power; so we must divide the \$518,000 by two, which gives him a net gold profit

of \$55,000 on the transaction. You will of \$55,000 on the transaction. You will ask, then, why with such possibilities before them, the bankers oppose the measure. I will tell and tell you truly. It is be-

cause they foresce, as every one who un-derstands the matter must foresce, that

with the adoption of the measure gold would disappear into private hoards; the

ves of the banks, now largely in

would be drawn out: they would be forced

to contract their loans; a general and ex-hausing liquidation would take place;

merchants and manufacturers would fail.

and in the general wreck and ruin the

banker would not escape. But do not flatter yourselves that you would be ex-

empt from the general disaster. Shope

and factories would be closed; a sharp hait would be called on all enterprises

labor would go into idleness; wages would be reduced, and general misery

resources too manifold, to long remain in bankruptcy and idleness. With the old wrecks cleared away, we would be-

gin again. The new silver money would be the money standard, and the common

medium of exchange, and after inconceiv-

able disaster we would have the chronic

condition of a fluctuating currency now

enjoyed in our neighboring republic

"Don't let us worry about the alleged orime of 1872. Let us look in the face the

actual crime which it is proposed that we

"But Mr. Bryan waves this all aside

He says that sentiments are superior to finances, and that man is above the dol-

lar. His metaphor is a kind of missit gar-ment; but, accepting it, let us answer that

if man is above the dollar, he ought to be above—infinitely above—this half-dol-

lar fraud which the Democratic party

with an expressed determination to enter upon that foolish and destructive experi-

Every one of the three

were still sane and right-minded. then rejected these proposals

nominating Mr. Bryan has declared for

they call imperialism.

It is not a genuine issue. It is a wooden

hope to enter the city with a free-silver

captain at their head. Will you surrender

the gates to their unrighteous invasion

and thus contribute to you own undoing, or will you aid to bar them out? The 6th

RIOTING MEAR MONTREAL.

Clash Between Militia and Strikers-

Many Were Hurt.

were wounded, one fatally, in a conflict between militia and strikers at Valley Field, Quebec, today. Two hundred men employed by the Montreal Cotton Company on the foun-

dations of a new mill went out on strike

message was sent to Montreal asking

military assistance. It arrived at Valley Field at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and

consisted of two companies of the Royal Scots. The embarge on the coal pile

was promptly raised.

At dusk a big crowd, composed of str'k-

ed, two of them seriously.

strikers had 15 men injured, one fatally.

Reinforcements were then asked from Montreal and 300 men, with medical as-

sistance, left, expecting to arrive at Val-ley Field about 2 A. M.

THE IRON TRADE.

Many Orders Placed, Conditional on

McKinley's Election.

Trade Review this week says:
"With the election so close at hand, it

might be assumed that buying of iron and

steel would wait on the actual announce-ment of the result. As a matter of fact,

there has been an active market in the past week, finished material being in larg-

est demand, while pig-iron in some selling

centers has been more active than in re-cent weeks. The placing of contracts with

the proviso that they be canceled in case the result is unfavorable to business, or,

more specifically, is against the Admin

istration, has been a feature of the week's

placing their orders in the belief that

demand will increase promptly on the an-

nouncement of the result, and that the

result on some materials, at least, will be higher prices."

Philippine Transport Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Orders have een issued for the completion and repair

of the transports Wright and Ingalis, at

New York, in order to utilize them in the Philippine service. They were purchased

during the Spanish War, and were used for the transportation of troops and

freight between the United States and

the West Indies. Lately their service has been confined to cruising the waters

of Tampa and Porto Rico. They are to-

small for use as regular troopships be

tween the United States and the Philip

Recruits for Philippines.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Colonel Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster of the United

States Army, announced today that 2000 recruits will leave for the Philippines in

the next three weeks. The first 1000 will

eave on the transport Buford, November

. The second transport, carrying the

other 1000, will be the Kilpatrick, which

the Buford will be under the command of

Infantry, and those on the Kilpatrick, un

State Boundary Line Wrong

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 25.—Secretary of State McDavid has taken the first

step toward annexing West Florida to Alabama. In his annual report to the

Government, the Secretary of State say

Alabama runs a mile farther south on the

eastern boundary than the tract books

is possessed of a wedge of land which his

running 100 miles along the southern end

Kentucky Sails Again.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The battle-ship Kentucky salled from Tompkinsville

today on her voyage to the China station adjustments in her gun mechanism hav

ing proved entirely satisfactory. The

After dinner take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills and you will be free from your rising of food from the atomach. Try them and be convinced.

Abarenda was reported at

scindia has sailed from Singapore

Canton. The Abarena Apia on the 4th inst.

ffice records failed to show it

der Colonel Tully McCrae.

nel Jacob Kline, of the Twenty-first

in the Philippines.

es, but are well adapted for cruising

Many buyers, also, satisfied

election outcome, are evidently

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 25.-The Iron

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 .- Over a score

of November awaits your answer.

"We are menaced by the opposition

Our country is too great, it.

realized. There would be a resurrection

no doubt.

BURIAL OF SHERMAN

Simple But Impressive Ceremonies at Mansfield.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY ATTEMBED

All Ohio Contributed Laurels to the Mustrious Dend-Services at the Church

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 25-In a picture e cometery, where generations old's bullders sleep, He con ht is of John Sherman, Ohio's S.nater and the Sution's statesman. There today all that is mortal of the ex-8 creary of State was laid to rest with ceresiles that were impressive and e og ent-simple. All Obio contrituted hurcls to were President McKinly, Sec e-War Root and other Washing on officials. The city was fraped in mounting, every business house closed at 2 p'clock and all the schools were cismies d that the pupils might attend the services at the Grace Episcopal Church, where half a century ago John Sherman first worshiped, and where for years he was

om the funeral trafa, which arrived at 10:16 A. M., the remains were escorted to the church through streets which were thronged with people, and thousands who had gathered here from other places. The route was marked in the early morning litteal banners sulogistic of National and state candidates of the various parties, but as a mark of res ec-to the dead all there were removed b fore the procession began. In the line of march were two companies of the Eaghth march were two companies of the Eagnth Ohio Volunteers, who served in the Spanish War, while finnking the hears; was a squad of il survivors of the famous Sherman Brigade, all gray and bent with age, but stepping with firm tread.

At the church the casket containing the mains was removed to a place just in out of the chancel, where it was banked with floral offerings of great richness. One of these tokens was a wreath of white moses and carnations brought from the White House by President McKinley. Another was from the Richland Bar Association, and there was an offering from the corporation of Mansfield. There were scores of others from many parts of the country. Among the attendents at the services were Judge W. R. Day, Myron T., Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. McCallum, General Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Coignte Hoyt, of New York: H. T. Sherman, a son of General Sher-man; Miss Lizzle Sherman, a daughter of neral Sherman; Mrs. Rachael Thorndyke, of Boston, daughter of General Shorman; Alvey A. Adee, Assistant Secretary of State; Governor Nash, ex-Gov-Bushnell and Senator Foraker,

Mayor Brown and a committee of citisens greeted President McKinley at the station. Senator Hanna arrived an hour later from Chicago. President McK nley and his immediate party did not tar y at the church, where the remains were left in state, but went at once to the residence of Congressman Kerr, where luncheon was served and where they remained until 2:30 P. M., the time for the formal The honorary pull-bearers were: General Nelson A. Miles, Coignte Hoyt, H. T. Sherman, Frank B. Wiborg, John Sherman Hoyt, William McCord, Alfred W. Hoyt and Charles A. Sherman, Thesa the remains into the church, which was then throws open to the pu'lic, and for hours thousands of men, we men and children filed part the casket.

When the time arrived for the formal rvices, the church and grounds were owded. Sented in front pews were President McKinley, General Miles, Senator Hanna, Judge Day, Senator Foraker and other distinguished men. The officiating clersyman was Rev. A. B. Putnam, rector of the church, who used the ritual exclu-sively, preaching no funeral sermon. Following the rendition of the funeral march tions from the Psalms, and the surp'lord chair sang the processional, "Lend, Kind-ly Light," a hymn, "O Paradise," and the

recessional, "Abide With M"."
From the church the cortege moved in Main street to the cemciery, a mile dis-tant. At Central Park, the procession passed under an immense arch of mourning, on which was emblazoned in git let-ters. "The Nation's Loss." Heading the eclumn was the Mansfield band, with white plumed helmets, and just behind them the Eighth Ohio Volunteers. In a carriage near that occupied by President McKinley were three men who were de'egates to the first convention that nowinated John Sherman for Congress, in 1954 They are M. L. Miller, Nelson Ozier and Jacob Hade, all of this city.

At the cemetery the services were brief, consisting of ritualistic readings and a chant and Mr. Sherman's remeins were planed beside those of his wife, who died ast Spring.

Ohio Campaign Suspended. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—All action in spect to the memory of John She man, whose funeral occurred at Mansfield this in the state today also very generally went to Mansfield.

LORD DURHAM'S COMPLAINT Approved by Most of the English Horsemen at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 25.-Lord Durham's letter to the Times, in which he says he never condemned the "style" of American riding or American training, that on the contry, he or American shared in the respect which all New-market trainers feel for the character and ability of Messrs. Huggins and Picus, but that he disapproved the "methods" of the American jcckeys, and cid not welcome the influx of their followers, who consider horse racing merely an instrument for high gambling, is approved by most of the great supporters of the English turf who are gathered at Newmarket, from the Prince of Walcz

Disapprobation is stamped the small coterie Jookeys, who with their American buckers have discredited themselves and their more accupulous countrymen. While the stewards of the Jockey Club decline to discuss the incident, Lord William Berra-ford, Prince Soltykoff, Lord Clanmel, Sir Waldie Griffith, Mrs. Langtry and other ted patrons of the turf, take Lord

Durham's view. "It is clear," said Lord Clonmel, "that there is no prejudice whatever in England against fair riders, wherever they are from. It is also clear that all lovers of sport support Lord Durham's observa

ions regarding obnoxious methods." Lord Cionmel and others were careful to discriminate between fair American riders and "unfair riders." The fact that the Prince of Wales has engaged Tod Sloan for next year has done much to quiet the talk on the subject. Sloan and Mertin have made no reply to Lord

Thère is no desire in England to bar American, riders, but things have octhe American jockeys which have come near ruining a London hotel, and wuld to time disgrace the Americans appearing

Many of the Americans at Newmarket today, who at first thought Lord Dur-ham was too severe, are now convinced

that his action is the best that could be taken, both for the English and Ameri-

othing to add to his Times letter, he was not animated by any but the kindest sellings towards American riders and

Lord William Beresford said:
"I think the least I say now the best.
Let us hope there will not be further cause to say more one way or the other."
All the Newmarket correspondents comment on Lord Durham's letter to the Times and some of the papers refer to Times, and some of the papers refer to it editorially. The general expression is one of satisfaction that he has had the courage to name the offenders and of hope that the stewards will be spurred to greater activity in the investigation of soundais, thus as far as possible keeping within decent bounds what the Daily Graphic calls an "inherent evi"."

The Daily Telegraph asserts its firm be-lief in an "open door" policy in sports, but admits that the time has arrived to put a check upon "abuses that have grown almost intolerable."

The sporting journals fully indorse Lord Durham's letter, which they re-print. The Sportsman understands that print. The Sportsman understands the Jockey Club has been requested to investigate the running of Spectrum and Clarebaven at the first July meeting at the matters referred Newmorket, one of the matters referred to by Lord Durham.

THE DAY'S CONVENTIONS.

Closing Session of the Episcopal Mis sionary Conneil.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—The first business of the third and last day's ses-sion of the Missionary Council of the Episcopal Church was the adoption of a resolution striking out the word "for-eign" from the title of the official missionary organization. Bishop Partridge, of Japan, read a letter from the Episcopal bishop of Shanghai, in which the following occurred: "What we feel worst about is the

terly weak attitude of the United States. If we had only our own country to depend on we should have been in a bad way, for I believe they would make peace at any price. And think of accepting Li Hung Chang as peace negotiator, after he said to Consul Goodnow that so long as the Ministers were safe the lives of the missionaries were of no account." He continued by charging that Minister Wu, at Washington, had done much harm, and accusing him of plausible misrepresentations. "And the Americans," the letter added, "seem to delight to believe him." The letter ended by saying that at present time "they were all cheering Emperor William, who seemed to be the the only man who had the courage to

take a firm stand for the rights of Europeans in China." A pointed debate was precipitated by Bishop Brook, of Okishoma, introducing a resolution, which was voted down, providing that the board of managers for missions return to all missionary dioceses the withheld 20 per cent of the allotment which the board of managers decided last May to take away from the missionary es, by decreasing it 20 per cent each year for five years.

The council adopted a resolution re questing the general convention to give the House of Bishops permission to conse crate bishops for the islands that have under the protection of the United States.

American Missionary Association. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25.-At the morning session of the last day of the American Missionary Association conven-tion, the proposed amendments were presented. These, according to the by-laws, will lie over until next year for action, Judge E. G. Morgan, secretary of the American Baptists' Home Missionary So-ciety, spoke on "Our Common Work," as did also Rev. A. C. Mason, secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society. Professor Dutton, of Columbia University, presented a review of the work of his organiza-

At the annual business meeting tonight report was referred to a committee. A to command those things that minister resolution protesting strongly against the to the comfort and happiness of yournew movement in the South to disfranchise the negro was adopted. These officers were elected: President, F. A. Noble, I'llinois; recording secretary, Rev. E. Webster, Massachusetts; corresponding secretaries, Rev. A. F. Beard, Rev. Dr. F. P. Woodbury and Rev. Dr. C. J. Ryder, New York; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard, New York; auditors, Edwin H. Baker, Connecticut, and John E. Leech, The convention ended tonight. .

Unitarian Institutes.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25 .- The Unitarian Institute elected the following officers today: President, Rev. W. W. Fenn, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, Rev. Frank L. Phalen, Worcester; board of directors, Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, Lynn; Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. bridge: Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Beston; Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, New York, and Rev. Edward Cummings

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.-This was the Republican campaign in Ohio was Unitarian Institute. The programme insupered for today as a tribute of recluded addresses by Rev. George Path cluded addresses by Rev. George Batch-elor, editor of the Christian Register, on "The Relation of the Church and State afternoon. The state officials went to in a Republic," and by Rev. Dr. Horatic Mansfield to attend the funeral. The Stebbins. The final address was given Mansfield to attend the funeral. The Stebbins. The final address was giver speakers who were to have held meetings this evening by Jacob Reis on "The Bat-

> LONDON, Oct. 25 .- The Daily Mail has the following from Lourence Marques: The American bark Fred P. Litchfield which went ashore here from her moor-ings during the gale on the night of Oc

tober 14, and was searched the next day for gold, in consequence of a suspicion that she was carrying Mr. Kruger's treasure, to the amount of £1,500000, sailed today. There is little doubt that she carries a large quantity of gold hidden under her ballast.

Chigi Sold Art Treasures. ROME, Oct. 25.-Prince Chigi, who was prosecuted by the Italian Government for selling a painting by Bottleelli, which is now in London, has been ordered to pay as a fine for violating the law against selling valued works of art for exportation, the sum of 3,151,000 lire, which was

fore the tribunal, but was in default, condemned conjointly with Prince Chigi. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Telephone com munication between England and Belglum is to be established and operation opened to the public about January 1, 1901, according to United States Consui Roosevelt, at Brussels, in a dispatch to the Department of State. The Belgium terminus will be La Panne, near the French frontier. The line will be about

... who was summoned to appear be-

May Abolish Sugar Bounties. KEW YORK, Oct. 25.-It seems likely from negotiations which have been taking place here, says a Paris dispatch to the Times, that France, Germany and Austria will abolish the bounties if other countries will abolish the import taxes. It is not asked that America abolish he duties, as she is relatively a small im-

Malt Nutrine made of choicest materials by the An-beuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n., is the great food-drink for the feeble and convalescent, assimilable by the weakest stomach. For sale by all druggists.

SECRETARY GAGE POINTS OUT THE DISTRESS THAT WOULD FOLLOW.

Speech at Brooklyn Last Night-Bryan Using the Same Old Mislending Phrases.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-The Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, was crowded to the doors tonight by people who came here to hear Secretary Lyman J. Gage on the campaign issues. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club. Seth Low, president of Columbia College, also spoke, Secretary Gage's reception was most hearty. He said, in part:

"The Democratic champion still aver that on this question the party stands where it did in 1896. He does not t.la about it so much, but when he does tack about it, he uses the same misleading phranes as of old. For instance, he has repeatedly said: The Republican Admin-istration under McKinley is coming silver every day in the month and every month in the year at the ratio of 16 to 1. If that is not the correct ratio, why do they

"Mr. Bryan knows why, but he conceals the reason and allows his hearers to draw erroneous conclusions. The statement, so passed Congress directing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy 2,000,000 ounces per month and coin into 'standard do:-lars.' But mark this: The coinage was to be for the Government and on Govern-ment account, and not on private accoun-for the benefit of holders of buillon. It Sherman law was passed, which directed the Secretary to buy not less than 4,500,000 ounces of sliver and to coin not less than 2,000,000 cunces a month. That act also declared it to be the policy of the Government to maintain the lars on a parity with gold. In 1893 the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed. Since that time the mints have in truth been engaged in coining up the purchased bullion. But mark this: Through the law, and by the operation of the Treasury, the dollars have been kept equal to gold. They are paid out only by the Government, and against the receipt by the Government of an equal a in gold, or in service rendered, or goo bought. With the Government's guaran-tee of parity, and the quantity limited. !t is manifestly an indifferent circumstance bether the 5 to 1. And yet Mr. Bryan deftly insin unter that this practice justifies free co'n-age for everybody at that ratio without any guarantee of equality with gold from

"Would the free coinage of silver and the consequent adoption of the eliver standard in our domestic affairs have the effect predicted? Would it deprive the wage-earner of one-half his present re-ward? I have no more doubt of the truth of it than I have doubt that grapes grow grapes or that thistles grow thistles.

You can see it for yourself if you will really try. Give attention now. It is not difficult. It is simple. You work for pay. In what are you paid? You will say. 'In money.' That is true, but the money is only an intermediary to that in which you are really paid, viz., things that you use and consume. The value of your work is measured finally by what your work will procure. You are paid \$2 per day, in gold or its equivalent. Two dollars will buy a sack of flour, a pair of shoes, or 1000 pounds of coal, and so on. The value of your labor is, therefore, equal to the

1000 pounds of coal, or what not. "Now, among other things your labor pay will buy is silver. With \$2 of the money in which you are paid you can buy 1600 grains of silver bullion. That quantity of silver bullion has its exchangeable value all over the world. In our market 1000 grains of silver are equal in value to a sack of flour, a pair of shoes, or 1000 a committee reported a plan for a much closer union of the six missionary societies of the Congregational Churches. The equivalent to each other in their power

selves and your families. "Let us now exemine the free-silver proposition. It is simply this: Open the mints to everybody. Permit the owners of silver to bring in 371% grains of silver. Stamp it one dollar and give it back to them. Clothe that dollar with legal-tende quality, so that it may be lawfully used to pay debts. That is all. It is simple enough, isn't it? But we know that one dollar of our present kind of money—the money in which you are paid your sala-ries and your wages—is worth, not \$114 grains, but more than 800 grains. Would you not rather have the equivalent of fo grains for your pay than the equivalent

"And yet, if you consent to the free-silver programme, if Bryan and his Demo-cratic-Populistic-Silveristic supporters come into power, that programme will be adopted, and you inevitably get your pay in the new dollars containing 3714 grains of fine silver. Before you vote for this stipulation from your employers that you shall then be paid, as you are now paid, in something equivalent to 800 grains of silver. If you do not do so, you will get every dollar paid you. Can you afford at

"But they will tell you that these new dollars, containing 3714 grains will be as then as 800 grains are now. They will tell you that a dollar is a dollar, and that free coinage will bring the valu the bullion up to its coinage value. So that then 371% grains will be worth a dollar. Three hundred and seventy-one and onefourth grains in silver builton will be indeed worth one of the new silver dollars, because with that number of grains you can get one of the new dollars, and one new dollars will be worth 371% grains of silver, because there are just \$71% grains in it; but the question—the question in which you are interested—is this: What will be the value of that dollar when paid to me in wages, compared with the dollar in which I am now paid? You know the value of your present dollars. Are you prepared to guarantee to your selves and to your families that these new proposed dollars will be of equal or even of approximate value? No, gentle men, you cannot afford to do so the risk of such an empty chance if you will, but when the hour of your grief and disappointment shall come, as come it surely will, then blame yourselves; but absolve the Republican party from any responsibility for the adversities you will

"But the Democratic orators will tell you that what I am saying is the voice of the panker, and that the banker has special interer: in the gold standard that gold is the rich man's money and sliver is the poor man's, and other rot of that kind. I want to speak a moment of the banker's position. I want to show you, as I readily can, that the banker, if he had regard only for an immediate and ill-gotten profit, would himself advocate the free-coinage measure of the Demoserve his profit.

"Assume that the free-coinage law would be operative ir two years. Know-ing this, the banker, having, say, \$500,00 in deposits, could buy at the present mar ket price, say, 1,000,000 Mexican dollars, an amount of silver equal thereto in builion, each one a little heavier and a little finer than the proposed sliver dol-lars. The mint being opened, he could take his 1,000,000 Mexicans to the mint and receive in return 1.014,000 of the nev American dollars. With these in hand, and they being legal tender, he could pay off his deposits with 500,000 of the coins and keep 518,000 of them as the reward of his shrewdness. His real profit would not be \$518,000. They would be cheap dollars, and, compared with gold dollars, would possess but half their purchasing

PREPARING HIS ANSWER TO AN-GLO-GERMAN PROPOSAL.

Conger Authorized to Begin Negotiations at Once With the Chinese Envoys.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- The State Department today received notice from the British Government of the terms of the agreement reached by Great Britain and Germany as to China. This is similar at all points to the copy furnished by the German Government through Count Quadt, several days ago. The State De partment now will prepare its answers, which, as already indicated in these dispatches, will deal with the points likely to be acceptable to the other gove no ments, leaving the third paragraph for further consideration, Minister Conger has been authorized by

his Government to begin negotiations a once with the Chinese envoys on the bais of the German and French notes, upon which all the powers are agreed. these points where divergence of views exists the governments of the powers themselves will negotiate with a view to eaching a further understanding. inderstood the ministerial representatives at Pekin of the other powers have similar instructions, but whether they have or not Minister Conger is not to be re-

The bulletin statement that Germany has agreed to Japan's proposals that peace negotiations with China shall, for the present be entrusted to the foreign entatives at Pekin, is regarded here as an indication that Germany has taker similar action in the case of Minister Mumm von Schwarzenstein.

Some surprise is expressed here at the insistence by some of the powers upon a settlement of the question of the sufficiency of credentials of the Chinese invoys at this point. It is stated that it is the that programme. The election of 1896 proved that a majority of our people invariable practice in peace negotiations to allow the plenipotentiaries themselve to pass upon the credentials of the enan overwhelming vote. Warned by that experience, the leader of the joint alliance is received in the voys, which invariably is deferred until the first meeting of the plenipotntiaries. Copies have been received here of the blication of the British Blue Book on on the money question. He and his sup-porters have invented a phantom thing the uprising in China. Although some time ago, it gives much of the dialo natic correspondence not heretofore made public, and up to the imperial effet ex plaining the murder of Baron Von Kethorse, concealed in which the opposition

The dispatches of the British Minister at Pekin to Lord Sallsbury show that a naval demonstration was recommended as far back as March 10, the American, French and other Ministers joining in the identi-cal recommendation. It was not favorably received, however, and the position of the United States is shown by a state-ment by the British Ambassador at Paris to M. Delcasse to the effect that the United States was not likely to join in the demonstration. Later in May another naval demonstration was proposed, but was not carried out.

The British Ambassador recites with great minuteness the details of his call on the Tsung II Yamun, when he was accompanied by Mr. Conger, Baron Von Ketteler and the other Ministers, giving dations of a new mill went out on strike yesterday, demanding an increase of 25 cents a day in their pay. The company refused to deal with the union. The strikers prevented the company from shipping goods and today held up the company's coal pile. The local police were powerless. The company had to have coal or shut down. Consequently, a message was sent to Montreal saking for the earnest representations made by Mr. Conger at that time on the gravity of the situation and the need for strong action by the Chinese authorities. At one point in the negotiations, a British Consul in China advised the Foreign Office that Li Hung Chang and the Southern Viceroys were ready to refuse further recommen dation of the authorities at Pekin. Contrary to general impression it appears from the correspondence that Russia gave her adherence to Japan sending a large emergency force into China, and the obstacle interposed came from Germany

ors and their sympathiaers, gathered, and there was every evidence of trouble. About 8:30 the mob gathered near the The exchanges between the powers take very wide range, covering inextenso Empire mill and began throwing stones through the windows and otherwise dethe points which have been brought out time to time as the trouble prostroying property. The troops charged the mob with fixed bayonets. They were driven back. Eight of their number were ceeded.

What Hay Will Demand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-In his response to the British and German Governments regarding the Anglo-German agreement, says the Herald's Washington correndent, Secretary Hay is likely to make another effort to induce all the powers to join in an agreement for the maintenance of the integrity of China and the preservation of the "open door." It is elleved at Washington that France and Russia will not decline to join in such a declaration, and in view of the Anglo German reiteration of the principles of the integrity of China and the "open door," the London and Berlin Governments could hardly avoid assenting Italy and Austria, such a proposal. which have assented to the Anglo-Gerent, would of course follow the lead of the German Emperor.

SOUTHERN BOXERS. Organizing to Drive Foreigners Out

of China. HONG KONG, Oct. 25.-Advices from Lien Chau, on North River, say that American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boxers, who have posted the following proclama

"We have organized to protect our country and our homes, and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders. In all the provinces and and our people are deceived, ripped open and disemboweled, while the grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and eelzing our temples and palaces. Emperor is indulgent, and permits this. Who can foretell the intention of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold the present condition of affairs, our hearts bruised with grief. Therefore, we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the em

The Boxers took the American Presbyterian mission buildings, but have not de-stroyed them The rebellion is spreading along East River and North River, in the Province of Kwang Si. It is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, but the reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a lucid impression. In Canton the will leave November 10. The recruits on Chinese officials are taking the insurrection so lightly that foreigners believe will be very difficult to suppress.

BRITISH AT PAG TING FU. General Gaselee Reports the Rescue

of Foreigners. LONDON, Oct. 25 .- The following dispatch from General Gaselee, the com-mander of the troops at Pao Ting Fu, has been received by the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton "Pao Ting Fu. Oct. 20.-The allied troops under my command arrived here esterday. British, French, German and Italian guards have been posted at the gates. Today all the Generals with small ts went through the town, after a they arranged for the allotment of quarters for occupation. I shall keep most of the British in camp for the ent. Am waiting for orders from dersee regarding their future disposition Most of the inhabitants remained in the There are no signs of hostility city. Mr. Mrs. and Miss Green and a child are here, after great suffering. Many who escaped death were handed over, on the 16th to the French forces. Mr. Green hospital. The ladies and the child are well

"Have received the following from Horne-Campbell: 'Arrived at Mao Chiao

SECRETARY HAY'S REPLY Old-fashioned Training

Its Strong and Weak Points

The strong point of the old-fashioned training was the stress laid upon me ality and virtue. "Be good and you'll be happy," was the common precept set before the growing child. But as the girl grew up to maldenhood she was often sorely puzzled to reconcile those past teachings with her present condition. S e was good. Her soul was pure as the lilies of her garden. Her heart was un-defiled. And yet she was desperately unommon to women,

This was the weak side of old-fashioued "Favorite Prescription" for womanity ills,

training: It ignored the needs and requirements of the body. All its effort was to guide the heart and mind. The body might stumble along anyhow, and it gen-Many a sweet-faced, modest-minded

young girl has had her first doubts of the goodness of Providence come in through the door of physical suffering. "Why am I condemned to suffer in this ay?" she asks. "Why does my back way?" ache? Why does my head throb and my side pain, so that I am fain to creep away

NO ANSWER COMES

into a darkened room and forego the

woman looks around and sees scores of similar sufferers. She is told it is a part of the burden laid upon women, and she shapes her shoulders to her heavy load, This is all a mistake. Proper training, proper physical care, would many times prevent these miserable conditions. But any case, however distressing the present condition, it can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, if it is a disease curable by medicine. "I write a few lines to thank you for

our advice and grand remedies, to which I owe my health, and perhaps my life," says Miss Flora I. Greer, of 107 Howe street, Akron, Ohio. "My trouble started period with terrible headache, irritation, great and grave questions which of the spine and pains in my heels so 1 could not bear them resting on the softest

October 11. Twenty-five hundred imperi- German marines, in a als retreated before us. One hundred sur-rendered, but, on producing proofs that The Germans also captured two walled they had been sent by Li Hung Chang villages. There were no casualties among to suppress the Boxers, released them the Germans with their arms."

HART IS PESSIMISTIC. He Says the Boxer Agitation Will

Continue for Years. LONDON Oct 26.-Sir Robert Hart, Director-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, in an article in the November number of the Fortnightly view, takes a pessimistic view of the Chinese situation. He frankly declares his opinion to be that the Boxer movement "national and patriotic; has taken hold of the Chinese imagination and will spread like wildfire throughout the length and breadth of the empire. There is not the slightest doubt," he says, "that 50 years hence there will be millio ers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese Government." Discussing the alternative courses open to the powers, Sir Robert sees a very real "yellow peril" ahead and nothing of a permanent solution.
The morning papers, dealing editorially

with Sir Robert Hart's article, admit its importance, but consider that his views are too gloomy, and that his ideas of the Boxer movement are a phantom of a too sensitive imagination.

M. Pichon's Condition. PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Foreign Office has heard directly from M. Pinchon, the French Minister at Pekin. He has been with typhold fever, but is improving. He was never so ill as to be unable to oversee the affairs of the legation. It is believed he will be able to attend the sessions of the Ministers in a week. The French Consul at Hankow cables that he has secured protection for the missions and Christians in Shen Si Province. Fearing that the court's presence there may cause an anti-foreign outbreak. the Consul notified the Viceroy that a ostile attitude would result in breaking all the peace negotiations on the part of the powers. The Viceroy thereupon se-cured the issuance of an imperial decree making death the penalty for any anti-

General Shang at Tien Tain. TIEN TSIN, Oct. 24.-Via Shanghai, Oct. -General Ying Shang has arrived here en route for Pekin, under an American escort. It is understood that his presence s due to Count von Waldersee's request. The collier Nero has left Sun Francisco.
The Germans are sending supplies to for Yokohoma, via Honolulu. s due to Count von Waldersee's request. Pao Ting Fu for the Winter garrison Chinese imperial troops are reported to be operating unmolested against the Box-

foreign disturbers of the peace.

College Near Shanghai Reopened. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-The Rev. E. B. Rice, of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, today received a letter from Bishop Frederick R. Graves, of Shanghai, stating that St. John's College, miles from the city, had been reopened with an increased number of students. The Protestant Episcopal missionaries were also in many cases returning to their posts.

Assent to Anglo-German Agreemen LONDON, Oct. 25.-The Foreign Office nformed the Associated Press today that thus far only Italy and Austria have accepted the Anglo-German agreement, but it was added, the assent of the United States, Russia and France was confidently expected.

Germans Killed Boxers. KIAO CHOU, Oct. 25 .- A detachment of doctor would tell me one thing alled me, another would say something allogather different, but they only relieved me. I then wrote you in April, 1878, through the advice of a neighbor, and followed your advice from April to July. I took five bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Pre-scription, and four of Golden Medical Discovery' and five vials of 'Pelli Have not had a single symptom of my trouble so far. Can sleep good nights, work hard, and can eat solid and substantial food without distress. There are several of my friends taking your medicines with the best results since they have seen how they helped me.

"If any one wishes to knew more of my case and will enclose a stamp I will answer any question they wish to ask."

REALTH FOR WOMEN.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has brought health to thousands of hopeless women. If you are sick it will happy by reason of physical ailments almost surely bring health to you. In all

only two in every hundre permanent cure. - And aven these two in every hundred have been benefited, their pains eased, their burdens ightened, their lives made haputer.

Pierce's Favorite Prescrption establishes regr. dries enfeebing unhealthy drains ularity. and heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. From the first change of life when the girl becomes a woman to the last change of life it is a "Godsend to women" as a preservative of health and a cure for

womanly ills. "Your letter just re-elved," writzs Misu Rese Klifether, of 43 West Sharpnack street, Philadelphia, Pa. Words fail to express how thankful I am to you for your advice. I must contime I have been using medicine I

your medicine I have found it to be the most wonderful and best remedy for female troubles that ever have tried. Sorry I did not know of your 'Fuverite Prescription' years ago but will gladly tell my friends who are

suffering, of your wenderful medicine. I cannot speak too highly of it."

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is entirely free from oplum, coccaine and all other narcottes. Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence held as sacred and wom-anly confidences guarded by the same leasure which belongs to my season of strict professional privacy which is observed in the personal consultations of Dr. Pierce and his staff (numbering near-As a rule to these questions. The young Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo

It sometimes happens that the dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid by less successful preparations, will try to press a substitute upon the customer claiming that "It is just as good as Plerce's." It is well to remember at such a time that the claims of superivity made for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription do not rest on mere words, but upon cures. Thousands of week women made strong and sick women made well testify to its superiority over other put-up medicines for women.

THE BIDLE OF THE BODY.

during my childhood, but did not prove Is a title which has been aptly applied serious until 1893, when I met with an to Dr. Pierce's Common Sensa Medic I accident caused by a horse running Adriser. In plain English it points the away. From that time I did not see a way to womanty health and happings, well day. I suffered at every monthly and fully discusses and illuminates these the well-being of women. work, containing 1008 large pillow. What I suffered pen could never lover 700 illustrations, is sent free on redescribe. I had soreness through my hips celps of stamps to pay expense of mail-and ovaries all the time and constant ing only. For the volume bound in durabackache. Was afraid to be alone, im-agined that every one hated me, and 21 stamps for the book in paper covers, everything looked like a mountain. One Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffaio, N. Y.

near Kau

Rebels Attacked Villagers.

HONG KONG, Oct. 25.-The Governor of Hong Kong has been informed that 4000 villagers in the Samtochouk-Kwal-shin district were attacked by the rebels at Pengkok. The villagers were defeated and 2000 of them killed. The rebels, who lost 600 killed, burned two villages, containing 3000 houses. A force of 2000 to the assistance of the villagers and engaged the rebels October 22. details of the result have been received. General Ho, with 2000 troops, has re-turned to Wong Kong, having burned the

villages of Schanchautin and Malantau. Foreigners Rescued. PARIS, Oct. 28.-The Haves Agency has ceived the following dispatch from

Pekin: "The French detachment under Colonel Drude has delivered the French and English missionaries and the French, Belgian and Italian engineers who were imprisoned by the Chinese at Ngan Kia, Tichuang, Pao Ting Fu, Tingchou and Tcheng Ting Fu, and all the Europeans between Pao Ting Fu and Cheng Ting Fu."

Foreigners Lead Rebels. CANTON, Oct. 25.—The Chinese officials have placarded the Shetom district, offering several hundred dollars reward for the heads of four foreigners who are supposed to be leading the rebels.

The rice crop has falled in Kwang Si
Province and robbers are pillaging. Re-

Germany Accepts Japan's Proposals. BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Germany has agreed to Japan's proposal that the peace negotiations with China shall, for the present, be intrusted to the foreign representatives at Pekin.

bellion and famine there are rife

Naval Orders. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-The Navy Department has ordered the tugs Piscataqua.

and Wompatuck to be put in commission for service in Chinese waters. Rear-Admiral Schley, on the flagship Chicago, will proceed to Montevideo about November 1.

Two weeks' work has been authorized by the department upon the Frolic, which to go to the China station, instead of the Dorethea.

Pay of Contract Surgeons. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-In the case of W. H. Block and 17 other acting assistant surgeons, the Controller of the Treasury has held that a contract surgeon is neither an officer nor an enlisted man, and is not entitled to the 10 per cent in

Don't Wait for the Doctor, Cure "Hardman" plano-Wiley B. Allen Co.

crease in pay under the act of May 36,

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Hitchir