SALARY IS TOO SMALL

CONSUL-GENERAL STOWE HAS RESIGNED HIS POSITION.

The Pay, Three Thousand Dollars, Not Enough to Defray the Expense of Living in South Africa.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch received here today from Cape Town announces that United States Consul-General James G. Stowe has resigned and that he will sail from Cape Town on his return to the United States, July 25.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The resignation of James G. Stowe, United Stafes Consul to Cape Town, has been received at the State Department. The resignation was based on the utter inadequacy of the salary of the post. The cost of living in South Africa under normal conditions, is exceedingly high and in time of war, such as has prevailed for the past two years, the $3000 salary allowed by Congress for the United States Consul-General would not defray the cost of maintaining a family in modest condition at Cape Town. The

James G. Stowe.

United States Consul-General is the worst salaried Consular officer at the Cape. Mr. Stowe was appointed from Kansas City. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

MAY REFUND THE DUTIES.

Decision of the Controller of the Treasury in the Porto Rican Case.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury has authority, under the law, to refund to Lascelles & Co., of New York, the duties paid by them on sugar imported from Porto Rico between the date the treaty of Paris took effect and the date of approval of the Foraker act. The duties so paid amounted to over $470,000. This decision is based upon the recent insular decisions of the Supreme Court. Other claims are on file for refunds amounting to about $1,500,000.

The Controller discussed at length the question of authority for refunding, under the act of March 3, 1875, duties that have been collected. The Controller then said:

"It is difficult, to comply with the very letter of this law, that the duties be collected as import duties. These duties were so collected, whether in truth or in fact they were import duties or these sugars were imported articles. At the time of their exaction as import duties, it was claimed by the Government in good faith that these sugars were imported merchandise and subject to duties as such. This contention was denied by the claimants and they paid their duties, protesting that their exaction was illegal. Does it now lie in the mouth of the Government, after its contention then made, and under which it exacted these duties, to say to these claimants: 'I guess I was mistaken, but as I was wrong and you were right I will now insist that I will not right the wrong thus perpetrated on you because you paid the duties on non-importable articles upon which I have no right to exact import duties? The law of refund only applies to duties paid on imports. These duties not having been paid on imported goods, you are without the benefit of the remedy provided for refund where duties are wrongfully exacted on imported articles.'"

"That is the reasoning of dishonesty. The Government, in so far as it is concerned, fixed the status of imported goods on these sugars and should not be heard to say that they are not imported goods."

CATTLEMEN WILL LOSE.

One Effect of the Opening of Oklahoma Lands.

DENVER, July 8.—The action of the President in proclaiming the opening for settlement of the reservation lands in Oklahoma August 6, is causing great uneasiness to the cattlemen. It is said that there are 200,000 head of cattle on ranges that have been leased by Texas and Oklahoma stockmen. These cattle are immature and unfit for the market at present. If the order is carried out, the cattle will have to be shipped immediately and sold for canning in the Eastern markets for what they will bring. The loss under such conditions would be hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is said that a delay of 90 or even 60 days would enable the owners to put the cattle on the market in proper condition. To secure such a delay, if possible, the following telegram was sent to Secretary Hitchcock Saturday night:

"Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, Washington:.Livestock interests in the West and Southwest will be seriously affected unless the proclamation opening the Kiowa and Comanche reservations can be delayed until the herds of immature cattle can be shipped to market. On behalf of the livestock industry I respectfully petition for such delay.

"JOHN W. SPRINGER,
"President, National Livestock Ass'n."

The telegram evidently arrived too late to have any effect, but every pressure will be brought to bear on Secretary Hitchcock to prevent losses to the stockmen.

REGRETS HIS ACTION.

De Witte Anxious to Counteract the Effect of His Retaliatory Tariff.

NEW YORK, July 8.—It is announced in a Washington dispatch to the Journal of Commerce that decided disposition, to counteract the effect of the retaliatory duties imposed upon certain American products has recently been shown by the Russian Government. It would seem from the earnestness of the representations made to the Department of State by the Russian Ambassador before his departure from Washington and by the Charge d'Affaires since that time, although it is not openly acknowledged that Minister de Witte regrets his action in imposing the retaliatory duties and causing friction between the two governments. The Russian Government seems to be seeking a reopening of the case in regard to the countervailing duty on sugar. It is not the volume of Russian sugar imports into the United States which determines the anxiety of the Russian Government in the matter, but rather its general policy of avoiding friction where nothing is to be gained.

The assurance of friendship given by Count Cassini and the Charge, M. De Wollant, have made a favorable impression at the State Department, but do not promise any immediate result. The single result which may follow the representations of the Russian Ambassador is the renewal of the reciprocity negotiations which were abandoned last Winter. Hon. John A. Kasson, who dealt with most of the reciprocity treaties, is now on leave of absence. Definite arrangements for a treaty with Russia will probably not be made until his return.

Funds for Agricultural College.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Treasury Department today drew warrants aggregating $1,175,000, or $25,000 each for 45 states and two territories, being the maximum amount provided for by Congress in the act of August 30, 1890, for the endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts. This act provided a minimum sum of $15,000 for that year with an annual increase of $1000 for 10 years up to $25,000. The maximum is now reached and hereafter each of the states and territories will receive annually this sum for its agricultural colleges. This money is the proceeds of the sale of public lands.

HOW THE CHINESE FOUGHT

Difference Between the Boxers and the Regulars.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Captain Bowman H. McCalla, commanding the cruiser Newark, which has just returned from the Far East, in speaking of the fighting which Admiral Seymour's column encountered last Summer in trying to relieve the besieged Legation at Pekin, said:

"At first we had only the Boxers to contend with. Later we had the Chinese regulars. They were splendidly armed—all that a good soldier could wish for. They had the best of Mausers, the finest of Mannlichers and good Krupp guns. Nobody could ask for better than that. It was almost pathetic to see how the Boxers fought. Their religious enthusiasm and faith in certain things were extraordinary. They believed that by waving their banners and spears in a certain way and making peculiar motions with their hands, the bullets from our guns could not harm them. Nothing could shake their faith in this kind of defense. They would not run away. I saw a parcel of 25 of them stand up and be shot down to the last man. All through the fire they kept bowing and making strange motions. Even when the last of the 25 had been shot to his knees, he kept salaaming to the last. I could not understand it.

"It was different with the Chinese regulars. They knew what bullets could do. They are not very good marksmen. They would begin to shoot when they were a great distance away, but there were so many of them that it kept one rather busy trying to dodge the bullets. They displayed more order under fire than I expected, but that is due to the German methods employed in their training. I saw one body of them walk off very calmly and in splendid order under a hot fire. But so soon as they are threatened from the rear they give way in bad style. They seem to be very sensitive to the danger of being cut off. That is a Chinese soldier's weak point."

Speaking of the Japanese Captain McCalla said:

"The efficiency of their army is something to marvel at. When the allies got to Pekin the Japanese had an electric searchlight and a storage battery which proved of the greatest service in storming the wall. They are modest, quiet, but business-like at all times."

Landslides in China.

TACOMA, July 8.—Canton advices by the steamer Braemar give details of the loss of 300 lives by landslide and flood, occurring at Lung Keng, in June. The landslide was caused by a tremendous earthquake, which unsettled land and sea. There were many crashes resembling thunder, and it became very dark. Native accounts state that a great flood of water poured out of the mountains, carrying everything before it. Two hundred houses were swept away, and the fields swept bare of crops. Several great landslides occurred, carrying a large portion of Lung Keng into the bay. What appeared like a tidal wave followed, making it impossible for any who were carried into the water to escape.

Robbers in Wang Tung Province are kidnaping people to raise money. Dozens of women and children have been abducted, though the kidnapers are always killed when caught. A Buddhist nun, convicted of harboring the kidnapers, is being publicly exhibited in a cage at Canton. Six kidnaped women were found in a convent.

BLAZE IN A MONTANA TOWN

Two Men Burned to Death and 11 Injured in a Fire at Forsythe.

HELENA, Mont., July 8.—Two unknown men were burned to death and 11 injured in a fire that destroyed the Occidental Hotel at Forsythe, the county seat of Rosebud County, this morning. The men were employed as section hands. The Northern Pacific oil house and coal bins were burned and the ruins of the buildings blocked the track for several hours.

Injured at a Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Twelve firemen fell with a floor and were buried under the wreckage at a fire today at 190-192 Washington street, occupied by Merle & Haney, dealers in saloon and store fixtures, but were quickly rescued by their comrades, and it was found that their injuries were not serious. The total loss is put at approximately $50,000, much damage being due to water.

Kansas Wheat Field Aflame.

GREAT BEND, Kan., July 8.—Fifteen thousand acres of wheat went up in flames here this afternoon. The fire was started by an unknown man throwing a lighted cigar into a field of wheat stubble. Everything was as dry as tinder and soon a destructive fire was in progress. The loss in wheat will aggregate 300,000 bushels.

Georgia Hotel Destroyed.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., July 8.—During a thunder storm today the Oglethorpe Hotel, the leading hostelry of the city, was struck by lightning and set afire. The downpour of rain materially aided in controlling the fire. The hotel sustained $80,000 damage. There were no casualities.

A Kansas City Fire.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Fire tonight destroyed the foundry of the Kansas City Hay Press Company, at the foot of Fourth street, in the west bottoms district of this city. The loss is $100,000, partially insured.

New Hampshire Town Burned.

NORTH STRATFORD JUNCTION, N. H., July 8.—A large portion of the business section of Colebrook, 14 miles north of this place, was destroyed by fire which broke out on Main street about midnight. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Will Walk Across Continent.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Clifford Smyth, ex-United States Consul at Carthagenia, Colombia, has started from Brooklyn to walk to San Francisco. He is in New Jersey, and has covered more than 40 miles of his journey to the Pacific Coast, which he expects to reach on foot in six months, at the rate of 30 miles a day. Mr. Smyth has tramped in this mannenr through Great Britain. He expects to defray his expenses on the present trip by delivering lectures in some of the larger cities.

Your complexion, as well as your temper, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking Carter's Little Liver Pills.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS

SESSIONS OF EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION WILL BEGIN TODAY.

Five Thousand Delegates Are Already at Detroit—Subjects Before the National Council.

DETROIT, July 8.—The National Council of Education devoted tonight's session to eloquent tributes to the memory of Henry Barnard, the first National Commissioner of Education, and Professor B. A. Hinsdale, late of the University of Michigan. This was the only session held tonight by any of the departments of the National Educational Association, the general sessions of which will begin tomorrow morning. President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, was chosen to make the address in memory of his late colleague, Professor Hinsdale.

Delegates to the sessions of the association arrived on every train during the day, and the registration bureau was crowded all day. It is estimated that there are over 5000 delegates in the city tonight, and from present indications, President Irvin Shepard expects that the record attendance of 14,000 at Los Angeles will be broken. Sessions of the National Council of Education, the Indian Educational Department and the Board of Directors will occupy the time tomorrow morning.

The National Council of Education is a co-ordinate body of the National Association, being composed of a limited number of the foremost educators, who, throughout the council lead the thought of the general association. The paper of the morning before the council was read by William T. Harris, National Commissioner of Education, on "Isolation in the School: How It Hinders and Helps." Mr. Harris' advocacy of isolation precipitated a long discussion from the floor. Among the other speakers on the subject were: J. W. Cook, of DeKalb, Ill.; Louis Soldan, of St. Louis, and J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, who declared that a large percentage of the home influence of this country was not good, and must be eliminated when the child enters school.

At the afternoon session, Elmer E. Brown, of the University of California, read a paper on "Educational Progress During the Past Year." He said, in part:

"The characteristic word of progress during the past year has been expansion. Educational expansion has been the accompaniment of political and industrial expansion. The great accumulators of wealth have been giving largely to educational institutions. Mr. aCrnegie is the most conspicuous example. Gifts for educational purposes during 1900 aggregated about $23,000,000. These great benefactions have raised anew the question of liberty of teaching. It is commonly believed that in the Ross case at Stanford University, such liberty of teaching was abridged. But it should be remembered that in all such cases a university, like many other institutions, must take account of the cooperative usefulness of its members. It is doubtful whether there is any general or serious danger threatening real and reasonable academic freedom. New educational movements in the South are closely bound up with political and industrial changes. The negro is making his own contribution to the solution of the problem, and the Tuskegee School has been one of the centers of the educational interest during the year. The movement toward the establishment of Roman Catholic high schools is important. Other movements worthy of mention are those represented by the association of American universities, the new society for the scientific study of education, the new college entrance examination board of the Middle States and Maryland, and the study of children introduced by the Chicago Board of Education.

"The organization of American educational systems in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands is now fairly begun. The migration of American teachers toward those islands is one of the best forms of educational expansion.

"The chief educational movements of the year in foreign countries have been those affecting second education. They are movements to make secondary education more general, more vital and responsive to a wider range of public needs. Many more books on education appeared in this country in 1900 than in 1899. Among the more important books are: The "Autobiography of Booker T. Washington,' volumes on the 'History of Clark, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Universities', Davidson's 'History of Education,' Smith's 'The Teaching of Elementary Mathematics,' Bennett's and Bristol's 'Teaching of Latin and Greek.'

"It is evident that education is now called upon to play not only a greater part, but a relatively greater part than ever before in the progress of civilization. Its expansion is accompanied with more thorough internal organization, closer cooperation with other agencies and heightened sense of responsibility."

In his annual address to the Indian Educational Department, this afternoon, President H. B. Frissell congratulated the teachers present on the results of the past year, and praised the present systems of study in the Indian schools.

"This system," said he, "makes workers of the pupils rather than scholars. In this respect, I believe the Indian schools are superior to many of the white schools. Absolute harmony ought to exist between the teachers and their scholars in these Indian schools. And there should be a religious element in the teachings, too. An every-day, common-sense religion should be taught, one that is so broad that both Protestants and Roman Catholics can subscribe to it."

"What Constitutes Eligibility for Enrollment in a Government School?" was discussed by Dr. B. Pears, of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan.

FIENDISH CRIME AT DENVER

Man Believed to Be Insane Arrested for the Deed.

DENVER, July 8.—Jessie Kinport, a girl 14 years of age, was dragged from her room at her home on West Ninth avenue tonight and taken to a vacant lot near by and ravished. When found her body was horribly mutilated and she was in a semi-conscious condition. The police did not learn of the affair until late and details are not known at this time. However, Chris Janson was arrested by Officer Lambert and is held at the station pending an investigation. His arrest occurred in a peculiar way. Officer Lambert was returning to headquarters with some stray stock, when he noticed a man standing on a corner on South Fifteenth street. His strange actions attracted the officer, who approached him. As he did so Janson whipped out a knife and declared he would not be taken. Lambert disarmed him and brought him to the station. The knife that was taken from Janson was covered with blood. All the way to the station he kept speaking of trouble he had had with a woman, which necessitated him cutting her up pretty badly. Janson's actions are those of an insane man, and the police believe that he is the person who assaulted and cruelly butchered the little Kinport girl. At a late hour tonight the girl was in a dangerous condition, but may recover.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER WILL NOT RETIRE SOON.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Rumors respecting the retirement of Lord Salisbury have died out, says the Tribune's London correspondent, and it is generally assumed that, while he is weary of public life, he will consent to remain Prime Minister until the coronation. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are on excellent terms, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is holding his ground with tenacity of purpose. No immediate changes of leadership in the Commons are considered probable by those watching closely the course of public events. So far nothing is known as to Lord Rosebery's intentions respecting the invitation to preside at the Asquith dinner. Probably no decision will be arrived at until after tomorrow's meeting at the Reform Club. One result of the stand which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has made against the Imperialists has been to bring him into closer touch with Sir William Vernon Harcourt and John Morley, and the possibility of their being again brought to take active part in the councils of the party is generally canvassed.

MADE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE.

No Hope of Capturing the Great Northern Train Robbers.

MALTA, Mont., July 8.—All hope of capturing the Great Northern train robbers has been abandoned. One by one the men who accompanied the authorities on the chase to the southward have returned, and the general opinion appears to be that the robbers have made good their escape. The men composing the Sheriff's posse sent out from Glasgow have despaired of capturing the men, and the chase has been given up from this end of the line. Hopes are entertained that the robbers may be apprehended while on their way out of the state by the authorities of the southern counties of Montana. Experienced trailers are firm in the belief that the riders scattered as soon as they were near the southern boundary of the state and reached the Hole-in-the-Wall by circuitous routes.

RURAL DELIVERY ABUSES.

Carriers Served Interests of Private Individuals Too Much.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Already abuses have sprung up in the rural free delivery service, and prompt steps are being taken to prevent their spread, if not stamp them out altogether. Under a recent order of the Postoffice Department, carriers on rural routes were granted permission to deliver and carry packages for persons living along their routes. Complaints soon plied in that many carriers, acting under this order, have been making it a practice to deliver or sell goods along their routes, which were furnished by merchants, grocerymen or liquor dealers, who sought this means of reaching rural customers. This manner of business, on a small scale, would, perhaps, have been unobjectionable, but in a number of instances the carriers became so industrious in attending to their outside deliveries that they neglected their mails, and in consequence a second order has now been issued prohibiting rural carriers from engaging in any other business while performing their duties as carriers. This was merely a case of a privilege abused by the few, and in consequence denied to all. There were many routes where carriers conducted this outside business in an unobjectionable manner, but they will be affected by the new order along with all others.

Indiana Insanity Trust.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 8.—The Grand Jury today began taking testimony as to the so-called Indianapolis insanity trust. It is alleged that a clique of doctors and officials have taken part for two years in hundreds of insanity inquests and large fees have been collected. Dr. W. R. Fletcher, one of those pushing today's inquiry, says that fully 50 of those committed are perfectly sane. Indictments are expected.

Deaths From Heat in New York.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The official reports of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of deaths from heat for the week ending July 6 show that the actual number in the five boroughs of Greater New York was 269. For the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the number was 239; for Richmond, 12; for Queens, 24; for Brooklyn, 264. The records cover the days when the heat was most intense.

Portland Men Would Not Work.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 8.—Six Portland bridge carpenters who arrived here to find that they had been engaged to work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, refused to do so, and started back t oPortland.

HELD MEETINGS GALORE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Thousands of Visitors Arriving at Cincinnati—George F. Nye, of Aberdeen, One of the Speakers.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Perfect weather greeted the thousands of Christian Endeavorers who are assembled here in their twentieth annual convention. Several thousand more visitors arrived in the city today and the registration clerks were kept busy till late tonight registering the new arrivals.

The programme, as arranged by a committee, made today the great day of the convention. Meetings galore were held and they were all large and enthusiastic. The cooler weather seemed to have had an invigorating effect on the Endeavorers, as they all seemed to be imbued with a zest to work, and the services of many were gladly accepted by the committee on noonday evangelical work, which assigned them to small revival meetings on street corners in the tenement and manufacturing districts.

The Music Hall auditoriums were in use during the morning, noon and evening, the historic walls reverberating alternately to joyous hosannas of the thousands and words of praise and prayer of the speakers.

The chief topic of interest at the meetings today was the extemporaneous talk at the Central Christian Church of Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, of Baltimore, who is recognized among the church workers as the logical successor of the late evangelist, Dwight Moody. He talked on "Prayer" today, discussing its foundation from the technical standpoint in the Scriptures.

At the big rally at the Auditorium Endeavor, the Rev. Tunis Hamlin, of Washington, was given the honor of presiding, which had been arranged to have been conducted by President Francis Clark. Rev. Hamlin's meeting Saturday night was declared off, and President Clark made way for him today. An unusually large outpouring attended the rally.

The Junior Endeavorers met at the First English Lutheran Church, where Treasurer William Shaw, of Boston, was the principal speaker on "How to Hold the Boy.'" He said:

"Get within reach of him. Win his friendship in any legitimate way. Don't be forever saying, 'Don't.' Do give him something to do. Remember that boys are hero worshipers, that they admire masterful men and women, that letting them have their own way does not win them, that a firm hand and a warm heart are absolutely necessary.

"Don't let him grow up with the idea that only women are interested in religious work. If the junior superintendent is a lady, get a man before the society once in awhile. But be sure he is a man. After you have done your best you still find that the boys will not come with the little girls; then organize a boys' junior society, with athletic and other features, as well as prayer meeting and Bible work. Do something, anything, everything, but hold the boys, for they are the coming men."

The big meeting of the afternoon was held in Auditorium Endeavor. There were numerous speakers. George F. Nye, of Aberdeen, Wash., told of "Officers That Keep Things Moving." J. M. Warren, of Santa Barbara, Cal., turned his topic of "What Are the Elements of a Strong Society?" into an open discussion. William R. Moody, of Northfield, Mass., son of the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, expiated on "Your Testimony in the Meeting," which should, he said, always come from the heart and be freely given.

The fair sex predominated in Auditorium Williston at the afternoon meeting. The meeting was labeled "The Twentieth Century Christian Endeavor Society," and it was largely devoted to an open parliamentary session. President Francis Clark, of Boston, gave his ideas of "Advanced Steps for the New Year." Rev. J. Edward Kirby, of Charleston, S. C., spoke on "What Our Pledge May Mean in the New Century." He said in part:

"The Christian Endeavor pledge is on probation no longer. Pastors and workers have had time to test its practicability. We have noted whether it was a barrier or a blessing to the young people. I have seen young men and young women without Christian stability, timid, scarcely able at first to read a verse of scripture learn to pray and speak intelligently, and it was plainly evident that there was a development of the spiritual faculty as well and more of a likeness to Christ. If we want to produce the most intelligent type of piety that the world has ever seen, let us insist on fidelity to the requirements of the pledge."

The meeting was closed with a forward look into Christian Endeavor, by Richard W. Lewis, of Denver. He said:

"If in the 20th century the battle of Gog and Magog is not to be fought, nevertheless its moral battle-field will go down to posterity unsurpassed for valor in previous history. Who knows but that Christian Endeavor has come to the kingdom for such a time as this?' But if the greatest battles are to be fought, the best of soldiers, with the best arms, will be needed; for we are to undertake that of which the Psalmist speaks, 'Break thou the arm of the wicked and evil man; seek out his wickedness till thou find none.' Before undertaking so great a task we may well inquire of ourselves, with the patriarch of Uz, 'Hast thou an arm like God?' Should the Master come today and say to us, 'Stretch forth thine arms,' would be find them withered or covered and cumbered so that the battle could be easily turned against us? Certainly not so in every case. The magnificent work performed by this society in reaching its majority, forbids any wholesale charge of hindered arms. But the putting of our topic suggests the possibility of better things in the future than in the past. God is to empower our arms and employ them as never before. The exigencies and emergencies of the time call for the 'quiet hour.'

"In the 20th century we must be so equipped or we shall be inadequate to cope with the combined forces of evil. Whatever else we do, we shall maintain a higher standard of practical, personal life in keeping the Sabbath Day holy, in attending divine worship, in properly deporting ourselves in the House of God and before the world, and in loyalty to Christ and the church at whatever cost or sacrifice."

The local, district and state union officers met during the day and discussed the business, as did also the preachers, who held an exclusive session in Auditorium Endeavor late in the afternoon. The prison workers conferrred in the Central Chrstian Church and the mission workers in the Second Presbyterian Church, and betweeen 5 and 5:30 o'clock President Clark received personally all Endeavorers who have been members for 10 years and longer. Hundreds took the opportunity to meet Dr. Clark. Jacob A. Riis, of New York, who was to have delivered a talk tonight at the Lincoln Park Institution Baptist Church on the "Battle With the Slums," was unable to be present, owing to illness.

The Evening Meetings.

The rally in Auditorium Endeavor tonight was in many respects the most remarkable of the convention. The principal speakers were S. B. Capen, of Boston, and Rev. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan. Long before the hour set for the meeting the immense auditorium was packed, and the ushers were forced to close and bar the doors in the faces of the clamorous crowd. President Francis Clark presided. Mr. Capen was introduced amid a vehement demonstration. He said in part:

"Government in America is practically shaped in the caucus. For the Christian man the primary meeting should be as sacred an appointment as the place of prayer, and if the Christian men of the community at almost any election would take the interest they might get good men nominated. No Christian Endeavorer should ever forget to cast his ballot on the day of election. Government in America is now and has always been by parties, and these are a necessity. But a man is released from all obligations if his party selects some candidate of doubtful character. Let us make our protest at this point by bolting the ticket. Every Christian Endeavorer ought to be willing to accept public office if it is offered to him, even at personal sacrifice.

"We are in our cities face to face with an evil period, and the destiny of the Republic depends, humanly speaking, upon rescuing most of our cities from misrule and extravagance. Christian Endeavorers should more and more study these great municipal problems and be willing to give their service without stint in this holy war. It has seemed to me for many years that the only way we can save our cities and our Nation is to make this work a religious movement of Christian men of every sect, without any distinction whatsoever. This is but a return to a part of our religion which has been neglected."

Rev. Sheldon was introduced and he read his address on "The Daily Paper of the Twentieth Century" from manuscript. He, too, was enthusiastically received. He said:

"A marked feature of the paper should be prohibition, and another feature the prominence given to the work done by Christian missionaries. The paper should also take very large account of the social movements of the times. The standing question in its business and editorial management should be 'What is the best thing for the best interest of the city? What will promote the welfare and happiness and morality of the entire family?'"

He asserted that goodness is news and could be made to be immensely interesting news. Another large cause that the daily should champion is the question of the Sunday that America ought to have. Cash without character, he said, is poverty; and the Nation would not have character unless it preserved a Christian sabbath. The commercial interests of this Republic, he said, are playing to the tremendous interests at stake in the matter of character and moral growth of the people, and the daily paper which acknowledges this fact and makes it prominent will be the paper that should hold the place of the highest honor among the people who love the Republic. He expressed the hope that in some way the Christian Endeavor organization would be the means of establishing such an organ for righteousness in more than one great city in this country. The possibilities for such journalism, he said, are big with Christian ambition. If the Christian young people will unite their efforts they can establish such papers in every large center of population, and they will prove to be mighty sources of real power in shaping the future destiny of this Republic, he said.

The meeting in the Auditorium Williston was also an enthusiastic one, nearly 4000 attending. Rev. Frank Dixon, of Hartford, Conn., delivered the following address:

"The principle for which I contend is rational and just. It is this: Find out by patient, scientific, impartial investigation the burden of taxation and charges entailed by the saloon upon the community and bind that burden upon the back of the saloon, even though it breaks it. If the present license is too high, if the saloon pays more into the public treasury than it takes out of the pockets of the sober people of a community, the saloon-keeper is suffering injustice. His tax ought to be reduced. If the license is not sufficient to pay the expenses which the public now bears through taxation and charity, let it be raised to the requisite point. This solution will preserve the principle of personal liberty and give it universal application. The liberty of the citizen who wishes to indulge his appetite is not restricted, but the liberty of the sober man who does not wish to pay the bill of the drunkard is protected. The solution I have urged does not propose absolute justice, yet it suggests the nearest approach to exact justice possible in this world."

There are about 200 delegates present at the German Endeavorers' convention, which is being held in the Zion German Evangelical Church.

Improving Pango Pango Station.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has allotted $15,000 for building a Governor's house at Pango Pango, Samoa. Commander Tilley, the Governor of that station, is now in Washington and has been going over the needs of the station. Besides the house, $20,000 will be spent in coaling piers and warehouses and in improving the general condition of the station. About 15 acres of additional land also will be bought at a cost of $25,000, and with the 1000 already owned, the naval station will have a sweep of a mile or more along the most desirable portion of this fine harbor.

Result of New York Bank Failure.

NEW YORK, July 8.—As a result of the closing of the Seventh National Bank in New York, the Hackensack Land Company was today declared insolvent. E. L. Poor, who organized this company, which boomed Hackensack in lively fashion, was the New York stock exchange member of Marquand & Co. The assets are given at $412,000, and the liabilities at $418,000.

TIRED AND LANGUID.

Pe-ru-na an Invaluable Tonic for Women in the Summertime.

Miss Marie Coats, president of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, writes the following concerning Peruna:

Appleton, Wis.

The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "I find Peruna an excellent Spring and Summer medicine, and am glad to call the attention of my friends

Marie Coats.

to it. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you. Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week. I have now used it for three seasons and find it very reliable and efficacious."—Marie Coats.

Mrs. Emma A. Bell, Fort Pierce, Fla., writes:

"In June, 1898, I was taken very suddenly with what I thought to be acute dysentery and swelling of stomach and bowels, which was both distressing and very painful. I began doctoring, and have had three doctors. They gave me relief, but I was growing worse. I could not eat anything. Everything soured on my stomach. Before I could get away from the table my mouth and stomach was raw as a piece of beef. I was starving to death.

"One day I had almost despaired and had been crying. I picked up a paper, and, looking over it saw where Dr. Hartman's Peruna had been doing a lady so much good. I decided to try it, so I wrote the doctor and he pronounced my case catarrh of stomach and bowels. I began to take Peruna at once.

"After taking half of one bottle my mouth began to get better and my stomach was so I could eat several things. When I had taken two bottles I had got so I could stand up long enough to wash the dishes, and my bowels had given me but little trouble. The numbness left my limbs, and I could walk quite a little way.

"I have taken only five bottles and can truthfully say that I am well, and can and will always praise Peruna."—Mrs. Emma A. Bell.

Summer Catarrh.

The exceedingly hot weather of the present Summer is producing an alarming fatality from diarrhea, cholera infantum, cholera morbus and dysentery, and other catarrhal affections of the abdominal organs.

Every family and person ought to be provided with an effective preventive and cure for these diseases.

Peruna never fails when used in time, to cure the most severe cases of them.

Thousands of lives are saved by this unfailing remedy in all catarrhal diseases of the stomach and bowels.

If you are not already acquainted with the wonderful virtues of Peruna in Summer complaints, send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, President Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., on diseases peculiar to Summer, which contains a description of the causes, symptoms and cure of these dangerous and prevalent diseases.

TRAMP WELL CONNECTED.

Capitalist's Son Shot While Trying to Steal a Ride on a Train.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 8.—William Trezise, who was shot in the head during a fight with Conductor F. V. Vedder, of the Southern Pacific, at Ogilvy, on June 30, and who died at the County Hospital Sunday afternoon, was the son of a capitalist at Salt Lake City. That he was anything but a common tramp was not suspected until after his death, and the fact that he was a member of a well-known family only became known through the effort of R. L. Garrett, the undertaker, to locate his relatives.

The shooting was the result of the attempt of a gang of tramps, of which Trezise was one, to steal a ride on the Southern Pacific freight train in spite of the efforts of the train crew to prevent them doing so. The body will be shipped to Salt Lake City for burial.

Department Stores Fail.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Fax, Greenwald & Co., running a department store, failed today, with scheduled liabilities of $99,000, assets $80,000. Members of the same firm doing business at Corning and Cambridge have also filed individual assignments, with aggregate liabilities of $62,000; assets, $45,000.

Storm in the West Indies.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 8.—A violent storm has been raging for the past three days over the southern part of Hayti and Santo Domingo. Five persons were killed at Jacmel, and nine people lost their lives at Lescayes.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has no equal for table use. Keep a few bottles in your ice chest.

Disfigured Skin

wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

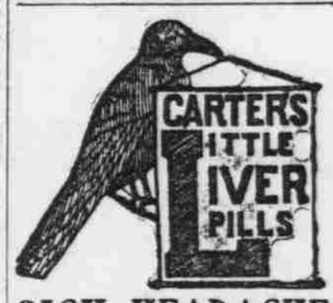
It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

C. GEE WO, The Great Chinese Docto

Is called great because his wonderful cures are so well known throughout the United States and because so many people are thankful to him for saving their lives from operations. He treats any and all diseases with powerful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, that are entirely unknown to medical science in this country, and through the use of these harmless remedies. This famous doctor knows the action of over 500 different remedies that he has successfully used in different diseases. He guarantees to cure catarrh, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kidneys, female trouble, and all private diseases. Hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate. Call and see him. CONSULTATION FREE. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Inclose stamp. Address THE C. GEE WO CHINESE MEDICINE CO., 132½ Third street, Portland, Or. Mention this paper.