IN THE TAKU FIGHT

Monacacy, Two Miles Away, Shot Through the Bows.

ATTACKED BY CHINESE RIFLEMEN

No Late Definite News From Pekin—Unconfirmed Rumor of Admiral Seymour's Death.

LONDON, June 22, 2:30 A. M.—The United States gunboat Monocacy was two miles up the Pei Ho River when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Taku forts. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both banks of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully.

The scantiness of authentic news with reference to the situation continues. Admiral Kempff's dispatch to the United States Navy Department, announcing that Tien Tsin is being bombarded, was prominently used by the London papers and commented upon as indicating a change for the worse.

The British Admiralty does not believe the report of the death of Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, and semi-official assurances are given that there seems to be not the slightest evidence to back up such a report. It is pointed out that Admiral Seymour had sufficient supplies to enable him to get to Pekin or get back. "We are hopeful," says the semi-official announcement, "that since he has not done the latter, he has done the former."

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says:

"The Consuls met today to consider the situation, which, in the absence of news from Pekin, is looked upon as particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to the safety of the Europeans in Pekin. It was agreed to wire to the senior Consul at Che Foo to communicate with the senior officers at Taku, asking for immediate assistance in communicating direct with Pekin, which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, Director of Telegraphs. They advise that Sheng be asked to explain the interruption to communications."

The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai.

There Saturday by train for Taku. Shanghai Saturday by a train for Taku. Shang. hai wires that they had some exciting experiences, and would not have gotten through, except for the assistance of the Chinese troops. The Boxers made several attempts to attack the train.

Taking advantage of the political disorders, bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of San Chun. The Chinese authorities are powerless. Precautions have been taken to prevent disturbances in British territory.

The explanation given at Hong Kong of the failure of Li Hung Chang to go to Pekin is that there is a rising on the border of the Kow Loon hinterland.

The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says Kang Y Wei, the reformer, asserts that Russian agents precipitated, if they did not entirely organize, the present disturbances for purely Russian purposes.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that the missionaries from Tsan Chow have safely arrived at Wei Hai Wei. The correspondent says:

"Great destruction was caused by the Boxers in the native quarter of Tien Tsin June 15, but the presence of the foreign troops in the foreign settlement protected that. The native press asserts that there are bitter dissensions in the Manchuria party."

PROCLAMATION TO VICEROYS.

Issued by the Foreign Admirals at Taku.

LONDON, June 21.—The Admiralty has received the following dispatch from Rear-Admiral Bruce:

"Taku, June 21.—No communication from the Commander-in-Chief in seven days or from Tien Tsin in five days. The allies hold the Taku forts and Tong Ku securely, and they will advance to the relief of Tien Tsin when in sufficient strength. Troops are expected from Hong Kong tomorrow, and 300 from Wei Hai Wei the following day. It is believed that fighting is constantly proceeding around Tien Tsin. Our garrison there should be about 3000 men.

"The following proclamation was agreed to this morning, to be issued forthwith:

"'The Admirals and senior naval officers of the allied powers in China desire to make known to all Viceroys and authorities along the coasts and in the cities and provinces of China that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and people that oppose them on their march to Pekin for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen.'"

The date that the above dispatch was sent off from Taku is not given, but it is probably June 19.

Several dispatches from Shanghai continue to recount wholesale slaughter at Pekin. The soldiers and Boxers are said to be massacring each other, and the Chinese Manchus are also reported to be engaged in mutual slaughter. Prince Tuan is alleged to have sacked and burned the palace. The Emperor is reported to have been killed, the Dowager Empress is represented as missing, and in some quarters it is believed she has committed suicide. All this purports to have been contained in a letter from Pekin received by a high official Chinaman at Shanghai, where it is hoped the desperate struggle between the leaders and the Dowager Empress will prevent the sects combining against the Europeans.

THE FATE OF THE EMPIRE.

Justice Shiras Says China Must Be Divided.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Justice George Shiras, Jr., of the United States Supreme Court, together with Mrs. Shiras, stopped in this city on his way to Marquette, Mich. In speaking of the Chinese situation, he said:

"The present outbreak in China seems to be one of those reactions against the inroads of civilization with which the history of the world is filled. Dismemberment seems to be the fate of that empire, and I am inclined to think it is for the best. If united China, with its teeming millions of people, were thoroughly to assimilate Western methods of warfare and manufacturing, it would certainly constitute a menace to the rest of the world. However, there is a want of homogeneity among the people, and this fact is now a potent factor in preparing the way for dismemberment. I regard this as almost certain to come.

"Russia will, in all probability, absorb those northern portions of the empire contiguous to its Siberian possessions, while England, France, Germany and possibly other of the European powers will absorb other parts of the empire. In this way the great empire will become divided up into practically several nations with good results, I believe, both to the people themselves and the world at large.

"This same process of absorption is now taking place in Africa, and in the future this 'dark' continent is destined, I believed, to form the theater of great development and activities. It is wonderfully rich in natural resources, and the surplus population of overcrowded Europe will in time convert it into great and prosperous states.

"The present war in South Africa is in line with this spirit of development. England's supremacy is not going to bring with it the evil results to the Boers which they, as well as some people in this country, seem to believe. It will, on the other hand, prove to be a blessing to them, because of the better general condition of affairs, which is certain to come from the government which it will institute. Neither do I regard the result of the war as a blow to the independence of those people.

"I am rather inclined to believe that even as a dependency of England, such as Canada or Australia, they would, in reality, enjoy a larger measure of popular government than they have under their so-called republic, which, in reality, has been an oligarchy. Eventually, I am of the opinion they will succeed to their independence."

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

United With Russia She Will Work With the Other Powers.

PARIS, June 21.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, replying in the Chamber of Deputies today to a request for the latest news from China and the policy of the French Government in the future, said he had received a dispatch dated June 20, saying that the legations and foreigners at Pekin were safe June 16. He added that a dispatch had just arrived from the French Consul at Yunnan Fu, dated June 19, saying the Chinese authorities were at last realizing their responsibilities and that he would probably be able to leave. This dispatch ended with the words, "A material improvement in the situation exists." M. Del Casse added:

"Not long ago we had in China some wooden vessels, but as our fleet is the best instrument of our diplomacy in China, I made an effort to have them replaced by modern warships. At the end of the month of May, 600 men left France to reinforce our troops in Chinese waters. Before the relations of M. Pichon (the French Minister at Pekin) with China were broken, I offered M. Pichon to send a battalion and a battery from Indo-China if he needed them. At the present moment we have in China 3500 men, and before long shall have 4000 and eight cruisers, four gunboats and a dispatch vessel. France, united with Russia, will be able to work in concert with the other powers to restore order and secure the institution of a government capable of guaranteeing all foreigners that safety which the Chinese enjoy in France."

As regards the security of foreigners in China and the Frenchmen in Yunnan, continued M. Del Casse, the Government could only express hopes, but the Chinese Government and the Viceroy of Yunnan were fully aware of their responsibility. M. Del Casse then remarked:

"We have been asked why we have not sent troops to Yunnan. But M. Francois (Consul at Yunnan), never requested them to be sent. He only asked us to act energetically, and in his last message he urged us not to send troops across the frontier to Tonquin. He realizes that the entry of French troops into Yunnan would be a signal for disorders which we might suppress, but which it would be preferable to avoid. The Viceroy of Yunnan has been warned by cable, but it is at Pekin and through Pekin that the powers will secure safety for their countrymen, and the powers are in accord with the matter."

DIRECTED AGAINST GERMANS.

Why the Boxer Movement Was Started.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The American Bible Society has received a letter from Rev. John Hykes, D. D., Shanghai, May 17, who had just returned from a trip to Pekin. Dr. Hykes says:

"I had a long conversation with Dr. A. S. Ament, of the American Board, a native of Owosso, Mich., and a graduate of Oberlin College, who recently made a journey into the territory occupied by the Boxers. At one of their strongholds they threatened to bind Dr. Ament and his companion and to murder a Chinese they had with them, but they happily escaped without suffering any violence.

"The movement was first organized with the object of driving the Germans out of Shan Tung; and it was encouraged by the Central Government and the Governor of Shan Tung, in the hope that it would succeed in this patriotic purpose. They practiced incantations and they were armed with the rude implements which they could obtain in country places. After committing many acts of lawlessness, including the murder of the Rev. Mr. Brooks, they gradually spread north, and are now to be found in a large part of the province of Chi Li.

"The long-continued drought in the north has been favorable to their recruiting. It has not rained for more than nine months, and the country is as dry and parched as a desert. The farmers have had nothing to do for many months, and they naturally drifted away from their homes and joined the Boxers."

Dispatches at Berlin.

BERLIN, June 21.—A semiofficial dispatch from Tokio, dated June 21, says the Japanese Consul at Shanghai confirms the report that Vice-Admiral Seymour has arrived at Pekin, and that the members of the diplomatic corps are safe.

According to an official report from Che Foo, the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin was reduced to ashes June 18.

The Admiralty is still without news of the death of Captain Lans, commander of the Iltis, or the wounding of Lieutenant Kuehn. There is no officer of this name, but there is a Lieutenant Kleuhn.

Blue Jackets Landed at Woo Sung.

SHANGHAI, June 21.—The blue jackets have been landed at Woo Sung to protect the telegraph station. Woo Sung is a small maritime town at the mouth of the Woo Tung River, and 10 miles north of Shanghai. It was strongly fortified by the Chinese, but was taken by the British in 1842.

The British destroyer Whiting, at Che Foo, reports that nothing has been heard from Admiral Seymour's forces for six days.

Japan's Preparations.

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily Mail, in its second edition, publishes the following from Yokohama, dated yesterday:

"Great secrecy is maintained regarding Japan's military preparations. Fifteen large transports have already been chartered, and 13 warships are mobilizing. A field post service from Taku to Pekin is being organized, and will proceed immediately. Chinese military students are leaving Japan."

Pekin Legations Not Injured.

BRUSSELS, June 22.—The Petit Bleu states that a telegram was received yesterday by an important Brussels firm from China, saying that Admiral Seymour's relieving force and the Russian column entered Pekin simultaneously. The legations were reported intact, and all the Belgian residents are said to be safe.

Increased Pay for Naval Men.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Navy Department has issued a general order, under the terms of the last appropriation act, increasing the pay of Naval officers on shore in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and Alaska by 10 per cent, and for the enlisted men of the marine corps ashore at those places 20 per cent. The increase is to be computed from May 26 last.

Terrible Tragedy in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Henry E. Pike, a bookkeeper, shot and killed his former wife, and then committed suicide tonight at the home of Mrs. Pike. Pike left a letter full of abuse of his former wife, accusing her of many improprieties. Pike formerly lived at Denver, where he was in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He came to this city about eight years ago. It is thought that his mind was deranged.

Malt-Nutrine

brings cheer to the despondent, slumber to the sleepless, appetite and strength to the feeble, the aged, the convalescent. Made by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A., and sold by all druggists.

TIEN TSIN WAS SHELLED

ADMIRAL KEMPFF REPORTS BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.

Zafiro and Iris Sail From Manila With Supplies for Forces in China.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett received a cable message this afternoon from Admiral Kempff, dated Che Foo, June 21, saying that Tien Tsin is being bombarded and that the American Consulate, as well as the foreign concerns, are being destroyed. A relief party is en route to Tien Tsin, including 150 American marines, under Major Waiton.

A cablegram received at the Navy Department today from Admiral Remey, at Manila, states that the Zafiro sailed yesterday from Cavite for Hong Kong. She is a supply-ship, and may proceed to Taku after communicating with Captain Wilde, of the Oregon, at Hong Kong. It is said at the Navigation Bureau that the Zafiro has about 150 sailors in addition to her crew. These men may go on the Oregon at Hong Kong, to round out her complement or be dispatched on the Zafiro directly north to Taku in the discretion of Admiral Kempff, who will have command, however, whenever they imagine themselves ground down by unjust taxation, run with their troubles to the nearest missionary. These missionaries, instead of going to the local Mandarin, as they should do, talk the matter over with them, and make a satisfactory arrangement in this way, almost invariably write to their National Ministers at Pekin, and ask that redress be obtained for the members of their flock. Complaint is made by the Minister to the Tsung li Yamun, which to avoid friction, ends matters by reducing the Christians' taxes.

"This practice cannot fail to cause envy and jealousy against the native Christians, who are thus let off from much of the duties to the empire, which the Chinese have to perform."

G. S. Garrison, of the secretary's office of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, said in regard to such charges:

"I do not know how it is with the Catholics or any other denomination but our own. Still I do know that the Presbyterian missionaries do not interfere between a native and his government. Here is the action of our board, taken February 3, 1896, that covers the case, and I do not believe the Methodists, Congregationalists or the Baptists are a bit behind us in this policy:

"'Relations of missions to governments—Care in securing indemnity and interfering in local matters.

"'That, while believing firmly that the missionary, in the unselfish efforts to give to the people of mission fields the gospel and its blessings, does not forfeit rights accorded to the trader, however harmful his traffic, the board would still urge upon its missionaries the wisdom of reliance rather upon the conciliatory message with which they are charged and upon him in whose name they are sent forth than upon the arm of government (meaning their own government). While having confidence in their prudence and judgment, it would emphasize its fear of the effects of demands for indemnity which, either to our own Government, officials or the people, shall seem extreme.

"'And it would express its hope that, while encouraging justice and discouraging injustice, they will carefully avoid interference with the proper legal processes of the lands in which they reside. No demand for indemnity should ever be made by an individual missionary on his own responsibility, but should be advanced only after most careful consideration by the mission or its executive committee, and, when possible, not until after correspondence with the board.'"

RUSSIA'S LEADING STATESMAN DEAD.

COUNT MICHAEL MURAVIEFF.

ST PETERSBURG, June 21.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, died suddenly this morning. Count Muravieff had just finished his morning cup of coffee and had ordered his lunch, when he fell in an apoplectic fit and expired in a few minutes, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Count Michael Muravieff, a tried diplomat, a very warm friend of the Czar's mother, was recommended for his present important position by no less people than the Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury, to whose opinions the young aristocrat of the Russian attaches much importance. When the Czar was in London he consulted the Prince and the Premier on the advisability of replacing the deceased Lobanoff with Muravieff, and was heartily advised to do so. Count Michael began his diplomatic career in 1864, when he entered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and was appointed secretary to the embassy at Berlin. He was detailed to other offices, and in 1880 he was commissioned as Councilor of the Russian embassy at Paris. He was later sent in the same capacity to Berlin and afterward made Russian Minister to Denmark. On his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs he left his station at Copenhagen, visited the embassy at Paris, thence he went to Berlin and Vienna and returned to St. Petersburg, to assume the duties of his new office. Count Muravieff belonged to one of the most distinguished families of Russia. Of those of his relatives who have won renown in recent times the most prominent are General Muravieff-Karski, who triumphed at Kars, and Count Muravieff, who, as Governor of Vilna and Polish Lithuania, cruelly crushed the Polish insurrection. Count Michael was educated at Heidelberg.

with Admiral Remey, before the Zafiro can get to Hong Kong.

Admiral Remey supplemented his previous brief dispatch by one later announcing the departure of the Iris from Manila for Taku. The Iris on this trip carried a quantity of supplies for Admiral Kempff's little squadron, as well as a cargo of good coal.

The developments of today, apart from those at Tien Tsin, greatly encourage the officials here in their hope that the worst is past in China, and that the difficulty can be settled without any very serious change of the political status of the country, at least, in its relations with the outer world.

This being diplomatic day, Secretary Hay had several callers of prominence. The Chinese Minister arrived before 10 o'clock, bringing the news; he had received nothing from the north, but as to the troubles with the French Consuls have been experiencing have been in the south. The reassurance as to the ability of the Chinese Government to maintain order in that section is gratifying to the officials here.

Minister Wu was seen today after his visit to the State Department. He said that Secretary Hay had expressed his gratification at the news the Minister had brought from Viceroy Lieu of the three great Yangtsee Kiang Provinces, Kiang Su, Kiang Si and Anhui, to the effect that he, in conjunction with his colleague, Viceroy Chan, of the Provinces of Hunan and Hu Peh, were fully competent to maintain order and insure protection to all foreigners within their jurisdiction, and asking that no foreign forces be landed within the provinces.

Minister Wu said that he would reply to Viceroy Lieu and repeat Secretary Hay's assurances that no foreign troops or, more specifically, no United States forces would invade his territory so long as peace and order are preserved therein. The assurance of allen forces in these provinces, said Minister Wu, far from having a subduing effect on any disorder that might be brewing under cover, would bring the flame if the sparks were there. He reiterated his former statements, scouting the very suggestion of a state of war between China and the United States.

"Was your Government at Washington responsible," he queried, "for the Italian lynchings at Tallulah? No. Neither is the Government of China responsible for the depredations of lawless mobs over whose movements it has no control. Does not the action of the Empress Dowager in degrading the commandant of the Taku forts for firing upon the foreign fleet prove the the Imperial Government had no part in it?"

The Chipese Minister continues his declaration that there is no state of war existing. The State Department holds to the same view, basing its position on the absence of any authentic information showing that the Chinese Government has directed or been a party to any of the overt acts so far committed against the foreign interests in China. Therefore, it has not only been careful to refrain from any act that might prevent a peaceful and honorable settlement with the Chinese Government of the issues raised by the Boxer trouble, if it shall appear conclusively that that government was blameless in the matter, but it has also used its moral force with the other powers to the same end.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the Turkish Minister were also among Secretary Hay's callers, but neither had news of interest.

The prompt and voluntary assurance given by Russia yesterday that her troops were to be limited in their activity strictly to the succor of Russian and other foreign subjects in China may be regarded as a direct outcome of the course adopted by the State Department at the beginning of the trouble.

The State Department is much gratified at the attitude of the powers. So far as it is informed, there is no difference of opinion among the different powers respecting the Chinese situation. Their object is simply to restore peace, protect life and property, and leave all further questions for future settlement. So far as can be gathered, there is not a dissenting voice among the powers in answer to the proposition made by the United States to limit the operations of the foreign armies and navies in China to that simple programme. If there is a contrary purpose entertained anywhere the powers have not mentioned the fact.

BLAMES THE MISSIONARIES.

Merchants Charge Them With Causing Much of the Trouble.

NEW YORK, June 21.—In interviews with travelers and business men who have recently come to New York from China, missionaries have often been blamed for causing, perhaps unconsciously, strife between the natives and Christian Chinese. Ernest De Bovier, of Shanghai, has spoken on this subject in this way:

"When a local Mandarin imposes taxes, even if they are excessive, the heathen Chinese pay them. The native Christians,

EXCITEMENT IN JAPAN.

It Is Rumored There That Admiral Seymour Is Dead.

YOKOHAMA, June 21.—The reports of the murder of Foreign Ministers at Pekin and of the death of Admiral Seymour, although viewed with suspicion, have created a profound sensation.

The press expresses the opinion that Japan must, with or without the consent of the powers, adopt active measures. The naval and military officers are very busy. Probably the whole Hierosoma division, under command of General Fukashima, will be afloat within a few days. The Russian cruiser Rurik has arrived here with the new Russian Minister to Japan, and will leave for Taku today.

Buffalo Goes to Manila.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 21.—The United States training-ship Buffalo sailed today for Manila.

ADVANCE OF BULLER

NATAL COLUMN HAS REACHED PAARDEKOP.

Forces of Botha and Dewet Prevented From Joining—Reitz Goes to Europe.

LONDON, June 22, 4 A. M.—General Buller is pressing his advance. Wednesday he followed the Johannesburg railway to Paardekop, 31 miles from Standerton, about 300 Boers, singly or in small parties, having surrendered.

The War Office has issued a list of casualties in the engagement around Heilbron, previously undisclosed.

Lord Roberts has adopted the Transvaal mining regulation for military administration.

The first train for Pretoria left Cape Town yesterday.

A dispatch from Lourenco Marques says:

"The Boers have printed and posted at every corner the following: 'Machadodorp, Monday.—The Paris exhibition has closed and France has declared war against England. Fifty miles of railway has been destroyed in the Free State, and 30,000 British have surrendered.'"

Five miles of telegraph between Koomatipoocrt and Kop Maiden are down, and native ruhners traverse the district. The Boers continue to assert that they have had successes east of Pretoria.

The Colonial Office publishes a notification by the military government at Johannesburg of the stoppage of a check for £40,000, drawn from the French bank in South Africa upon the National bank of the South African Republic, and warning all persons against dealing in the checks, as the funds of the national bank are the property of Her Majesty's Government.

The Transvaal Government, according to the Lourenco Marques correspondent of the Times, is reduced to severe financial straits, and is endeavoring to meet the emergency with treasury bills, but the people refuse to accept them.

It is hoped in London that General Buller's advance westward will hasten the conclusion of hostilities by cutting off all communication between President Steyn and General Dewet's force in the Orange River Colony, and General Botha's burghers in the Transvaal, and completing the combined movement against Steyn and Dewet to which Lord Roberts referred in a recent dispatch.

Dispatches from Lourenco Marques reiterate the statement that Secretary of State Reitz sailed for Europe recently on a Dutch warship.

Buller at Paardekop.

PAARDEKOP, June 21.—The British column arrived here today. The presence of the army has induced many burghers to lay down their arms. The retreating Boers have destroyed a bridge and culverts, but the Sand's Spruit bridge is little damaged.

Many Boers Surrendered.

VOLKSRUST, June 21.—General Buller has arrived at Sand's Spruit station, and camped two miles further on the western side of the railway. Many Boers met General Buller on the road and surrendered their arms and horses.

THE KHEDIVE IS IN ENGLAND

But Is Seriously Ill and Cannot Leave the Yacht.

LONDON, June 21.—Abbas Hilmi, the Khedive of Egypt, arrived in English waters today on his first official visit to this country. The royal yacht Osborne brought His Highness from Flushing to Victoria, where he was received with a salute from the fleet anchored at Spithead, but he was prevented by illness from continuing his journey.

The Khedive is accompanied by the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, General Wingate, and Sir James Rennet Rodd, the British Secretary of Legation, and the Secretary of the Consulate-General in Egypt. The Duke of Cambridge, the Turkish Ambassador, Antho Puto Pasha, and a number of other distinguished persons, with a guard of honor, assembled at the Charing Cross station to welcome the Khedive, but they received the information, after an hour's wait, that His Highness was suffering from sickness and would in consequence postpone his departure from Port Victoria for London. The welcoming party, therefore, dispersed and shortly afterward, in response to a telegram, a London specialist left this city on a special train to attend the Khedive.

The Khedive later was said to have been suffering for two days previous to his departure from Flushing from symptoms of diphtheria, which increased during the voyage. The attending physicians, after a consultation on board the royal yacht tonight, determined to wait until Saturday before deciding on the question of his removal.

LOUBET'S OFFICIAL VISIT.

Peck Was Not in the United States Pavilion to Receive Him.

PARIS, June 21.—The official visit of President Loubet to the United States pavilion in the Rue des Nations took place today. By some unfortunate circumstance, neither the United States Commissioner, Ferdinand Peck, nor the Assistant Commissioner, Benjamin D. Woodward, were there to receive him at the appointed hour, 9:30 A. M. The Secretary of the Commission, Major Fred Brackett, and a few members of the National Committee were in the building, but they had not been presented, and President Loubet could not take any action.

The United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, being present, however, came forward and received the President and escorted him over the building, explaining the various features.

President Loubet ascended to the second floor, examined the different rooms and then departed, having remained in the building 15 minutes altogether. Commissioner Peck arrived just after the President had gone.

The Siege of Kumassi.

ACCRA, June 21.—Sir Frederick Hodgson, Governor of Gold Coast Colony, according to reports from Kumassi, was wounded in the shoulder in a recent sortie from the fort. It is also rumored that eight officers were killed. Provisions at Kumassi are scarce, and there are many wounded. The investment is so complete that no one is able to leave. Day by day the position is becoming more precarious, and there are no prospects of relief.

Hawaiians Grateful to Cleveland.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—One of the members of the Hawaiian delegation to the Democratic National Convention is Prince David Kawanakoa, a nephew of the late King Kalakaua. When asked why he was a Democrat, Prince David said:

"Annexation is a settled fact. We're part of the United States now. I'm not kicking at this late day, but I want to tell you one thing. The Hawaiians will always feel grateful to a Democratic President—Mr. Cleveland—for his stand on the question of annexation.

"It is true numbers of the natives have formed an independent organization. Such organization, in my opinion, is preliminary to most of the natives interested in it coming over to the Democratic party. I, together with many of the natives, in fact, most of them, believe that the Democratic party can be relied upon to secure for us, as well as other citizens, all possible benefits and privileges from the National Government.

"We do not want heavy taxation or the restriction of jury rights of the natives. On the other hand, we want more education, better industrial conditions and a large commerce. I think the Democratic party can be trusted to aid us in these and other ways far more than the Republicans."

SCRIBNER'S FOR JULY

TOWER AT LADYSMITH SHATTERED BY A SHELL

CONTAINS

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrations from photographs.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN AMERICA. First Paper: THE GATHERING OF THE SLAVES. By John R. Spears. With Illustrations by Walter Appleton Clark.

THE COLLIGO CLUB THEATRICALS. A Story. By Charles Warren. With Illustrations by Howard Giles.

TREES. By Frank French. Illustrations drawn and engraved by Mr. French.

HARVARD COLLEGE FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO. By Senator George F. Hoar.

THE VAIN SHADOW. A Nepigon Story. By Duncan Campbell Scott. With Illustrations by Henry McCarter.

TOMMY AND GRIZEL. By J. M. Barrie. Full-page illustration by Bernard Partridge.

"THE RIVER PEOPLE." By Dexter Marshall. With Illustrations by Jules Guérin.

A SUMMER DAY. Poem. By Clinton Scollard. With Illustration by Howard Giles.

THE BOER AS A SOLDIER—HIS PECULIARITIES, HIS WEAKNESSES, AND HIS INDEPENDENCE. By Thomas F. Millard.

THE TENDENCY TO HEALTH. By Daniel Gregory Mason.

Now Ready *Price 25 Cents*

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Lost to Brooklyn in the Ninth.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Philadelphia had the game up to the ninth, when Orth went into the air, and before he alighted the Brooklyns rapped out four hits. Bernhard, who succeeded him, was hit safely twice, gave a base on balls and made two wild pitches—the whole combination resulting in five runs and the game. Attendance, 4897. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Philadelphia..	6	10	3	Brooklyn.....	8	13	1

Batteries—Nops, Kitson and McGuire; Orth, Bernhard and Douglass.

Boston Beat New York.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Bostons won today through the clever pitching of Dineen. Hawley was hit rather freely at opportune times. Both teams fielded splendidly. Attendance, 2200. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
New York.....	1	3	2	Boston.....	5	11	1

Batteries—Hawley and Bowerman; Dineen and Clements.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	31	17	.646
Philadelphia	31	18	.633
Pittsburg	26	25	.510
Boston	23	24	.489
New York	21	27	.437
Chicago	21	27	.437
St. Louis.....	20	27	.426
Cincinnati	18	27	.409

The American League.

At Detroit—Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 0.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis-Milwaukee game postponed; wet grounds.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 8; Buffalo, 7.

At Chicago—Chicago-Cincinnati and Buffalo-Kansas City games postponed; rain.

Yale 15, Harvard 5.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—Three thousand people saw Harvard defeated by Yale on Soldiers' Field this afternoon in a baseball game which was never in doubt from the fifth inning. Yale knocked two Harvard pitchers out of the box, and played much better in the field than their opponents. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Yale.....	15	18	4	Harvard.....	5	7	5

Batteries—Robertson and Hirsch; Kernan, McDonald, Stillman, Reid and Milone.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Sheepshead Bay and Other Tracks.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Results at Sheepshead Bay:

Seven furlongs, selling—Oliver Mac won, Buffoon second, Tonge third; time, 1:25.

Five furlongs—Prince of Melrose won, Beau Gallant second, Minion third; time, 1:01¼.

One mile—Decanter won, Grayfold second, Blueaway third; time, 1:40 4-5.

The Swift, seven furlongs—Contestor won, Brigadier second, Kilshandra third; time, 1:27 1-5.

Futurity course—Handwork won, Bounteous second, Star third; time, 1:12 3-5.

Mile and a half on turf, selling—Sir Fitzhugh won, Post Haste second, Bangor third; time, 2:36 2-5.

Races at Newport.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Results at Newport:

Six furlongs, selling—Rockingham won, Dula O. second, Juda Rose third; time, 1:15⅘.

Five furlongs—School for Scandal won, May Cherry second, Telephone Girl third; time, 1:02.

One mile, selling—Enomia won, Honeywood second, Dissolute third; time, 1:41⅘.

The Himyar stakes, $4100, mile and an eighth—Star Chamber won, Florizar second, Highland Lad third; time, 1:54½.

Five furlongs—Zoundus won, John R. Allen second, Ferraunt third; time, 1:08⅘.

Six furlongs, selling—Little Land won, Flop second, Osmon third; time, 1:15.

Races at Harlem.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Harlem results:

Four and a half furlongs—Appleton won, Matin second, Ericsen third; time, 0:57⅘.

Seven furlongs, selling—Orion won, Little Reggie second, Abe Furst third; time, 1:33.

Mile and a sixteenth—Norford won, Wax second, Ben Alder third; time, 1:54⅘.

The Junior stakes, five and a half furlongs—Silverdale won, Grandon second, Princess Tatavana third; time, 1:11.

Six furlongs—Dr. Walster won, Heigh Ho second, Barney F. third; time, 1:13¼.

Mile and 50 yards, selling—The Lady won, Moto second, Erwin third; time, 1:45⅘.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Results at the fair grounds:

Six furlongs—Hottentot won, Lanza second, Gilbert third; time, 1:16.

Five furlongs—Zack Ford won, Isabel second, Sard third; time, 1:03⅘.

Selling, mile and 20 yards—Capron won, Muskalonge second, Connie Lee third; time, 1:43⅘.

Midsummer handicap, $1000, one mile—Pinochle won, Found second, Annie Oldfield third; time, 1:40¾.

Seven furlongs—Triaditza won, Belle of Memphis second, Tulia Fonso third; time, 1:27¼.

Selling, six furlongs—Theory won, Mardine second, Judge Waddell third; time, 1:41½.

Won by the Meteor.

BERLIN, June 21.—Emperor William's yacht Meteor won the big Hamburg Senate prize in the Lower Elbe regatta today.

It Helps Recruiting.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Recruits are being rushed to Fort Slocum, in Long Island Sound, which is the general rendezvous for men enlisted at stations east of the Mississippi River. In addition to the regular garrison of the fort, consisting of battery L, of the Seventh United States Artillery, there are about 300 new men at the fort, and at least 2000 more are expected by September. In order to facilitate the drilling and transportation, the recruits will be formed into one or more provisional regiments.

The men have been enlisting for service in the Philippines, and because of the report that the fighting there is at an end, there have been many desertions. The spirits of the recruits, however, have picked up since there is a prospect of their being sent to China. The desertions now are fewer than at any time within a year.

Oriental Trade Affected.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The shipments in transit at the moment from this port to China are not as large as they have been in other years at this time. It is stated by a prominent shipping firm that to Hong Kong alone there is probably afloat some $125,000 worth of general merchandise sent from this city, which is to be distributed from there.

While there has been no very general cancellation of orders to be shipped to treaty ports of China, it is believed, however, that there will be a lull in trade while the present conditions exist. The check will affect principally all kinds of manufactured products.

Canton Wants Li Hung Chang.

HONG KONG, June 21.—Reports have been received here from Canton that, owing to the representations of the foreign Consuls, Li Hung Chang has consented to remain in Canton.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

PILES OF PAIN

"For Twenty Years I've Suffered, and Now I Am Well."

A Miracle Performed for a Father and His Three-year-old Son. Millions of People Need Relief.

What causes them?

Nothing but irregular working of the bowels. When a nauseous mass of undigested food ferments in the intestines instead of being passed out of the body, its pressure congests the blood vessels, and produces all kinds of piles—bleeding, blind, itching, all horribly painful and annoying.

Nothing will cure them, except to go at the cause, make the bowels regular, and then tone up the intestines so they can keep regular. Only a strong intestinal tonic can do it, and Cascarets Candy Cathartic are the best known. The best kind of a proof is the experience of Mr. Heltz:

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1899.

Gentlemen: I have been using your Cascarets for almost a year with great success, not only relieving chronic constipation, but they have cured me of bleeding piles (which two surgical operations failed to do, putting me to great expense and needless pain). I have recommended them to many friends, with good results. Very truly yours, FRANK ROGERS, No. 223 East Forty-first street, Chicago, Ill.

Sufferers from piles! Go and do likewise! Buy and try Cascarets today! It's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that proves their merit. They make the liver lively, the bowels regular, the blood pure. All druggists, 10c, 25c or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can.; New York.

CCC This is the CASCARET TABLET. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "CCC." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

Prices and Quality Sells Our China Crockery Glassware

Come Just to Look.

Great Eastern Importing Tea Co.

223 First Street, Portland.
326 Washington Street, Portland.
115 Grand Avenue, E. Portland.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE,

sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS