

AT GATES OF PEKIN

Russian Force Said to Be Storming the City.

ATTACK UPON THE LEGATIONS

It Is Rumored That All the Foreigners in the Capital Have Been Massacred.

LONDON, June 20, 3 A. M.—The Russian relieving force arrived outside of Peking this morning, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, and immediately began to attack the city on two sides, employing numerous artillery. The force apparently arrived in the nick of time, for the Chinese assert that the attack upon the legations and the Manchurians, who were incessantly renewed, the night of June 19 the Chinese troops, under Generals Tu Fu Shiang and Tung Ching, attacked the legations and the Chinese European buildings. Nothing definite is known as to the result, except that the Chinese were disappointed, although other reports, utterly discredited by foreign agents, state that the Chinese, infuriated by the destruction of Taku, have since massacred all the foreigners in Peking.

A modified version of the rumors received at Berlin is that the French as well as the German Minister has been killed. The English at Shanghai think that the Chinese are organizing the defenses at Taku, because of the position with which their attack was delivered. The wires connecting with the harbor mouth and the Manchurians of the warships the night before the bombardment. It is now reported at Shanghai that it was on board the Russian cruiser Korietz, and the Manchurians, that the explosion occurred, killing and wounding more than 50. It is reported that no fewer than 300 Chinese were killed in the force.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says he is officially informed that Japan is mobilizing 25,000 men for immediate transport. The British cruiser Undersand arrived at Shanghai yesterday, cleared for action, and took up a position commanding the Chinese forts. There are three Chinese cruisers in the harbor, and the British cruiser Hal Hang, built by the Armstrongs, has been taken into custody at Taku by the British and Russians.

At Yunnan the British are gathering force for several days, 60 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death. The British are gathering force for several days, 60 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death. The British are gathering force for several days, 60 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death.

The disorderly elements have secured the upper hand at Wa Hu and Cochin, where the native Christians have been massacred. A thousand Boxers have gathered on the outskirts of Tien Tsin. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The Chinese are gathering force for several days, 60 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death. The British are gathering force for several days, 60 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death."

"Although I am not willing to adopt the alarmist reports, my impression, gathered from the reports of the Chinese authorities, is that the worst is to be feared in Peking. Admiral Seymour's column is now in the middle of an arid plain, with no food and no good water, and surrounded by hostile forces. The British are gathering force for several days, 60 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death."

RUSSIA'S FRANK DECLARATION

Troops Will Be Sent to China Only to Assist the Powers.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—When the official day closed it was found that a message received in the morning from Admiral Beney, at the cable office, yesterday touching the readiness of the Princeton, Marietta and Zafro for immediate service, represented all the news that had come to the Government from the East since yesterday.

One fact of the utmost importance developed—that the notice of the Russian Government of its intention to dispatch 600 troops to the coast was accompanied by a notice that those troops were to be used for the assistance of Europeans and Americans, and with no purpose of territorial aggression on the part of Russia. This assurance, given with the greatest satisfaction, it is understood that Japan, in view of Russia's frank declaration, will consent to assume the same obligation toward the other powers, in which case the difficult obstacle to effective action, whether concurrent or joint, by the powers in China may be considered as removed.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon, and spent half an hour in conference with Secretary Hay. His Lordship had no news from his own government, beyond the conversations by the morning papers, respecting developments in China, and he was particularly anxious to be informed as to the details of the reported battle Sunday morning. The State Department was without information on this point.

It is said that Admiral Kempff will be heard from in a day or so. The difficulties in the way of communication between the Navy Department and the Admiral are illustrated in the series of messages that came in the last 48 hours from the cable office. Yesterday the department was informed that while the wire system beyond Che Foo and leading up to Taku and Tien Tsin had been cut, it had been arranged that a daily steamboat should take messages for these points at Che Foo and carry them to their destination up the river. This arrangement involved a day's delay, but it was acceptable. The authorities were disappointed to receive today the following notice from the cable office:

"The cable office reports that the Chinese administration cancelled arrangements for postal service from Che Foo to Tien Tsin today. The northern route through Siberia will do its utmost to get telegrams through, but messages can be accepted only at sender's risk. An ugly feature about the notice was the apparent purpose on the part of the Chinese Government to interfere with free communication between the commanders at Tien Tsin and their respective governments."

Adjutant-General Corbin declares that up to date only one regiment, the Ninth Infantry, had been ordered from Manila to China. It is to be sent to the Philippines, while the gunboats Princeton and Marietta, which are admirably suited to service in the Pei Ho River, have been held at Taku. If the Princeton and Marietta join Admiral Kinnear, as seems probable now, he will have at his disposal a numerous and effective fleet of gunboats adapted to service on the Pei Ho River.

CALLED TO ORDER

Convention Called to Order.

Chairman Hanna faced the storm of applause with a resolute face. His stern features did not relax, but he nodded an acknowledgment as the applause broke here and there into a cheer. When it had subsided he brought down the gavel again.

"The convention will come to order," he shouted, at exactly 12:30. "The convention will be opened with prayer," he continued, by the Rev. Dr. J. Gray Bolton, of the Hope-Street Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia.

Chairman Hanna remained standing with bowed head while the minister came forward. But the delegates in the pit remained seated, and only here and there did one of the spectators rise. All, however, bowed their heads reverently while Rev. Mr. Bolton read his prayer. He said:

"O, Thou who art a spirit infinite, eternal, unchangeable in Thy being, wisdom, power, goodness, justice, goodness and truth, Thou art the Sovereign God, the creator, ruler, disposer of us and all that Thou hast made. Thy thoughts are not our thoughts, nor Thy ways our ways."

BOMBARDMENT OF TAKU.

Further Particulars Received by the British Admiralty Office. LONDON, June 19.—From the German official dispatches the American ships took no part in the bombardment of the Taku forts Saturday morning. The Admiralty Office has received the following message from the office commanding the British first-class cruiser Endymion:

"Lieut. Kan Tau, June 18.—The Taku forts opened fire at 11 in the morning on the allied fleet. The allied fleet returned the forts' engagement, the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent on shore. The British ships engaged up the river were the Algerine (sloop); Fame (torpedo-boat destroyer), and Whiting (torpedo-boat destroyer). The two British first-class cruisers, the Algerine were slight; those of the storming party are unknown. A Chinese section of the forts, being an Admiral's flag, is detained outside Taku by the allied Admirals. No information of Commander-in-Chief Seymour's return to Tien Tsin has been received by the War Admiral up to this date. I am sailing forthwith for Taku."

The Admiralty drew attention to the fact that the Endymion's report, which is of a later date, does not confirm the Japanese report of Admiral Seymour's return to Tien Tsin. A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 18, says the latest news from Peking is that the Japanese are very concerned at the capture of the Taku forts, and wholesale degradations of the Chinese Army, including Generals Sun Ching and Fung Fu Shiang, the Governor of Peking, and other high officials, who promised the Tsung Li Yamen to accomplish the expulsion of the foreigners, have taken place. Three of the Taku forts are in the hands of the Chinese, and most of the garrisons were killed or wounded by a charge from the sailors of the allied fleets.

Rumors that Japan will, as the mandarin of the powers, remain in China, were revived in the dispatch from Yokohama. Berlin dispatches intimate that Germany will not object to Japan sending troops to the coast, while Great Britain will enforce the plan with military force. It happens only secretly. The Japanese legation in London has official information of the dispatch of 300. In the meanwhile the British are dispatching six regiments, besides artillery, from India.

The revolt is spreading in Western China. The representative of Pritchard Morgan, M. P. at Cheng Tu, writes that he and his party have been driven from Cheng Tu. The news that the revolution has broken out in Sechuan, which adjoins the Province of Yunnan, also in revolt, and of the British are dispatching six regiments, besides artillery, from India.

Three American Regiments to Go.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A special to the Times from Washington today says: "To meet the exceedingly grave complications that have developed in Northern China and in order that the United States may be commensurately represented in the East, the War Department has directed General MacArthur to send three regiments of regular troops to the coast, with their support of commissary, field marching, signal, and medical staff, will make a force of 3000."

French Official Reports.

PARIS, June 19.—The French Consul at Shanghai telegraphs that complications in the Yang Tze Kiang Valley and the Province of Hainan appear to be diminishing. The Minister of Marine announces that the French armored cruiser Guichen will be sent to the coast, and that the armored cruiser Admiral Charner and the second-class cruiser Frainle will leave June 25. He adds that two transports conveying two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery would leave at the same time.

Toulu and Tien Tsin Navy-Yard.

TOULOU, June 19.—A great activity prevails here with the view of guarding against any eventuality; but with the exception of an order to prepare two cruises to proceed to Chinese waters, no instructions have yet been received. The vessels to be sent will be either the Calcasias and Du Chayis of the Alger and Bugeaud, any of which, or all, can be made ready in a few days. There is also a question of forming a light division of cruisers, to be composed of the Lavosier, Lalande, Forbin, Watkins, Du Beaulieu and Astasno.

French Reinforcements.

PARIS, June 19.—The French Government will have 4000 troops at Taku when the reinforcements first ordered have arrived there. They will reach Taku before June 30. The dispatch of a cruiser division, which was decided upon today, will give France a strong naval force, consisting of seven modern cruisers—three of the first class and four of the second—four gunboats and a dispatch-boat.

Japan Without Interference.

BERLIN, June 19.—The following semi-official dispatch has been received from Tokyo: "The Japanese Government has been cut off from all communication with Peking since June 14. The Japanese Consul at Che Foo reports nothing concerning the destruction of the legations at Peking."

from the position which I have held as chairman of the National committee for four years, I desire, in the presence, in the most public manner, to express my sincere thanks to every member of this splendid committee, who stood by me in the struggle of 1896, and especially that coteries who gathered at the headquarters in New York and Chicago and worked from early morning until late at night for the principles of the Republican party and for the welfare of the country. I leave it in the hands of others to tell you what that means, but in passing to others; duties, I want to make the suggestion to always trust the people (applause) and leave as an inheritance to them the motto of the committee of 1896: 'There is no such word as fail.' And now, gentlemen, it becomes my duty and very great pleasure to present you as your temporary chairman Senator Wolcott, of Colorado."

Temporary Chairman Takes Hold. Senator Fairbanks, from the first row of delegates, arose and moved that the election of Senator Wolcott as temporary chairman be approved, and with unanimous voice the delegates so voted. The appearance of the Colorado orator a moment later set the convention off like a rocket. He wore a blue sack suit with white vest. There was elasticity in his step as he bowed low to the convention and there was something about him which suggested his mountain home. With a pleasant nod of acknowledgment to Chairman Hanna, he turned and addressed the convention. (His address will be found in another column.) Senator Wolcott has a clear, resonant

National Committee. Arkansas—Powell Clayton. California—W. C. Van Fleet. Colorado—E. O. Wolcott. Connecticut—Charles F. Brooks. Florida—John C. Long. Georgia—Judson W. Lyons. Idaho—George W. Shoup. Illinois—Jerome Stewart. Indiana—Harry C. Hart. Iowa—Ernest E. Hart. Kansas—David W. Mulvane. Kentucky—John W. Yerkes. Louisiana—John W. Yerkes. Maine—Joseph Manly. Maryland—C. McComas. Massachusetts—G. V. I. Moya. Michigan—William H. Elliott. Minnesota—Thomas Shevlin. Mississippi—E. C. Turley. Missouri—Richard C. Montani. Nevada—William H. Dewitt. Nevada—P. L. Flanagan.

AN ANTIQUE VASE IN GRAVE DANGER OF BREAKING.

—New York Tribune.



voice, which penetrated to the furthest recess of the hall. He speaks, however, with great rapidity, and this perhaps somewhat spoiled the effect of his speech. But the thousands before him were in thorough sympathy and he had no difficulty in striking a responsive chord. When, with outstretched arm, he proclaimed the triumphant election of the Republican ticket in November the audience surrendered, and when he first mentioned President McKinley's name, the thousands before him were in thorough sympathy and he had no difficulty in striking a responsive chord.

It was a key-note speech covering the legislation which had been placed on the statute books and its role was the property of this country and the legislation which had made its continuation possible. That was the theme to which the demonstration of the convention clung. When he said that the Democrats were driven to find new issues in the war which they had been almost anxious to precipitate, the convention rose at him, but the outburst was more a protest than a declaration of the division among the Republicans of the East and the West on the financial issue was a thing of the past and the show was over.

Senator Wolcott paced up and down along the front of the platform as he proceeded and several times he consulted the chair of the platform. The first in prepared speech and his admirers were, possibly, a little disappointed. The Indiana delegation led the applause, and the Ohio delegation followed. The Michigan delegation followed. The Ohio delegation followed. The Michigan delegation followed.

Chairman Hanna's Speech. The prayer completed, Mr. Hanna was again the center of attention. He stood at the presiding officer's table, and, stepping to the front of the platform, looked upon the sea of faces, and in a clear voice began his speech of welcome. Chairman Hanna addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: In bidding you welcome I also desire to extend congratulations upon this memorable gathering of representatives of the great Republic of America. (Applause.) The National committee made no mistake when it brought the National convention to the City of Philadelphia. (Applause.) This city, the cradle of liberty (applause) the birthplace of the Republican party (applause), this magnificent industrial center, a veritable beehive of industry, what city, what nation, what people could be so proud to have within its walls those of us who have gathered here to witness the success of that principle of our party which has been its foundation, the protection of American industries. (Applause.) This city has long and always been known the country over for its unbounded hospitality (applause), and the superb management of all great functions which have come within its limits. On the part of the National committee I desire to extend their sincere thanks to the people of Philadelphia and especially to your honorable Mayor (applause) and the loyal citizens, without regard to party, who have labored to make this convention a success.

Governor Taylor Appears. There was a momentary lull and then Mr. Wolcott, gazing out at the assembly, said: "Gentlemen, I greet you on the anniversary of the birth of our first President. (Applause.) I need not remind you that your duty here is one of deliberate judgment, one that you are held responsible for. We are come together once more on the eve of a great struggle. We are now beginning to form our battalions under the leadership of our great statesman, General McKinley. (Continued applause.) I was about to give the order for these battalions to move, but you informed me that you were here to see the flag of our country, and I am glad to see it so prominently displayed. (Applause.) I was about to give the order for these battalions to move, but you informed me that you were here to see the flag of our country, and I am glad to see it so prominently displayed. (Applause.)"

Every eye was turned to the center of the hall where a stout, black-haired figure, with the stern face of an Indian, stood awaiting a pause in the hurrah which his name had evoked. "Come to the platform, Governor, they want to see you," called out Mr. Wolcott.

The much-talked-of man from Kentucky moved up the aisle to the platform, received a cheer as Senator Wolcott advanced to greet him. There was a momentary silence as the convention waited, apparently expecting a speech echoing some of the recent dramatic incidents in Kentucky. But instead of that, Governor Taylor seconded the nominations of the

ings. Thou hast cast our lines in pleasant places and given us a goodly heritage. Thou hast not dealt with any other people. Because of thy favor, our land is even now smiling with fertility and beauty, our cities and towns are filled with the hum of industry and our country places with the songs of happy reapers. Thou hast given unto us wiser rulers, brave defenders of the land and the sea, and just and even laws by which every man may sit under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid.

"We praise thee, O Lord, undimmed, the proud remiter of past achievements and the hope for all time to come. "We thank thee for our honored President; for his wisdom, discretion, many courage and unblemished character, and for his noble and heroic life. Let our health may be precious in thy sight, and as thou hast in thy goodness given him to us, so if it please thee, let the hours of his administration be ours. Let our lives be prolonged. Bless those associated with him in authority. May they ever be found on the side of justice, loving peace, and never counting life itself too dear for sacrifice for the defense and advancement of the Nation's honor and welfare. "Save us, O righteous Father, from forgetfulness of thee, from all pride and vainglory. Let not the profane, the self-seeking, or the promoters of strife and discord rule over us, but only such as shall be a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well. Let our currency neither be impaired by inflation nor diminished by hoarding. Let the rich among us use their wealth with moderation and as a benediction to the poor. Let the poor by industry and temperance become rich. Let there never be among us an aristocracy, either of color, wealth or birth, but only of intelligence and goodness. Fill our land with truth and righteousness, with schoolhouses and temples of worship, with God-fearing men and virtuous women. Let the example of our free institutions enlighten and bless the whole earth. "And now we commend to thee, O God, the deliberations of this convention as we are leaving thee, the great Father, the Father of our country, and the Father of our race. And the glory shall be unto the Father and unto the Son, and unto the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning, and shall be until the world without end. Amen."

The whole convention arose to receive his blessing, and then, at exactly 3 o'clock the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Other Delegations. The proceedings of the other state delegations may be summarized as follows: Minnesota—The Minnesota delegation will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Grand Hotel. The name of ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, of that state, before the convention for Vice-President.

California—After two days of uncertainty, the California delegation today decided to support Secretary Long for Vice-President. Some of the delegates would be glad to vote for Roosevelt, but they are inclined to take him at his word, and refrain from voting for him. George Knight, chairman of the delegation, said that in the caucus it would cast its 18 votes for Long. The Secretary is very popular, not only in California, but all along the coast, and with Roosevelt's withdrawal of the race, he probably will, in the opinion of his California friends, receive generous support from that section.

Kansas—The Kansas delegation met this evening and decided unanimously to support Roosevelt for Vice-President. The declaration was made in a few minutes. Having made it, the delegation determined to clinch the decision on the spot. Headed by Judge Burton, chairman of the delegation, the members called upon Governor Roosevelt in his room. Judge Burton announced to the Governor that the Kansas delegation had determined unanimously and irrevocably to support him for Vice-President. In his reply Roosevelt reiterated the statements he had made during the past three days, insisting that he did not desire the nomination, and urged all his friends to refrain from voting for him. At the conclusion of the Governor's statement, Judge Burton said: "Governor, we have heard your wishes, now listen to our demand. You must be the candidate for Vice-President."

Then, turning to the members of the Kansas delegation, he said: "Gentlemen, allow me to present to you the next Vice-President of the United States." The Governor greeted the members individually, and cordially, but persisted in his desire that they should not vote for him. Almost immediately afterward Governor Roosevelt left his room, and went downstairs to attend the meeting of the New York delegation. As he passed through the lobby he did not stop to greet anyone, and he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Colorado—The Colorado delegation will meet tomorrow morning and resolve to vote for Roosevelt for the Vice-President. Several members of the delegation

of "No" and several counter-motions to lay on the table and adjourn were made. Finally a brief recess was taken, and the delegates of the Kansas County made a last appeal for Mr. Woodruff. When the gavel fell again, Mr. Dewey put the Woodruff motion, and the delegates carried it by a vote of 100 to 100. The caucus adjourned.

Committee on Resolutions. Alabama—J. W. Dimmick. Arkansas—W. C. Van Fleet. California—Chester F. Rowell. Colorado—C. C. Cavender. Connecticut—W. E. Seelye. Florida—Walter G. Robinson. Georgia—H. A. Rusker. Idaho—W. B. Heyburn. Illinois—Martin B. Madden. Indiana—Charles W. DeWitt. Iowa—George W. French. Kansas—M. A. Lowe. Kentucky—W. S. Taylor. Louisiana—Emile Kuntz. Maine—George W. Peck. Maryland—C. C. Noyes. Massachusetts—Walter Clifford. Michigan—Edward N. Disney. Minnesota—Charles W. DeWitt. Mississippi—John R. Lynch. Missouri—D. P. Dyer. Montana—Thomas H. Carter. Nebraska—E. Rosewater. Nevada—O. J. Smith. New Hampshire—J. H. Gallinger. New Jersey—Frederick P. Oloot. New York—Lemuel E. Quigg. North Carolina—W. C. McNamee. North Dakota—P. McMurber. Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker. Oregon—John D. Daly. Pennsylvania—E. Penrose. Rhode Island—Charles Brayton. South Carolina—E. J. Dickerson. South Dakota—G. G. Bennett. Tennessee—Foster V. Brown. Utah—George Sutherland. Vermont—L. M. Reed. Virginia—S. Brown Allen. Washington—J. Maston. West Virginia—E. H. Flynn. Wyoming—W. D. Mondell. Arizona—C. H. Akers. Indian Territory—A. F. Parkinson. New Mexico—E. A. Caboon. Oklahoma—J. R. Tate.

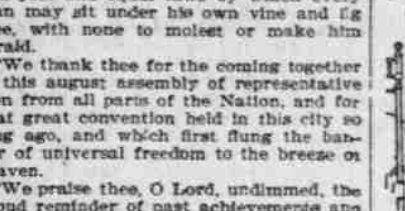
While the lists were being brought to the stage, Governor Roosevelt was besieged by a regular levee in the pit. Delegates swarmed toward him from all directions. The New Mexico delegates, with broad ambrosia, climbed over the seats in their eagerness to get to him and shake his hand. People leaned over the rail of the pit watching his every movement. When order had been restored after the confusion incident to this scene, Mr. Wolcott announced that the secretary would read the lists of the various committees. These committees, he announced, could meet after the adjournment of today's session.

The clerk read the list in a voice which did not carry 50 feet from the stage, and the names of popular party leaders as they are called were denied their pleasure of paying tribute to their favorites. Not a single name was applauded. When the list had been read, Representative Cannon of Illinois, was recognized to move an adjournment till tomorrow.

The benediction pronounced. Rev. Mr. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the first Republican convention in this city, 44 years ago, today, white-haired and feeble, delivered a benediction upon the convention. He said: "Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father: Hail, excellent Father, who art the Father of the earth. The whole world is full of thy glory. Unto thee do we lift our hearts in humanity, love and praise. We give thee most hearty thanks for our personal, social and National blessings."

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable. Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.



is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century, discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless poor to successful chase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

do not look upon Roosevelt's nomination with favor, but will acquiesce to the wishes of Senator Wolcott.

KETELER MAY BE ALIVE.

Dispatch From China Says the News of His Death Is Not True. BERLIN, June 19.—The German Government continues to express its opinion with the utmost caution regarding the situation in China. Even now it continues to avoid the use of the word "war," and still expresses hope that the Peking Government is innocent of deliberately hostile action.

The German press is outspoken in the demand for more vigorous steps. The Vossische Zeitung says: "Germany, in connection with the other powers, will bear her share of the burden of re-establishing normal conditions, but she will claim an adequate share of the reward." An official of the Foreign Office remarked today that if the alarming news from Peking were received, some confirmation of it would almost certainly have reached the coast, adding: "Still, the Foreign Office has prepared to hear bad news when any news comes." The Foreign Office apprises the fact that the Taku forts fired upon the international fleet in answer to a request to land marines to protect foreigners at Tien Tsin. It is unusual to explain the action of the Chinese commander, except upon the assumption that he acted under general orders from Peking. The Foreign Office has no confirmation of the report published in English papers that the German gunboat Ilia was badly damaged in the engagement with the forts and her Captain killed. It discredits the rumor.

A leading official, speaking for the Foreign Office, reported the denial that the powers are negotiating regarding a course of joint action, and says everything has been left to the various commanders, who will simply perform police duty. "The German Government is doing nothing to quiet at Kiao Chou. The mother of the German Minister at Peking, Baron von Kotteler, in Munster, has received a telegram from China, saying the news of her son's death is not true. The Chinese Minister in Berlin has countermanded the diplomatic reception for Friday next, invitations to which had already been issued.

Salsburg's Visit. LONDON, June 19.—Lord Salsburg was the principal speaker at the bicentenary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which took place in this city. Referring to China, he said though the present slaughter of the Christians, it must not be imagined they were murdered simply because the Chinese disliked their religion. It was because the idea prevailed there and elsewhere that missionaries were sent to China, and that their actions, as over-zealousness led to martyrdom and caused the death of sailors and soldiers sent to avenge the outrages.

Organizing a New Service. NEW YORK, June 19.—The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is advised by the Great Northern Company that it proposes to be able to organize shortly, with the assistance of the United States, the service between Che Foo and Tien Tsin, taking Taku en route, abandoned by the Chinese Administration. In the meantime the Great Northern Company recommends that Government telegrams for these places be addressed to the respective Consulates at Che Foo, which will be able to forward them to their destination by the dispatch torpedo-boats calling at Che Foo.

Minister Wu Gratified. WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, holds with genuine satisfaction the report which comes from Canton that Li Hung Chang has been ordered to Peking. He thinks it augurs well for the future, and his presence will exert a beneficial effect in the treatment of the Boxer situation. The Minister continues optimistic regarding the fight which took place between the Taku forts and the foreign warships assembled there, believing that a thorough examination will demonstrate that the firing upon the foreigners was unauthorized, and the mistake of some official.

THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED Apollinaris

"(THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS)"

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs.

"FOOL'S HASTE IS NAE SPEED." DON'T HURRY THE WORK UNLESS YOU USE

Apollinaris

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