no means of getting out without assistance from some source. The revenue cutters are crowded to their utmost and could take but a small fraction of the number and the problem of how they will survive the rigors of an Arctic winter is one that requires serious attention."

Reciprocity Treaty Signed.

Washington, July 11.—The long expected reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Germany has been effected. Secretary Hay and the German ambassador have signed the convention, and the president will soon issue his proclamation putting the new duties in force. The arrangement is similar in terms to the first arrangement made with France and abates duties on still wines, argols, paintings and statuary from Germany entering the United States. It does not require the approval of the senate.

FOUND MANY CORPSES.

Twenty-four Victims of the Disaster on Board the Steamer Saale are Discovered in One Day.

New York, July 12.—Twenty-four bodies were recovered yesterday from the hold of the burned steamship Saale, which makes the total number of dead taken from this ship 60. Most of the bodies were so badly burned or mutilated that recognition was impossible, but several were identified by initials or names on articles taken from parts of clothing that sometimes remained. All of them appeared to be of workmen in the holds of the steamship.

Great pumps were worked in the Saale and by 2:20 o'clock the vessel was floated. The ship was in nine or ten feet of mud and when she finally freed herself from this bed she seemed to jump fully two feet out of the water. Tugs undertook to swing the stern of the Saale around toward the middle of the bay. A mud bank on her starboard side resisted and after an hour's tugging the attempt was abandoned. The ship probably will have to be towed out backward over the course she came in.

After the ninth body had been brought up the men at work in the hold in the search for bodies announced that they had counted 15 piled in a heap in the steward's room. The door of this room was found locked. The fire did not get near the unfortunate 15, and their lives might have been saved but for the breking of the glass in the windows. When the windows were broken the room filled with water and they were drowned like rats in a trap. These bodies were in a better state of preservation than the nine found before them.

The tenth body was that of a man. It was nude and had no marks of identification.

The eleventh body was that of a woman. She wore a blue wrapper and was fully dressed. A wedding ring she wore has the initials "R. W. 1890."

The twelfth body was that of a man, evidently a steward, who wore a tin badge with the initials "L. R." There was nothing else to show who he was.

The thirteenth body was that of a coal passer. A knife was the only thing found in his pockets. The fourteenth body was of a large man bare to the waist, a coal passer. The fifteenth body was that of a coal passer. He carried a watch and chain and a bunch of keys. There was no address or initials.

The sixteenth body brought up was that of a woman. She wore a wedding ring on the inside of which was "B. Peitsch, 1890."

The supply of coffins gave out after 11 had been filled. Five more bodies were laid upon the deck of an after cabin and covered with blankets.

It was then nearly 7 o'clock. Coroner Hoffman said he would not stop until all the bodies had been brought up, but his workmen said they could not see. There were eight more bodies, according to the report of the coroner's men, in the steward's room. How many more there were in the ship no one could tell. It was believed by the workmen that all had been found.

All the faces of the dead were horribly distorted and swollen. The odor of the bodies pervaded the ship and was detected on the Jersey shore when the wind shifted that way.

Up to last night 159 bodies of victims had been recovered and eight more are known to be on the Saale, having been located, but not taken out. This makes 167 bodies recovered from the ship, river and the bay. One other body was found off Rockaway, making the total thus far 168.

A CUNNING SWINDLE.

Bookmakers Victimized Out of Large Sums by Means of Duplicate Tickets.

Chicago, July 12.—Bookmakers at the Washington park race track have lost thousands of dollars through a swindling scheme that came to light Wednesday. The chief factor in the scheme is under arrest and has named two men as his confederates.

All of the pool tickets used at the track are made by a glow town firm in this city, and yesterday Irwin Appel, one of their employes, was arrested on the charge of stealing tickets and using them to defraud bookmakers at the track. After being locked up for an hour he confessed and named C. R. Russell and R. Leavitt, both of whom are well known at the track, as his accomplices.

The plan was to watch for the issuing of tickets and then, making a duplicate, rush to the bookmaker as soon as the race was finished and cash in before the holder of the actual ticket could get around. It is impossible to form an estimate of how large the operations have been, but one bookmaking firm known as the Frisco club has been the heaviest loser and it is said that it alone is out several thousand dollars. Several other bookmakers have been hit hard.

Elks Elect Officers.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 12.—There were 2,000 men in line in the Elks' parade yesterday. The Boston lodge, numbering 200, were wheeled in rolling chairs and thus presented a notable feature. The principal buildings in the city were handsomely decorated. Before the adjournment of the grand lodge session, the election of officers was completed, as follows: Grand secretary, George A. Reynolds; Sargent, Mich.; treasurer, Edward A. Oris; Meadville, Pa., royal knight, W. Lloyd Bowen, New York; lecturing knight, William Brook, Lexington, Ky.

Train Robbers Secure \$10,000.

Paducah, Ky., July 12.—The Illinois Central fast train from New Orleans to Chicago was held up and robbed of about \$10,000 early Wednesday morning, two miles south of Wickliffe, Ky. The train was flagged. The fireman was badly beaten, while the express messenger was driven from his car at the point of a rifle. The robbers, six in number, cut off the engine and express car and ran a mile down the river, and within sight of the Missouri shore. There they blew open the express safe.

FUSION IN TWO STATES.

Democrats and Populists of Nebraska and South Dakota Unite in Naming Candidates for State Offices.

Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—Nebraska fusionists in state conventions, beginning at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, completed their work last evening after an almost continuous session.

The conventions were the most remarkable since fusion became a factor in Nebraska politics. National politics was injected into the proceedings, and at one time, though it had in reality no bearing on the direct issues, threatened a split between the democrats and populists. The question was over the indorsement of Stevenson for vice president by the populists—purely a sentimental one—but it provoked a storm in that convention which practically blocked all business from 11 o'clock Wednesday night up to the time a recess was taken at 5 o'clock Thursday morning.

The excitement developed by the dispute over the apportionment of state officers among the three parties was heightened by the springing of the vice presidential question, and it reached the climax at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, when M. F. Harrington, one of the leading populists of the west, warned the convention that it would wreck the party if they endorsed the withdrawal of Towne from the ticket and conceded the other democratic demands. Mr. Harrington asserted that the way to increase the middle-of-the-road movement was to throw Towne over and put in his place one who had never been in sympathy with the populists.

J. H. Edmiston, chairman of the populist state central committee and vice chairman of the national committee, declared if the populists did not stand their ground, hold their place on the national ticket and insist on the bulk of the state officers they could never hold another national convention.

Just at a time when the sentiment seemed strong for breaking away from all alliances, a motion to take a recess prevailed. The democrats adjourned at the same time and the leaders got together for a conference with the result that the democrats yielded everything, accepting but a single office on the state ticket and dividing with the populists and free silver republicans the eight presidential electors. The conference committees were discharged, the populists on the question of the division of the state offices, it was accepted and Gov. Poynter's renomination followed. The ticket was completed with a fair degree of alacrity.

Yankton, S. D., July 13.—Both democrat and populist conventions yesterday received the report of the conference committee appointed Wednesday. After a heated discussion a substitute for the report of the committee was adopted and the committees in each case were instructed to confer again under instructions from the convention. The populists claimed two electors, two congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and commissioner of public lands. The democrats stood out for one congressman and two electors, but were willing to concede any of the other offices.

The conference committee finally agreed upon the substitute reported back by the populist convention to their committee. The democratic convention then marched into the populist tent amid great enthusiasm.

Joseph B. Moore and Andrew E. Leo were nominated for congress. B. H. Lien, of Sioux Falls, was nominated for governor.

WERE WHIPPED BY BOERS.

"Bohs" Reports a Serious Defeat of His Troops at Nitral's Nek.

London, July 13.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, July 12, as follows: "The enemy, having failed in their attack upon our right rear, made a determined attack upon our right flank yesterday and succeeded in capturing Nitral's Nek, which was garrisoned by a squadron of the Scots Greys, with two guns of a battery of the Royal artillery and five companies of the Lincolnshire regiment.

"The enemy attacked in superior numbers at dawn, and seizing the hills commanding the Nek, bought a heavy gun fire to bear upon the small garrison.

"Nitral's Nek is about 15 miles from here, near where the road crosses Crocodile river.

"The fighting lasted, more or less, throughout the day, and receiving information of the enemy's strength, I sent reinforcements from here. Before they reached the spot the garrison has been overpowered and the guns and a greater portion of the squadron of the Greys had been captured, owing to the horses being shot; also about 90 men of the Lincoln regiment.

"A list of the casualties has not been received, but I fear they are heavy.

"Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Durderport, north of the town, in which the Seventh dragoons were engaged. The regiment was handled with considerable skill by Lieut. Col. Low and kept the enemy in check until they retired on their supports, and would probably have suffered but slight loss had not our troops mistaken some Boers in the bushes for our men.

"Smith-Dorrien had an engagement with the enemy yesterday near Krugersdorp and inflicted heavy loss upon them."

To Be Notified at Indianapolis.

Washington, July 13.—Bryan and Stevenson will be formally notified of their selection as the presidential and vice presidential nominees of the democratic party on August 8, at Indianapolis. Information to this effect was received yesterday by Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee, from Senator Jones, the national chairman. Mr. Richardson will make the speech of notification to Mr. Bryan and Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, that notifying Mr. Stevenson.

PROHIBITION LEADER.

John G. Woolley, Presidential Candidate, Has Been a Temperance Worker for Years.

The prohibition party has furnished the following official sketch of its candidate for president:

"This orator, one of the most eloquent and convincing of our country to-day, was born in the town of Collinsville, near Cincinnati, O., February 13, 1850. His parents, Edwin C. and Elizabeth K. H. Woolley, were old residents of Ohio, their parents being among the first settlers.

"John G. Woolley graduated from Ohio Wesleyan college in 1871, and at-



JOHN G. WOOLLEY. (Prohibition Nominee for President of the United States.)

tended the law school of the University of Michigan the following year. He was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Illinois in 1873, in the supreme court of Minnesota in 1878, and in the supreme court of the United States in 1886, made city attorney of Paris, Ill., in 1876-77, and state's attorney at Minneapolis, Minn., from 1884 to 1886.

"Mr. Woolley, to use his own words, 'became a Christian and a party prohibitionist at the same instant,' January 31, 1888, in New York city. He immediately joined the Church of the Strangers, the church of the late Dr. Deems, and launched out into active Christian and prohibition party work. Soon acquiring a reputation as a speaker of wonderful power, and marvelous flexibility of language, Mr. Woolley was sought upon all occasions in prohibition and temperance work. Since 1888 he has, on an average, made one speech a day. In the fall of 1892 he went to England as the guest of Lady Somerset, and spoke nearly every day during seven months in the cities of England, Scotland and Wales. The next year he was engaged by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Illinois to lecture for 300 nights in succession on 'Inalienable Rights.' For several years past Mr. Woolley has been the speaker par excellence of many of the largest and most important religious, political and temperance conventions. Of his speech in Madison Square garden at the international Y. P. S. C. E. convention in 1892, Mural Haisted, editor of the Brooklyn Standard-Union, said: 'Now, Bourke Cockran (the famous New York Tammany speaker) is an orator, but he never got off anything that spun the sunshine into streaks of golden fire like that.'

"Mr. Woolley is married and has three sons. The best of his speeches already made—he is still making them with all the old-time fire—have been gathered and published in a volume entitled, 'Seed.'

HENRY B. METCALF.

Prohibition Nominee for Vice President Has Been a Third Party Man for a Long Time.

Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island prohibition nominee for vice president was born in Massachusetts 71 years ago. He was educated in the Boston public schools. He resides in Paw-

ucket, where he is president of the Providence County savings bank. He is superintendent of the Sunday school in the Church of Our Father and also president of the board of trustees of Tufts college. He belonged to the republican party at one time, but became a prohibitionist many years ago. He has been the nominee of that party for governor of Rhode Island several times.

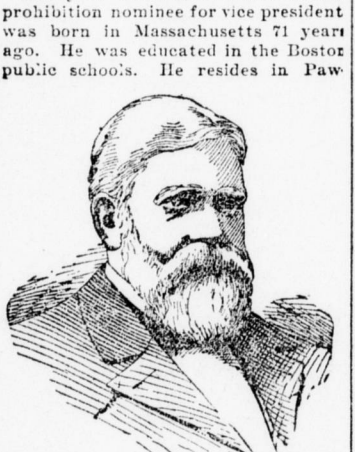
A Century of Leap Years. The twentieth century will have 24 leap years, the greatest number possible; three Februaries with five Sundays each, and 280 eclipses. Though the unexpected will happen frequently in the next hundred years, the events mentioned may be counted on with a reasonable degree of confidence.

Steam Rice Mills in Siam.

Rice forms the principal industry of Siam. There are 26 steam rice mills in Bangkok, and, although the first one in the country was started by an American, of these mills to-day four are European and all the rest are owned and managed by Chinese.

Will Return and Stand Trial. Indianapolis, July 14.—Charles Finley, ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, says that he intends to go back to Kentucky to stand trial for complicity in the murder of Goebel.

Henry B. Metcalf, (Nominee of the Prohibitionists for Vice President.)



HENRY B. METCALF. (Nominee of the Prohibitionists for Vice President.)

IS WORKED OUT.

The Cape Nome Gold Field Is Exhausted.

THOUSANDS DESTITUTE.

A Miner Who was There Tells of His Experience.

MEALS COST \$1.50 A PIECE.

The Price of a Night's Lodging Ranges from \$2 to \$3, Bread Is 25 Cents a Loaf, Meat \$1 a Pound and Other Articles in Proportion.

Washington, July 14.—The secretary of the treasury has received a letter from Mr. G. Rudolph, living at 826 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the situation at Cape Nome, Alaska. The department sees no reason to doubt the trustworthiness of the story told by Mr. Rudolph and suggests its publication. It is becoming daily more apparent to the officials that the conditions in the new gold fields are certain to result in great suffering during the coming winter, especially as epidemics of smallpox and typhoid fever are threatened.

The letter is as follows: "On accounts of the terrible reports in the newspapers concerning the conditions at Cape Nome, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines. I left Nome on June 20, and, being an old miner, I am fully capable of sizing up a new mining camp in a few days. I arrived at Nome on June 12. I and my partner tried working the beach for gold in several places, and I personally saw others by the hundreds do the same, but not in one instance did we see a man take out enough gold to pay for his grub. The only place where any gold was being taken out was between the beach and the tundra. There they were only making day's wages of from \$7 to \$10 a day.

"This place is only about three-quarters of a mile long, and it is all taken up by about 500 men. Like the beach, it is now nearly all worked out. I, with thousands of others, had been led to believe that after a winter, or after any storm, the beach would be just as good as it was originally. That is not so. When once worked out the beach there is done for. While at Nome I talked with men who had come from points 50 miles below the camp. They told me they had found nothing and they were going further north. I talked, too, with men who had come from points far up the beach, but they declared there was nothing up there, and they were going down the beach. So it seems that the whole stretch is nearly all worked out.

"Now concerning the creeks: Anvil creek is the richest. Having sprained my knee I could not go up, but my partner went the full length of it looking for work or for a lay. He could get neither, for at that time—June 15—the creeks were frozen. All they could discover were five miners there who were beginning to strip—that is, to take off the top layer of moss—which is left to dry while they begin in another place. Meanwhile the first hole would be thawed out. By that means they managed to work alternate holes. There is no wood in Nome as there is in the Klondike and coal is \$60 a ton on the beach, while the cost of re-freighting it over to Anvil creek is 12 cents a pound. You can figure how rich the ground must be to stand such costs of mining.

"No one estimates that more than 500 hands are at work on Anvil creek, with as many more each on Snow, Glacier and Dexter creeks—a total of perhaps 1,500 men. When I left 20,000 men were destitute and the only work was in unloading or putting up new buildings. The former task kept about 500 men busy, and the building employed about 300. When I left on June 20, between 500 and 1,000 were arriving daily. I went up on the San Blas, which made a trip on to St. Michaels and brought down 300 men. The Aberdeen, on which I came back, made two trips, and brought a few over 500. Several other boats made one or more trips to St. Michaels and brought more.

"There are far more destitute people at Nome than people on the outside know of. I know that the San Blas has stowaway bunks numbered up to 300 and over 100 were in the cabin, while there were also about 20 stowaways. On the Aberdeen they told me that they had about 20 stowaways, and no doubt every boat had a great many stowaways. I spoke to dozens of men and they told me that they had no food, but expected to go to work when they reached Nome. A meal costs from \$1 to \$1.50, coffee and pie or three crackers 25 cents; a bed from \$2 to \$3, or when you furnish your own blankets from \$1 to \$1.50. Canned goods are 50 cents a can; bread 25 cents a loaf; fresh meats from 75 cents to \$1 a pound and other things in proportion.

"There was only one toilet room for the public and there you had to pay. For water the cost was 25 cents for four buckets, and wood was nearly all gone except at a point several miles down the beach. Even the little to be found there was half rotten and water-soaked. Coal oil is \$7 a case and lumber \$150 for dry and \$125 for green, per thousand; and is scarce at that. The water wells I saw were from 12 to 15 feet deep and are sure to be contaminated by all of these people being huddled together. When I left there were tents 20 deep and about three miles long."

Will Return and Stand Trial. Indianapolis, July 14.—Charles Finley, ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, says that he intends to go back to Kentucky to stand trial for complicity in the murder of Goebel.