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We do fine Job Printing of every description at reasonable rates, but it's cash on delivery.

LEGATIONS SAFE.

ASSERTED THEY WERE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO TIEN TSIN.

President McKinley Accepted the Appeal of the Chinese and is Willing to Mediate Between Imperial Government and the Powers.

LONDON, July 24.—Sir Halliday Macartney, ambassador and English secretary to the Chinese legation in London asserted last evening that the Pekin legations were safe and about to proceed to Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The president has listened to the appeal of the Chinese government, as transmitted through Minister Wu, and has signified his willingness to mediate between the imperial government and the powers, but only upon conditions which first must be met by the Chinese government.

The exact nature of the terms proposed by the state department, it is expected will be made public today, when the text of the Chinese appeal and of the president's answer will be given out. It is known, however, that the answer is entirely consistent with the statement of principles laid down by Secretary Hay in his historic note to the powers, and, moreover, it accepts as truthful the Chinese statements relative to the safety of the foreign ministers at Pekin.

The state department has the consolation to be derived from the fact that the European governments have tacitly admitted that an error was made in the beginning in not following the common sense advice of the United States naval commander at Taku. The point of difference between the state department and the European governments is that the latter are proceeding upon the belief that all of the foreign ministers and missionaries and guards at Pekin have been killed and insist upon dealing with the Chinese government on that basis, thereby assuming a hostile attitude that tends to destroy the last chance of availing whatever friendly sentiment may yet exist among the powerful Chinese viceroys and the imperial government itself.

Thus the French reply, as indicated in the four conditions laid down by M. Delesclaux Saturday, sets an impossible task for the imperial government in its present straits and tends to drive it at once to make terms with the Boxers and Prince Tuan's party.

On the other hand our government, while not guaranteeing the truth of the advice from the Chinese government as to the safety of the foreign ministers, is willing to accept the statements temporarily, in the meantime remitting none of its efforts to get access to Mr. Conger through the use of the military force it needs. By following out this policy the state department argues that it retains two chances instead of one.

It may reach Mr. Conger with troops and it also may secure his deliverance through the friendly offices of some of the powerful Chinese officials, which the powers are not likely to obtain for their present policy. It may be stated also that the United States government has not and does not intend to relinquish any part of its claim for compensation and reparation in the ultimate settlement.

A particularly deplorable effect of the reasoning of the governments on this point, in the estimation of our government, is the abandonment of the idea that there is no particular need for haste and taking even desperate chances in the effort to get the international relief column through to Pekin. It is true that the latest advices from Taku indicate that whereas it was originally estimated by the foreign commanders that the expedition could not be started before Aug. 15, it is now regarded by them as possible to make a beginning about the first of August.

But the military experts here, who have been closely scanning all the reports from Tien Tsin that appear to be worthy of credit, feel that even now the way is open to Pekin, and the march should begin with the force at present on the Pei Ho, leaving the powers to bring up reinforcements to reopen the base, should the first expedition be cut off. According to official reports the country around Tien Tsin is clear of hostile Chinese.

The flower of the Chinese army in that section has been defeated at Tien Tsin, and these army experts calculate that its power is so broken that that particular army never can be reorganized in season to offer formidable resistance. So they argue that the time is ripe for a stroke of bold generalship, such, for instance, as French's ride to Kimberley.

A CHINESE EDICT TO SAVE FOREIGNERS.

Officials Warned to Protect Those Not Fighting—Indicates Sincerity of Chinese Government.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Further proof of official character of the mistake made by foreign commanders in the attack upon the Taku forts is contained in a communication just received by the state department from the United States Consul Fowler, at Chefoo. He has transmitted an imperial edict which was supplied to him by telegraph by the Chinese governor of Shan Tung, Yuan Shih-Kai, at Tai Nan, the capital of the province.

It was issued on July 17 and relates to the present hostilities between China and the foreign powers. The dispatch containing the edict came to the state department in such confused phraseology that it is impossible to do more than approximately state its sense.

The edict appears to state in the beginning that owing to trouble existing between the Christians and the populace, and to the subsequent seizure of the Taku forts, which aroused the military arms, the imperial court was lay-

18 WERE BURNED

AMERICANS INTERRED AT TIEN TSIN CHAPLAIN MARVIN OFFICIATED.

The bodies were enclosed in the Coffins of Grandees, Captured at Tien Tsin—The Regiment Paraded—Long List of Killed, Wounded and Missing

TIEN TSIN, July 15.—(Midnight.)—Via Chefoo, July 20, via Shanghai July 23.—Eighteen members of the Ninth United States infantry were buried near the barracks this (Sunday) evening. The regiment paraded. Chaplain Marvin officiated and the bodies were enclosed in grandees' coffins, taken at Tien Tsin.

NATION'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The administration is determined to keep aloof from any movement that would unnecessarily entangle the government of the United States in Chinese affairs. It is of course, must join heartily with the other powers in the effort to get to Pekin but it does not follow from that cooperation that it will be led into taking part in any hickories or dissensions that ensue over the future of China after our people have been taken care of. It is the intention of the administration to withdraw our forces, military and naval, after the Americans in Pekin have been relieved and wash its hands of Chinese affairs, leaving only to the preservation of such privileges as it has a right to retain for Americans.

in accordance with treaties and must not fail to obey. The edict refers to the killing last month of the Japanese chancellor, Sugiyama, which it characterized as startling. It says that a short time thereafter the German minister was murdered, while residing at the capital, conducting international affairs. The edict expresses the deepest sympathy on account of his death, and asserts that stringent instructions would be issued to seize the murderer, who must be caught and severely punished after the termination of the present hostilities, together with those who have murdered foreigners and missionaries or taken their property without cause.

The language of the edict, as given by Mr. Fowler on this subject, is very much involved, but it appears to exempt from punishment those who have killed for reasons "connected with war." The governor of Pekin and the viceroy of Chi Li are charged to issue instructions to investigate and then to deal intelligently with each case of wrongdoing. The edict states that recently evildoers created riots, deliberately rebelled and murdered good subjects; certainly, it says, a deplorable state of affairs. All viceroys, governors and high military authorities are ordered to obtain accurate details, presumably of the outrages committed by Chinese and to make such seizures and take such action as the cases warrant in order to stop the disturbances.

Beside the reference to the seizure of the Taku forts as one of the causes of the uprising, the significant features of the edict is the underlying expression of the desire of the imperial government of China, not only to protect the foreigners, but to make reparation for the injuries they have sustained. That would seem to be the meaning of the instructions to the Chinese viceroys and magistrates to take steps to ascertain the extent of those injuries. Otherwise the edict is mainly argumentative and appears to be an effort to extenuate the course of the imperial government. As such it may be properly laid aside for the present, to be taken up for consideration in the final reckoning, and such will be the course of the state department.

ORDERED TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

Imperial Edict Issued—Bad News From Foo-Choo.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions received the following cable from Chefoo: "Situation improved. Shantung governor, Chefoo Taoai, publish imperial edict enforcing protection foreigners, Christians. People Pekin alive. Trying through governor get word Paoing Fu, where foreigners in Yamen supposed safe. Foreigners in Yamen supposed safe. Taoai." Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown said he supposed the sender was United States Consul Fowler.

The Methodist foreign missionary society of New York received the following cable: "Foo-Choo, July 21.—Danger increasing. Missionaries leaving." "LACY."

In response to the cable the society forwarded \$3,000 to help the refugees to get away.

CASUALTIES IN CUBA.

A List of Deaths, Mostly From Disease, Sent by Acting Adjutant General Scott.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The war department received the following casualty list from Cuba:

HAVANA, July 21. Death report 10th to 20th: Rowell barracks, 17th, Sergeant Alexander Zeeh, land, Second infantry, malarial sufficiency. Matanzas, 16th, Sergeant John Long, Company L, Second infantry, acute dysentery.

Columbia barracks, 11th, Corporal Frank McNally, Company F, Second artillery, suicide by pistol shot; 16th, Lucius L. Ellsbate, civilian, blacksmith, quartermaster's department, yellow fever.

Havana, 10th, Private William H. Thomas, Company G, Second artillery, yellow fever.

Pinar del Rio, 10th, Sergeant Thomas Cook, Company F, First infantry, pernicious malarial fever with nephritis; 16th, Private Clarence Letfwich, Company G, Seventh cavalry, pernicious malarial fever; 18th, General prisoner, Arthur B. Haskins, late Company G, Seventh cavalry, same disease.

(Signed) Scott, Acting adjutant general in absence of division commander.

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HALT IN IRON INDUSTRY.

Effects Both Business and Prospects in Some Other Lines—Fall in Corn and Wheat.

NEW YORK, July 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, issued today, said in part:

The midsummer vacation has already disclosed the prospects for a "crack" or two, but there are few signs to indicate its probable duration. The compact of lake ore producers not to sell standard Bessemer ore below 3.50 at lower lake ports this year, with coal held at 2.50, much less the probability that the market will wait for Bessemer pig to be held at 15.00, and some increased buying already appears by makers of implements not as yet in season contracts, but enough to give hope.

Not much beyond waiting is probable until wages for the coming year can be settled. The halt in the great iron industry necessarily affects both business and prospects in some other lines. The same extensive building strikes which have cut off the iron and steel industry, steel has also prevented a vast use of lumber wood like iron, was extraordinarily advanced in prices. The eastern association tried with all its might to hold prices and the North Carolina association caused extensive curtailment of output, while the lake association two weeks ago resolved to maintain prices, but needed market does not seem to be so strong.

Many western mills have stopped or reduced the force so that experts believe that less than half the capacity is now at work, but the nature of the next season's demand does not yet appear. There has resulted more willingness to sell wool, especially where warehouses are not plenty, and prices average fully 25 cents lower than in February, but manufacturer are making more contracts just now to find out what goods they can sell than where they can get materials.

The sharp fall of 2 cents in wheat and 4 cents in corn appeared to reflect upon the consumption after hearing much evidence, official and unofficial, regarding the extent of the injury to both grains. The shipments go out at a quiet and moderate rate, in three lots, from Atlantic ports, being 5,081,501 bushels wheat, four included, against 6,505,383 last year, from Pacific ports, 1,091,367 bushels, against 1,578,648 last year, and corn, 8,650,508 bushels, against 8,250,000 last year.

Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 145 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 25 last year.

LI HUNG CHANG TREATED COLDLY

Given a Very Shabby Reception by Authorities at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, July 23.—Li Hane Chang, who arrived here on the steamer Anging from Hongkong, was coldly received. The native officials sent an escort of 300 armed troops, but as the French consular objected to their passage through the French settlement, they were withdrawn, and Earl Li landed under an escort of 12 French police. Once out of French jurisdiction he was handed over to the cosmopolitan settlement's police, who escorted him to his place of residence.

The Amqing, having munitions of war on board, violated the harbor regulations by entering and was compelled to leave the limits.

The consuls decided not to call upon Li Hung Chang officially.

FIVE PASSENGERS KILLED.

Collision Between Two Steamers—Over 50 Badly Injured.

BELFAST, July 23.—In a collision outside Belfast Lough between the local passenger steamers Dromedary and Alligator five passengers were killed and more than 50 more or less seriously injured, in many cases the amputation of legs being necessary.

There were 600 passengers on board the two vessels and terrible scenes followed the collision. It is feared that some others have been drowned.

THE MARKET.

PIESBING, July 23. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.07 1/2. CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2. OATS—No. 1 white, 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2. RICE—No. 1 white, 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2. HAY—No. 1 Timothy, 41.00 @ 42.00. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.05. BUTTER—Klein prints, 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.05. POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 40 @ 45. TURKEYS—Live, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—Live, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—Live, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—Live, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—Live, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—Live, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—Live, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—Live, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. POULTRY—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. TURKEYS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. POULTRY—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. TURKEYS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. POULTRY—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. TURKEYS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. POULTRY—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. TURKEYS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. POULTRY—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. TURKEYS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. POULTRY—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. TURKEYS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. POULTRY—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. TURKEYS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. POULTRY—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. TURKEYS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. EGGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. POULTRY—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. TURKEYS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. DUCKS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. GOOSE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PORK—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BEEF—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. LAMBS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. SHEEP—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CALVES—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. CATTLE—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. PIGS—No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.25. BUTTER—No. 1,