

## REPLY TO ENGLAND

## Hay's Answer to Anglo-German Agreement.

## OBJECTION TO THE THIRD CLAUSE

Japan Approves of the Compact, Believing It Aimed at Russia—Fulfillment of Terms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The State Department today made public the British-German agreement respecting the maintenance of an "open door" and the territorial integrity of China. The answer of the United States Government sent in duplicate to each of the powers to the agreement. The answer to Lord Pauncefoot follows:

"Department of State, Washington, October 31, 1900.—Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 25th of October, enclosing the text of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany relating to affairs in China, which was signed in London on the 18th inst. by the Marquis of Salisbury and the German Ambassador on behalf of the respective governments, and inviting the acceptance by the United States of the principles recorded in that agreement. These principles are:

"1. It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade, and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the people of all countries, without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory, as far as they can exercise influence.

"2. Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government will not, on their part, make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire."

"The United States has heretofore made known its adoption of both these principles. During the last year this Government has been endeavoring to obtain in China the same expression of views and purposes in the direction of impartial trade with that country, and received satisfactory assurances to that effect from all of them. When the recent troubles were at their height this Government, on the 30th of July, once more made an announcement of its policy regarding impartial trade, and the interest of the Chinese Empire, and had the gratification of learning that all the powers held similar views. Since that time the most gratifying harmony has existed among all the nations concerned as to the course to be pursued, and there has been little divergence of opinion as to the details of the course to be followed.

"It is, therefore, with satisfaction that the President directs me to inform you of the full sympathy of this Government with those of Her Britannic Majesty and the German Emperor in the principles set forth in the clauses of the agreement above cited.

"The third clause of the agreement provides:

"3. In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain, under any form whatever, any territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China."

"As this clause refers to a reciprocal arrangement between the two high contracting powers, the Government of the United States does not regard itself as bound upon to express an opinion in respect to it."

"I have, etc. JOHN HAY."

(A similar note mutatis mutandis was addressed on the same day by the Secretary of State to the Imperial German Charge d'Affaires.)

## RETURNING TO THE POST.

Missionaries Will Be Permitted to Go Back to Peking.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Rev. Arthur J. Brown, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, today received a letter from David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, which covers various points connected with the return of the missionaries in China. The letter was written in connection with information that Rev. A. M. Cunningham and his wife, who were in Peking, were about to return to their homes, and was questioning that the United States authorities in China be informed of their purpose, it is in the judgment of the department, those authorities might interpret any objection to their return to the city.

The conditions governing access of foreigners to the non-treaty towns of the interior, including Peking, and their security there, Mr. Hill writes, "will necessarily be considered in the negotiations for a definite settlement between China and the powers. While it would be premature to open the question of the return of our citizens engaged in commercial or professional pursuits, there would seem to be no objection to Mr. Cunningham's return. The United States forces at Peking would be glad to have a copy of this letter, which will be sent to Minister Conger for his information."

## PUNISHMENT OF TUN.

Conger Wants Him Beheaded, But the President Objects.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Ministers and Chinese envoys, says a Herald Washington special, are trying to settle the punishment of the Boxer leaders, and it is learned that Mr. Conger is especially desirous to have Prince Tuan executed. It was stated last night by a high official that the President will be satisfied should Prince Tuan be degraded. Germany wants him beheaded.

No steps have yet been taken to estimate the indemnity China should pay to the United States. The War Department is preparing to collect information as to the cost of the expedition to China. Representatives of the religious denominations whose missionaries were killed and injured and missions destroyed are conferring with Conger and Rockhill, and private citizens whose property was destroyed have submitted claims to the Emperor. A public reception will be notified that such action is premature.

## Japan Agrees to It.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The formal reply of Japan, unreservedly according to the terms of the Anglo-German agreement, has been received at the German Foreign Office.

Emperor William's last conversation yesterday with the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, dealt with a number of interesting topics. His Majesty expressed satisfaction at the favorable reception given the Anglo-German agreement by all the powers, which he called a "good pronouncement of the speedy solution of the Chinese imbroglio."

Empress Causing More Trouble.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—"Most serious trouble," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, is brewing in the Yangtze region, whether the Empress Dowager has sent emissaries to raise powerful armed bodies to exterminate converts and expel foreigners. She has appointed Tu Chuan, a notoriously anti-for-

## LORD SALISBURY'S CLERK

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The New Secretary for Foreign Affairs Will Have Only Nominal Control of His Department.

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The Marquis declares the appointment shows that Lord Salisbury is completely out of touch with the feelings and wishes of the electorate and the Conservative party, which is the Liberal Government. It is growing out of the discomfiture of the Ministerial newspapers, which have been so loudly demanding the retirement of Lord Lansdowne, expressed relief at the fact that Chamberlain was not given the post, saying:

"The latter's appointment would have filled thoughtful people with dismay, and it is something to have escaped this unfortunate danger."

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Lord Salisbury therefore went to Balmoral to discuss the subject with the Queen, and the Queen carried her point. Public anxiety is to some extent relieved by the prospect that Salisbury's experience will still be available to direct the foreign policy of the prospective Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily Telegraph's announcement had been a mere formality to ascertain the views of the public toward Lord Lansdowne's appointment, he would certainly never have become Minister of Foreign Affairs; but, although the appointment was officially confirmed, it is accepted on all sides as a settled thing.

The Standard, which says it has learned that Lord Salisbury, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and William St. John Broderick, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will enter the Cabinet, and that Charles Thompson, Minister of the Board of Trade, will be given a higher post, says:

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CASTELLAN SPENT TOO MUCH.

George Gould Appointed a Trustee for His Sister.

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The debts, Maitre Bonnet says, were the following: 1,000,000 francs in connection with the Countess's marriage; 1,000,000 francs on mortgages payable from 1900 to 1909; 1,000,000 francs of bills for money loaned; 1,000,000 francs owing to credit dealers. Maitre Bonnet went on to say that the Countess had been married to a man of 3,000,000 francs had been expended, and the debts amounted now to 2,000,000 francs. The Gould family had met in the Countess's home, and the Countess had authorized Mr. Gould to make the present application.

With regard to the fitness of George Gould to be trustee, Maitre Bonnet pointed out that the Countess was not present at the Countess's home, and that no one was better qualified, as it was George Gould who was appointed executor of his father's will. Another consideration was that the clearing away of the debts would take a number of years, and that, therefore, it would be wise to economize and not go to the expense of a paid trustee. The tribunal took this view. It appears that the Countess, who was not present in court today, was questioned by President Badoin last Friday.

SUSPICIOUS OF CHAMBERLAIN.

Frenchmen Watching the British Colonial Secretary.

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MADRID, Oct. 31.—General Alcazar, the Premier, has accepted the conditions of Admiral Ramon in regard to the naval budget, and the latter was sworn in today as Minister of Marine.

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To be clear-headed, sweet-tempered, and up-headed, one Ayer's Pill every night.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Serrapilla  
Ayer's Pills  
Ayer's Ague Cure  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral  
Ayer's Catarrh  
Ayer's Corns

of France, perhaps to make him popular in England.

La Patrie says: "The announcement of the arrival of Chamberlain at Malta is causing uneasiness even in Italy, the alleged friend of England. Chamberlain treats this Italian land of Malta as a simple syndicate, which ought to be Anglicized in the way of customs and commerce and entirely deprived of Italian character. Then the Italians in Malta will be worse off than the Italians in Tunis."

UNION OF SCOTCH CHURCHES.

Formal Ceremonies Held in Edinburgh Yesterday.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 31.—The formal union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, decided upon yesterday at the joint meeting here of the Free Church Assembly and the United Free Church Synod, was consummated today. The members marched from the respective halls to Waverly Market and held their first meeting of the United Free Church of Scotland. Large crowds witnessed the procession. The Rev. Albert Robert Rainey, D. D., was chosen moderator of the United Free Church.

The scene at Waverly Market was striking, though marred by rain. Some 200 ministers took part in the procession, and dense crowds along the route cheered them repeatedly. The hall where the uniting act was signed was draped with crimson and yellow, and liberally decorated with flags used by the convocations. The Rev. John Watson (an McLaren) and delegates from Canada, Australia, Jamaica, Africa, France and elsewhere participated. The small minority which opposed the union met in a separate hall today and constituted themselves a Free Church Assembly.

Tumult in Hungarian Cabinet.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 31.—A stormy debate is proceeding in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament on Archduke Ferdinand's appointment to the Hungarian throne in behalf of the issue of his morganatic marriage. Emperor Francis Joseph insisted upon the right of the crown prince to succeed to the throne, but the opposition, led by the Premier, declared that this was impossible. Immediately there rose a tremendous tumult, with deafening cries of "She shall reign!" When quiet was restored the Premier expressed the greatest respect for the wife of Archduke Ferdinand, but explained that it was impossible to alter the law of succession. This explanation they intended to submit to the chamber to pass the bill confirming the renunciation.

Buddhist Revival in Japan.

TOKYO, Oct. 31.—According to Yokohama advices, the Buddhists in Japan are making great efforts to celebrate the beginning of the new century by active missionary work. The recent arrival of some relics from India was made the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration of devotion to their faith. The roads over which the relics were borne were covered with cloth, which was afterwards, by the persons reporting them, 10 times its value, realizing over \$1,000. They propose to collect 1,000,000 yen and to erect a grand building as a repository for their treasures. After this has been done they intend to turn their attention to charity and education.

No More Bodies Have Been Found.

Drug Company Carried a Large Supply of Explosives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A revision made today of the persons missing and thought to have perished in the explosion and fire at Tarrant & Co.'s drug store, shows 26 unaccounted for. Of this number, four are not known at the addresses given by the persons reporting them as missing. Out of the whole number, eight are put down by the police as employees of Tarrant & Co. Not a single body had been found in the ruins, though what looked like parts of bodies have been dug up. It begins to look as if what remains are in the mass of debris which still cumber the place would be totally unrecognizable even should the workmen find them. For instance, what was supposed to be parts of bodies taken from the ruins last night, turned out to be a mass of the morgue to be blackened pieces of melted gun arabic. Again today another mass was found which the workmen first thought to be human flesh, but is now thought to be melted rubber. The searchers have found in the ruins of the Home Made Hotel a number of articles, such as books, a handkerchief, a cigar-holder, etc., but whether their owners escaped or not is unknown.

The Authorities are Pushing the Investigation into the amount of explosives stored in the building, with a view of protecting the city against a repetition of the disaster. Along this line, Secretary Doherty, of the fire department, said today:

"The combustibles carried by Tarrant & Co. were largely in excess of what were allowed them under the permit granted by the fire department, and in consequence of this fact they have violated the law. By violating the terms of the permit they have committed a misdemeanor which not only violates their insurance policies but renders them criminally liable and responsible for the damage to life and property as a result of the explosion. The fire insurance companies cannot be held for the damage."

Protracted litigation between insurance companies may ensue relative to the explosion in the ruined buildings. Plate-glass insurance companies deny their liability for the many insured windows which were shattered throughout the wrecked area in the down-town business section, and their officials have refused large claims. They have referred parties who suffered loss to the fire insurance companies. The latter have declined either to pay or take the matter under consideration. Plate-glass insurance companies say they are protected under clause 4 in the standard policy, which provides that "this company is not liable to make good any loss or damage which may happen by or in consequence of any fire (whether on the premises or not)."

Many prominent fire underwriters hold that damage to buildings caused by explosives or to buildings detached or remote from a building where a fire and explosion occurs is not covered by a fire insurance policy. The New York standard policy reads:

"This company shall not be liable for a loss caused by explosion of any kind unless fire ensues, and in that event for the damage by fire only."

Alleged Blackmail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Leonard Watson, counsel for and assistant manager of the Wall Street Press; John Evans, president of the paper, and Ferdinand G. Gardiner, editor, were today summoned to Police Court today on the charge of blackmail. The complainant is C. W. Morgan, a banker and broker. Morgan says that Gardiner came to him several days ago with a proof of an article which he threatened to publish in the Wall Street Press if he (Morgan) did not pay \$100. Mr. Morgan says he denounced the article as libelous and finally ordered Gardiner out of his office. The following day, Morgan asserts, Watson and Evans called and repeated the demand. He then agreed to pay them \$100, and he asserts

## THE TREATMENT THAT CURES

Dr. Copeland's New Treatment, that has lifted the darkness and brought the light of health to thousands of cases of Disease in the Throat, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis, and Lung, works its curative action for two reasons:

(1) It reaches every sore spot, from the surface of the nose to the deepest part of the lungs, to the innermost recesses of the middle ear.

(2) Instead of irritating, inflaming, and feeding the fire of the disease, it soothes, quiets, heals and cures.

What is the treatment that cures these conditions, once regarded incurable? By what process does it restore the diseased membrane, remove the poison and relieve the soreness of disease? Let the experience of persons cured and being cured tell.

How It Cures Catarrh.

Here is a patient taking treatment for Catarrh of the Throat. He breathes the soothing medication through his nostrils and the nasal channels open up, the stuffed-up feeling in the head leaves and he can breathe naturally through the nose again. The cold pain across the front of the head fades away, and the nasal membrane is soothed until the inflammation and soreness are all gone. The bad odor of the breath passes away, and the lost sense of smell returns. The drooping in the throat is checked, the nose does not stop up toward night any more, the sneezing and sniffing have ceased. The throat is no longer raw, the voice grows less and less hoarse and finally stops altogether. The disease has been checked and eradicated from the system before it ever reaches the throat. It has not been taken down into his throat or into his lungs or into his ears, as is often done by other treatments.

How It Cures Diseases of the Throat.

Here is another patient who had Ca-

tarrh in the Throat. He caught cold after cold, and the disease spread down into his throat. He breathes and drinks in the disease-banishing medication. It bathes the membranes of his head and throat, the soreness of the head and throat becomes less, and the disease, to have and spit is disappearing, the sense of taste is returning, and the voice again becomes soft and melodious. There is no more gagging and vomiting in the morning. No longer does every exposure to the weather result in a stuffed-up throat that becomes sore and inflamed, and no longer does he find his throat and tongue dry as chips when he wakes from refreshing sleep.

How It Cures Deafness.

Here is another patient who for years had suffered from deafness. Every fresh cold seemed to stay longer than former colds, and he noticed that his ears got stopped up and his hearing became duller and duller, and there were ringing and humming noises in his ears. The Catarrh had passed upward and backward from the throat along the Eustachian tubes leading from the throat into the ear. He had visited throat doctors and ear doctors and Catarrh doctors, without relief. In this condition we find him inhaling the never-failing medication, and soon he notices a change. The noises in the ears stop, there is no more discharge, the hearing gets better and finally the tubes of the ears open up and something seems to give way in the head. His hearing has completely returned. No wonder he considers the result a marvel.

How It Cures Bronchitis.

Here is another patient who was always sensitive to the weather. He contracted Catarrh of the Head, and it passed to the Throat, then down the Windpipe and into the Bronchial Tubes. He coughed at night so that he could not sleep; there was pain behind the breastbone and under his shoulder-blades. When he coughed he brought up a frothy, grayish material, streaked with blood. He lost appetite and

strength. He tried cough syrups and different medicines to no avail. He now breathes in with full inspiration, the restoring and soothing medicine. The sore spots along the Bronchial Tubes heal, the cough ceases, the pain leaves. The appetite and strength return. He is again a well and happy man.

How It Cures Diseases of the Lungs.

Here is another pitiful case. He had all the history of colds and catarrh extending downward from the nose to the throat, to the lungs, to the windpipe, to the bronchial tubes, and then into the small tubes of the lungs. His cough always troubled him. He raised large quantities of vile-looking material, he had fever every afternoon and could not sleep at night. He had no appetite, and his strength and ambition failed. He had not slept for many days, and he was near death. A new man. The