TO TAKE UP PEACE OFFER

LEADERS OF STEELWORKERS WILL CONFER TODAY.

Terms on Which Employers Propose to Settle the Strike Are Still Secret.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—"The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association will meet in the headquarters of the organization at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, or as soon thereafter as possible, and take up the proposition of the United States Steel Corporation for a settlement of the steelworkers' strike." This statement was made today by Secretary Williams, of the Amalgamated Association. Beyond this, he declined to discuss the strike in any form.

There was no change in the position of the contending forces today. No further attempt was made to start the idle mills, and there were no accessions to the ranks of the strikers. An early report that the tinplate company was making an effort to start the Demmler plant with nonunion men, and that one set of rolls was being operated, was afterward explained as a rumor that started from the fact that the company had some men at work repairing the plant, with the expectation that the strike would be settled shortly.

This was a busy day for President Shaffer and the executive officials of the Amalgamated Association. There was a steady stream of callers from early morning, and innumerable conferences bearing on the proposed settlement of the strike. President Shaffer was firm in his determination not to talk on the strike situation until after the meeting tomorrow. Colonel G. Watson French and J. F. Taylor, of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, had a lengthy conference with President Shaffer, but the object of their call was not made public. It was said, however, that it had no connection with the strike settlement, but rather to the affairs of the Youngstown company. It was said the Republic Company was in need of a number of skilled men, and in search of them. After the visit of Colonel French, Joseph Bishop, secretary of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, went into conference with President Shaffer. His visit was in connection with the strike, and its probable settlement. What was said, however, was not divulged, and will not be. It is believed Mr. Bishop has been actively engaged in bringing about the last conference between the strikers and the steel trust.

One of the most apparent facts, in the status of the strike today, was the determination of the strikers to lose no ground in their struggle, while peace negotiations are being conducted. The strikers allege to have more than held their own ground since the strike began, and since the opening of the campaign they contend that they have increased their membership in McKeesport alone to about 1500. Accessions to the ranks of the Amalgamated Association have also been made at Wellsville, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Mingo Junction and Riverside, W. Va. where one of the National Tube Company's mills is operated.

With the American Steel Hoop Company the condition has been one of the most sweeping. Before the strike, practically all but two of the mills were nonunion. At this time, all but one of the mills of this company are union, and are idle from the strike. The situation of the American Tinplate Company is well understood. All of the mills of that company are working under union rules, excepting the Monessen mill. The story told of this mill is that, under the agreement made at the time it was secured by the trust, the management of the plant was to be left in the hands of the former officials for a period of five years. This was done in order to prove the value of the patent methods for producing tinplate there. This plant is still running nonunion, and though 36 men have been discharged from the plant for embracing union principles, Manager Percy Donner says the plant is running full, and has not been affected by the strike in the least. The mill employs 800 men.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

Contention for Signing of Scale in All Mills Is to Be Dropped.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The following terms of settlement of the strike, and the programme for tomorrow, come from an authoritative source and can be relied upon, in all human probability, as the outcome of the meeting of the conferees:

The Amalgamated Association is to drop the contention for the signing of a scale for all mills.

All mills are to be "open" mills in the fullest sense of the term.

The company is to have the right to place a nonunion man in any plant, and keep him there.

In addition to the plants covered by the expired scale, it is to be signed by the following: The W. Dewees-Wood, of McKeesport; the Painter, Lindsay & Mc. Cutcheon and Clark mills, of Pittsburg, and the Monessen plants, of the American Steel Hoop Company.

The question of making the Wellsville Steel plant, and the Monessen tinplate plant directly covered by the scale, is to be settled by the conferees.

The Amalgamated Association is to have the privilege of organizing the men in any of the plants.

The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association will meet at headquarters at 10 o'clock in the morning, and is expected to ratify the provisional terms outlined by the New York conference. An informal meeting of conferees to represent the three operating companies in the joint conference is to be held at the same time. The manufacturers' conferees of the last meeting will be in readiness to meet the Amalgamated men, possibly at the Amalgamated headquarters, in the Bissell block, in the afternoon to sign the scales.

May Aid the Strikers.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Tribune says:

The Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers, being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the officers of the latter, it is learned, are paying particular attention to the strike of the steel workers. A circular has been sent out by the federation to all its affiliated unions, informing them to be ready to take action regarding the strike if it is considered expedient to do so. Should no settlement be reached and the strike be extended, it is expected that an appeal will be made to the federation for financial aid, when, it is said, the executive council of the federation will meet, and may levy an assessment in favor of the strikers.

BOTH SIDES WANT PEACE.

Employers Are Equally as Anxious for It as the Strikers.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—There is little doubt that officials of the United States Steel Corporation are as anxious to have the strike settled as are the strikers. During the last week a number of contracts intended for, and practically let to mills of the combine, were shifted to independent mills, with rush clauses attached.

Terms of the prospective settlement are being carefully guarded by all concerned, but from a source believed to be reliable, it is stated that Mr. Morgan proposes to permit the Amalgamated Association to continue its lodges in the mills that were nonunion prior to the strike, but which went out on President Shaffer's strike order. The United States Steel Corporation is to be permitted to operate all of the mills of the Carnegie Company as they are now operated, as well as the big steel mills at Apollo, Vandergrift and Saltsburg, provided the wages paid shall be of the same basis as in the mills where the union scale has been signed.

There is considerable speculation as to who will take part in the joint peace conference, provided the terms as agreed upon at New York are satisfactory to the Amalgamated executive board. This board is composed of nine district vice-presidents, the three trustees, President Shaffer, Secretary Williams, Assistant Secretary Tighe and B. I. Davis, manager of the Amalgamated Journal. The American Tinplate Company will probably be represented by Vice-President Warner Arms and W. M. Leeds, his assistant; Veryl Preston, ex-president of the American Steel Hoop Company, and probably I. W. Jenks, ex-general manager of the Hoop Combine; John Warner, general superintendent of the American Sheet Steel Company; C. W. Bray, chief engineer of the American Tinplate Company; J. R. Phillips, district manager of the same company, and P. E. Bonner, manager of the Monessen Tinplate Company, may probably be called in. Neither P. Smith, district manager of the American Sheet Steel Company, nor John Jarrett, labor commissioner of the same company, is liable to appear. They have ruffled the feathers of the Amalgamated leaders so much before that it is not believed they will attend now.

Today the strike of the workers in all of the mills proceeded as though nothing had happened. The conditions are as they have been since the opening of hostilities.

The strikers in the vicinity of McKeesport spent a night of great vigilance despite the rumors from New York that a truce until Tesday had been declared between representatives of J. P. Morgan and President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association. The National Tinplate Works at Demmler were a storm center during the night. Rumors that the mills were to be opened by men from the independent mills at Monessen brought the strikers to the banks of the Monongahela, where they remained on watch until this morning, and then, after three rousing cheers, they went home, the men becoming convinced of the truth of the report that no move to start the mills would be made until after Tuesday, when a decision of Mr. Morgan and the Amalgamated officials will be made known.

The welders of the National Tube Company mill here, who have been ordered to sign individual contracts, held a secret meeting in a McKeesport hall last night, where it is said arrangements were made to form a Federation of Labor lodge. The welders come under the Federation class, and cannot become Amalgamated Association members. All other newly-formed lodges in the vicinity of McKeesport held meetings yesterday and took in many new members. No effort has been made to start the sheet mill of the Dewees-Wood Company at McKeesport.

The Wellsville plant was in operation today, with the same number of mills running as last week. The strikers are orderly, but still vigilant, and early this morning captured four unknown negroes claiming to be from Alabama. While they alleged to have no knowledge of steel working, and to be en route West, their stories conflicted with the inquiries made by the street railway men, and they were taken across the river to the strikers' camp.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

No One at Pittsburg Believes Peace Terms Will Be Rejected.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Pittsburgers generally express their delight at the anticipated settlement of the strike, and no one seems to have the slightest doubt that the negotiations for peace will result in a cessation of hostilities. So far, neither of the contending forces has suffered greatly. Working under the severe strain of the oppressive heat lately would have been an unusual hardship, and the men think that on this account perhaps many lives have been saved by the strike. So far as the companies are concerned, they are also in better position for work now than they were before the strike. Many mills have been repaired, and the conditions for an increased output are greatly improved. It is true that a computation of cold figures foots up a loss of $6,516,000 on account of the strike, of which immense sum $3,960,000 is charged to the combine, and $2,516,000 to the strikers, but this loss will soon be made up, owing to the better prices which now prevail, and the improved operating conditions, as well as the better feeling between employer and employe.

President Schaffer and Secretary Williams were both at the Amalgamated headquarters early this morning. They still maintained their position of secrecy, however, and, beyond admitting that a call had been sent out last night to all the members of the executive board for a meeting to be held in this city tomorrow morning, refused to give any information as to the probable settlement of the strike. Secretary Bishop, of the Ohio Boarrd of Arbitration, reached the Amalgamated headquarters about 10 o'clock, and immediately went into a secret conference with President Shaffer. The conference lasted for about an hour, and when it was over Colonel French, Secretary Bishop and William Collier were seen, but they refused to say anything concerning the matter under discussion. Shortly before noon President Shaffer quietly slipped out of the office through a rear door. He returned about 2 o'clock, and held a long conference with Secretary Bishop and M. M. Garland. During the conference the doors of the headquarters were locked, but from an adjoining building, Shaffer and Bishop could frequently be seen at the telephone. At the close of the meeting none of those who participated in the conference would talk.

Union Advocates Big Defense Fund.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The World says:

Resolutions advocating the raising of a $500,000 defense fund, and other things bearing on the steel and other strikes, were discussed at a recent meeting of the Central Federation Union of New York. The resolutions will be voted on next Sunday. They advocate also the retention of a lawyer, who shall be paid "a sufficient fee to be above the reach of temptation," and who shall be called upon to attend to all cases in the courts in behalf of organized labor throughout the country.

Employers to Issue Statement.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The more prominent men concerned in the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation were not to be found at their usual stopping-places in this city tonight. A member of one of the constituent companies of the steel corporation said tonight:

"A statement will be issued from Judge Gary's office tomorrow. There has been a great deal of conjecture on the part of the newspapers, and this statement will develop a contrast between conjecture and the real facts in the case."

Morgan to Get La Fayette Relics.

LONDON, July 29.—"J. Pierpont Morgan, before his recent departure for the United States," says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Express, "left a check for £10,000 with General Horace Porter, to be paid on delivery at the United States Embassy of certain valuable relics of La Fayette, said to be in a pawnbroker's shop in London. "How they got there is not known, but the story is that among them is the sculptured gold jug and sword carried throughout the American campaign, and which La Fayette left to his heirs."

Jury in Glenn Case Still Out.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 29.—The jury in the Ellis Glenn case is still out. The members were brought into court this morning, after spending Sunday in custody of the jailer, and immediately went into deliberation. At 4:30 P. M. they notified the court that they could not agree. They were then excused until Tuesday. It is expected that they stand 10 for acquittal and two for conviction.

KING'S MEMORY HONORED

SERVICES FOR HUMBERT HELD THROUGHOUT ITALY.

Rome Was the Center of the Observance, and About 100,000 Persons Were in the Parade.

ROME, July 29.—The first anniversary of the tragic death of King Humbert, who was assassinated at Monza July 29, last, by Gastania Bresci, an anarchist, was celebrated today by commemorative services throughout Italy. Rome is the center of the observances, and there are 100,000 visitors here. In addition, members of the royal family, Senators and Deputies assembled at the capital and took part in the ceremonies.

The pilgrimage to the Pantheon occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There was an immense procession, composed of delegations from all the Italian provinces and colonies and civil, military and labor associations, with flags and bands of music. It was estimated that about 100,000 persons were in the parade. The most picturesque participants were garbed in multi-colored historic costumes. Innumerable wreaths were carried in the procession. Enormous crowds lined the route, and the windows, balconies and roofs were crowded to their utmost capacity. All stores were closed, and everywhere flags were displayed at half mast. As the procession entered the Pantheon, those who participated in it filed past the vault containing the remains of King Humbert, and there deposited the wreaths. The ceremonies closed this evening at the Adriano Theater, where addresses were delivered.

The most noteworthy provincial celebration occurred at Milan, in which city there was a pilgrimage to Monza, the scene of the assassination of the King. The wreaths were so numerous that the field on which Kink Humbert's last review was held was converted into a flower garden.

The first stone of the expiatory chapel which is being erected by King Victor Emmanuel, was laid by the Duke of Abruzzi, representing the King of Italy.

Paterson Anarchists Celebrate.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Bartholdi Hall, in Paterson, N. J., was packed today by the friends of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, this being the anniversary of the deed. Pedro Esteve, editor of La Question Sociale, one of the speakers, outdid his previous efforts in lauding Bresci. He was encouraged by frequent cheers.

"I wish every country had a Bresci,' said Esteve, and the sentiment was vociferously applauded. "Down with monarchies, down with empires,'" he continued, and the cheers were accentuated.

The speaker, referring to Bresci's companions who sailed with him, said they sailed for the same purpose. "They all went to do what Bresci did," he said. It appeared from further remarks that two others had been selected to do the work which Bresci did, but they failed. One of them; Matteo, committed suicide. The other, Spirondo, was let off on condition that he kill a shop foreman, who was objectionable to the Italians. Esteve in conclusion, complimented the authorities of Paterson, who "permitted these meetings, while the police of New York and Brooklyn prohibit them."

WOULD GIVE ROBERTS $500,000.

King Edward Sends Note to This Effect to Parliament.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Lords today, Lord Salisbury, the Premier, read a message from King Edward to the effect that, in consideration of the eminent services of Field Marshal Roberts in South Africa, his Majesty recommended that Parliament grant him the sum of £100,000, $500,000.

Irish Nationalists Will Oppose Grant

NEW YORK, July 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The Irish Nationalists have determined to oppose the royal declaration bill, the King's title bill, and the money grant to Lord Roberts. As Roman Catholics, the Nationalists regard the proposed amendment to the royal declaration as unsatisfactory and inadequate, and they will hardly allow the bill to pass without a struggle. Not much opposition is expressed to the King's title bill, but the Nationalists will, on account of the war in South Africa, object to the large grant to Earl Roberts for his services to the state. In 1891, when Lord Roberts received a Baronetcy, in recognition of his services in Afghanistan, the sum of £12,500 was voted to him, and a pension of £100 was also conferred upon him. Lord Wolseley, however, received £25,000 after the Ashantee campaign, and £30,000 after the Egyptian War. To General Kitchener was granted £30,000 after the Soudan campaign, and another grant may be awarded to him at the next session for his work in South Africa. General Buller is out of sympathy with the desire of certain politicians to raise the question why his claims have been passed over. It is stated that he would regard the introduction of his name and services into the discussion on Lord Roberts' grant as neither friendly to himself nor worthy of his position.

JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL C. LEMLEY.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Captain Samuel C. Lemley, Judge-Advocate of the Schley court of inquiry, is now engaged in making up his case. On his findings will largely depend the selection of witnesses before the court of inquiry, which, by order of Secretary Long, is to thoroughly investigate the Sampson - Schley controversy. Captain Lemley is the Judge-Advocate of the Navy. His competency as an official is best illustrated by the fact that, although Secretary Long had practically selected Captain John Pillsbury for the position of Judge-Advocate, his name was abandoned, as it was deemed the appointment of Captain Lemley would constitute a fuller recognition of the dignity and importance of the court of inquiry. Captain Lemley has known both men, Schley better than Sampson, perhaps. He was one of Schley's personal friends when he (Remley) was in active line service. He accompanied Schley on the famous Greely relief expedition, and rendered valuable services to him on that occasion. On the other hand, Captain Lemley has known Sampson officially in the Navy Department, when the Admiral was at the head of the Ordnance Bureau, and thus they were thrown into close contact, in a business way, for several years. Captain Lemley was Judge-Advocate of the Jeannette court of inquiry.

COMMERCIAL WAR DECLARATION.

Von Bulow Knows, However, the German Tariff Bill Will Fail.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

The tariff project, which was published in all the papers Saturday, is an open declaration of commercial war with Russia, Austria and the United States, but Count von Bulow knows the Bundesrath will not confirm it. It is therefore a cleverly conceived sop for the Agrarians, intended to show his sympathy for them.

Commerce means everything in Germany's future relations with Russia. Count von Bulow, as is well known, is keenly anxious to resume the old-time good relations with Russia. That can only be accomplished by the maintenance of good trade relations. Count von Bulow has now to face the greatest difficulty he has ever encountered. It is to reconcile the demands of Russia for favorable treatment in the forthcoming treaty of commerce and at the same time meet the urgent demands for protection made by the Agrarians, a most powerful party, which is composed of the most solid supporters of the crown.

For months past the German Chancellor has been struggling against the well-organized efforts of the Agrarians. Do what he would, it was always the same cry, "Protect us or we will bring all the power of our opposition against you." Count Bulow is resourceful and knows most of the political moves upon the board likely to bring the opinion of parties round to his side, but with these hard-headed Agrarians his attempts to coerce or cajole have been fruitless. The result is the publication of the new tariff, which is to go into force after the present treaties of commerce with Russia and other countries expire.

Russian wheat has heretofore paid a duty of 3½ marks. In future it will pay from 5 to 6½ marks. Cattle and horses will also be subjected to much heavier taxation, but this will affect Austria and the United States much more than Russia. It is the wheat tax which will hit Russia so hard and which will undoubtedly call forth from M. de Witte a very stiff counter duty upon a multitude of cheap manufactured goods, with which Germany floods Russia just as she does other countries.

M. de Witte will probably hit back very hard, all the more so as Russia has done so much to build up an important grain trade with Germany. The diminution of such trade will inflict a very heavy blow upon the carrying trade, which is necessary for the prosperity of the daily increasing railroad system of the empire. Thus Germany will find countervailing duties imposed upon its manufactures, particularly upon the curious small things which reach large financial totals, such as purses, celluloid collars, shirt fronts and a thousand other things sold cheaply in second-rate shops all over Russia.

The new tariff does not, it is said, go into operation until the month of December, 1903, so there is plenty of time for the two countries to try to arrange some modus vivendi. In the meantime the outlook is as bad as possible, and this not only applies to Russia, but to Germany, Austria and Italy and in a very marked degree to the United States.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Rockhill Gives Some of the Details of the Financial Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Cable dispatches from Mr. Rockhill, the United States Special Commissioner at Pekin, set out some of the details of the financial arrangement regarding the indemnity, not heretofore disclosed. He reports that the interest on the indemnity began to run July 1 of this year, and the payments will become due semi-annually, the first to be met January 1 next. China will be allowed three years before making the first payment on account of the principal of the indemnity. The moneys, both on account of the principal and interest, will be received by a financial committee located at Shanghai, to be known as the "Committee of Encashment." This will be composed of the heads of foreign banks at Shanghai, selected by the governments interested in the payments. The committee is to distribute the funds turned in by the Chinese Government among the various powers in proportion to the interest payments due them.

The diplomatic court at Pekin favors the immediate application of the new tariff, the effect of which will be to abolish the free list except as to cereals. Mr. Rockhill has been instructed by the State Department to urge the exemption from the new rates of cargoes now afloat. He is also to try to secure a postponement of the application of the tariff until importers have had an opportunity to complete contracts.

American Postal Service in China.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order formally placing the American postal service in China on the same basis as before the outbreak. The practical operation of the military postal service ceased some time ago, and the postal attaches have either returned here or to other posts.

SENT GREETINGS TO QUEEN.

Prince Henry Received Cordial Reply From Spanish Crown.

CADIZ, July 29.—On the arrival here of the German squadron, commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, the latter telegraphed, in the name of Emperor William, greetings to the Queen Regent of Spain and received a cordial reply. About 700 German bluejackets, who are ashore here, are fraternizing with the Spanish soldiers and sailors. Prince Henry during the day visited the commander of the port.

Squadron Will Visit Brest.

PARIS, July 29.—It is reported in Paris that the German squadron now at Cadiz, where it has gone to meet and escort Count von Waldersee on his return from China, will visit Brest. It is asserted that letters addressed to the squadron have already arrived in Brest, where the squadron is expected before August 1. The papers comment upon the fact that this would be the first occasion since 1870 when a German squadron has entered the port of Brest. There are only three French warships there now, and the Northern squadron is engaged in maneuvers in the Mediterranean.

BOERS COMING IN.

Troops Sent to Disarm Commando in Portuguese Territory.

LISBON, July 29.—A dispatch received here from Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, announces that a Boer commando, accompanied by women and children, has entered Portuguese territory in the neighborhood of the Limpopo River. Reinforcements of troops have been sent to disarm the party of Boers.

Successor to Kitchener.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

It is freely rumored that General Lyttleton will succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa. General Kitchener, it may be assumed, will not be recalled until the end of the war is at last actually in sight, so Lyttleton's task will be more passive and administrative than belligerent. General Lyttleton did good work under General Buller in the early days of the war, but Generals Forestier-Walker and Methuen are both senior to him. Neither of these men is, however, likely to be appointed, and it must be said in favor of the choice of Lyttleton that he has distinguished himself in civil life.

Boers Taken by British Up to July 1.

LONDON, July 29.—Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary at the War Office, replying to a question in the House of Commons today, said the numbers of Boers made prisoners, or who had surrendered since the declaration of war, totalled 33,000 up to July 1.

UPROAR IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Redmond and O'Brien Were "Named" and Suspended.

LONDON, July 30.—There was wild uproar in the House of Commons between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, at the conclusion of the debate on taxation of agricultural property. The Conservatives interrupted Mr. Walton, Liberal, with cries of "divide." William Redmond, on a point of order, called the attention of the Speaker to the interruption, but the Speaker ruled that the point was not well taken. Mr. Walton resumed, quite inaudibly, owing to the persistent cries of "divide." Mr. Redmond shouted: "police, police." The Speaker said this expression was disorderly.

Mr. Redmond: "Why don't you keep order?"

The Speaker directed him to leave the House and "named" him.

Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, moved Mr. Redmond's suspension, and this was carried by a vote of 303 to 71.

Patrick O'Brien persisted in the same point of order and was in turn "named," and suspended. The bill was adopted.

CHOATE AGAINST FLOGGING.

London Paper Takes Exception to Speech, Saying Old Way Is Best.

LONDON, July 30.—Mr. Choate, presiding yesterday at a distribution of prizes to pupils of the London University School, alluded depreciatingly to the "delicate subject of flogging," which had been abandoned, he said, "years and years ago in America." His utterances have led to some editorial comment in the morning papers, the Standard defending the "ancient method." Mr. Choate suggested, in the course of his remarks, that Great Britain and the United States should exchange prizes for boys, distributing them in their respective schools, and thus promote the "altogetherness of the two countries.

Health of the Czar.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A dispatch to the World from Berlin says:

The Czar has been rapidly taking on flesh since his illness. He is very pale, but looks stout. The doctors have ordered him to take more exercise and he has put in his bedroom a rowing machine, at which he sits half an hour each morning. He also exercises with dumbbells, but he likes the rowing much better. He always has lived abstemiously, but the physicians forbid sweet wines as fat-producing. He has been experimenting with Marienbad water, but this has been discontinued, as it does not agree with him.

France and Germany Mean to Stay.

LONDON, July 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Globe, cabling today, says:

"The assurances given in the House of Commons, July 22, by Lord Cranbourne, the Under Foreign Secretary, that the French and German troops are only temporarily here, are refuted by the fact that both nationalities are erecting massive, permanent barracks which will take two years to complete, indicating that many years' occupation are contemplated."

Boxers Are Active Again.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—The North China Daily News announces that there has been a recrudescence of the outbreaks by the Boxers in the Province of Shan Tung, in consequence of the success of the allied villagers in Chi Li Province against the troops of Li Hung Chang. The notorious Lung Lu, who was Imperial Treasurer, and later Generalissimo of the northern army, has been appointed to the lucrative post of Controller-General of the Revenue Board.

First Battle in British Maneuvers.

LONDON, July 30.—The first battle in the British maneuvers took place yesterday afternoon, when the cruiser squadron, of the opposing fleets, were engaged off the Scilly Islands, with the theoretical result that the defending fleet was annihilated. The channel is now apparently at the mercy of the enemy. Eighteen cruisers were supposed to be sunk.

Will Try to Cross Sea in Balloon.

PARIS, July 29.—Comte de Vaux, the aeronaut who will attempt to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon about the middle of August, has arrived in Toulon to superintend the preparatory arrangements. President Loubet and many other prominent persons have contributed to the cost of the expedition.

Empress Frederick Ill.

CRONBERG, July 29.—As a result of the visit of Professor Renvers from Berlin, it is officially announced that the condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick is not satisfactory. Her Majesty has not left her apartments for the last few weeks, and though medical bulletins have not yet been issued, they may be expected soon. Princess Henry of Prussia has been at the castle on a flying visit.

Woman Apostle in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 29.—Francis M. Lyman, one of the Mormon Apostles, preached yesterday before the Berlin Mormon Congregation, which now numbers over 400. Kattner, a German Mormon missionary, reported that the movement was making progress in Germany, and asserted that a few days ago a congregation numbering 88 had been organized in Stettin.

Thibetans Attack Russians.

LONDON, July 30.—"The Russian Government has been advised," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg "that 2000 Thibetans July 16 attacked Major Kosloff's expedition of 20 men, half of whom were shot down and the others severely wounded. The Government will demand satisfaction."

German Antarctic Expedition.

BERLIN, July 29.—An imperial decree issued today announces that an Antarctic scientific expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Drygalski, will leave Kiel in August to establish observation stations at Kergulen Island and at the farthest attainable point south.

War Medal for Churchill.

LONDON, July 29.—King Edward distributed further medals this afternoon at Marlborough House. Winston Spencer Churchill, the war correspondent, ex-Hussar officer, and now member of Parliament for Oldham, was among the recipients.

Large Forest Fire in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—A forest fire in the province of Jentland has assumed gigantic proportions. Three troops have been ordered to assist the men who are combating the flames. The hot weather continues here.

Members of Insolvent Firm Arrested

BERLIN, July 29.—Two members of the board of directors of the Treber-Trocknung (Grain-Drying) Company of Cassel, whose insolvency was announced July 4, were arrested today. Five directors are now in jail.

Paper Mills Burned.

WINDSOR MILLS, Que., July 29.—The St. Francis Mill and its contents, the whole valued at $350,000, were destroyed by fire tonight. The mill was owned by the Canadian Paper Company.

Crispi Is Sinking.

NAPLES, July 29, 12:30 P. M.—Signor Crispi at this hour is sinking. His condition is most grave.

The Northfield August Conference.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 29.—The next great conference at Northfield will be the Nineteenth General Conference of Christian Workers, held from August 1 to 16, inclusive. It will be the concluding conference of the season, in some respects the most important of the three, and promising this year to be the best attended of any previous gathering. There will be present some of the best speakers from at home and abroad: Revs. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, Eng.; Samuel Chadwick, of Leeds, Eng.; R. G. Weston, D. D., Chester, Pa.; Teunis B. Hamlin, D. D., Washington, D. C.; C. I. Scofield, D. D., Northfield, Mass; H. W. Pope, New Haven, Conn.; R. A. Torrey, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Mable, D. D., and A. C. Dixon, D. D., Boston, Mass.; A. T. Pierson, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Balcomb Shaw, D. D., Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., and Wilton Marie Smith, D. D., of New York City; George C. Needham, Narberth, Pa., and Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, of the China Inland Mission.

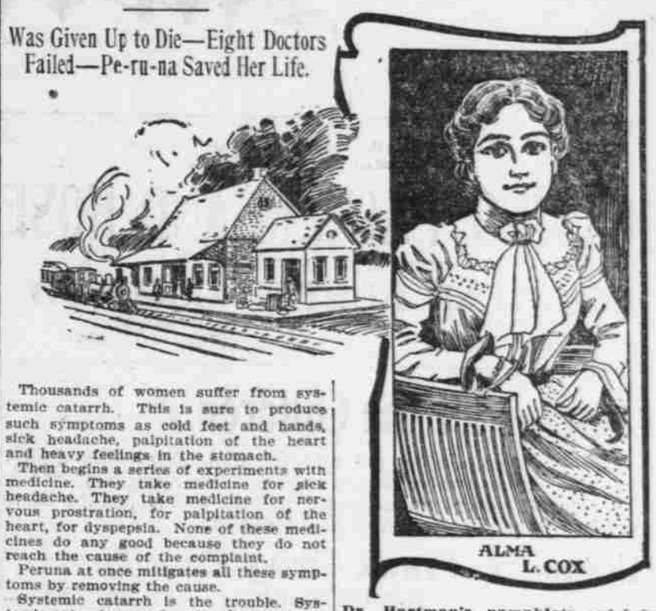
Several new features will be introduced this year into the conference, which will extend its scope and usefulness.

Finds Daughter He Mourned as Dead

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 29.—George T. Edmunds, of Plymouth, has located his daughter, Sadie, who nine years ago, then 18, disappeared from her home in Alpena, Mich. It was believed she had been drowned or murdered by a jealous lover. Two weeks after her disappearance her mother died of grief. One month later her sweetheart died from the same cause. Her father was so affected that he left town and moved to Plymouth. There he started in business anew, but brooded over the mystery. Two weeks ago the daughter, while at Thousand Islands, read in a Wilkesbarre paper of an accident to a man of her father's name. She employed a detective, who investigated and acquainted the father of the daughter's whereabouts. A happy visit followed. The daughter, at the time of her disappearance, married a man now living in New Orleans, La. She is Mrs. Lawrence Bryce.

A PRETTY POSTMISTRESS NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH

Was Given Up to Die—Eight Doctors Failed—Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life.



Thousands of women suffer from systemic catarrh. This is sure to produce such symptoms as cold feet and hands, sick headache, palpitation of the heart and heavy feelings in the stomach.

Then begins a series of experiments with medicine. They take medicine for sick headache. They take medicine for nervous prostration, for palpitation of the heart, for dyspepsia. None of these medicines do any good because they do not reach the cause of the complaint.

Peruna at once mitigates all these symptoms by removing the cause.

Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Systemic catarrh pervades the whole system, deranges every organ, weakens every function. No permanent cure can be expected until the systemic catarrh is removed.

This is exactly what Peruna will do.

Miss Alma Cox, Assistant Postmistress of Orum, S. C., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from chronic disease and dyspepsia for five years. How I suffered no tongue can tell. I tried eight or 10 of the best physicians without receiving much benefit, also tried lots of patent medicines. But still I suffered with sick headache, cold feet and hands, palpitation of the heart, and such a heavy feeling in my stomach and chest. At times I would be so nervous I could not bear anyone around me. I had been given up to die.

"One day a friend sent me one of Dr. Hartman's pamphlets, and I decided to write to him. He advised Peruna and Manalin, and, after taking the medicine two weeks I felt greatly relieved. My head did not pain me any scarcely, and my stomach was relieved of its heavy feeling. I am so thankful that I can say after using several bottles of the Peruna and Manalin I am restored to perfect health.

"Before using your remedies I could not eat anything. I lived on barley water and Panopeptin for two years. Now I can eat with pleasure. Everybody is so surprised at my improvement. Everyone says I am looking like a rose. I would advise all suffering women to take your remedies. I know if it were not for Peruna and Manalin I would have been in my grave today. I cannot thank you enough for the kind advice you have given me."—Miss Alma L. Cox.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, of Columbus, O., gives advice to women free during the Summer months.

AIRSHIP WORKED WELL.

Dumont Made Another Successful Experiment at Paris.

PARIS, July 29.—M. Santos-Dumont made another successful experiment this afternoon with a dirigible balloon, sailing from St. Cloud to the Longchamps race course, around which he steered the balloon, and ascended and descended, occupying 20 minutes. Though asked to make an attempt to go around the Eiffel Tower, the aeronaut declined, saying his motor was not yet working as well as he desired. The weather was cloudy, which may have influenced his decision. During the trip M. Santos-Dumont cut one of his hands slightly with a guide rope. Otherwise there was no accident. The crowd warmly cheered M. Santos-Dumont at the start, and on his descent his friends crowded around him, and warmly congratulated him upon his success.

The aeronaut started at 4:35 P. M., and descended at 4:55 P. M. The exhibition, though successful, was disappointing, in that he did not go around the Eiffel Tower, though he had announced his intention of attempting that feat. An hour later, a heavy rain squall swept over the Eiffel Tower and the Bois, which justified the prudence of M. Santos-Dumont in declining to make a further ascension today. When the balloon was maneuvering over the Longchamps race course, smoke was seen to be issuing from the motor, which M. Santos-Dumont said, on descending, was due to a slight defect in the apparatus. He was satisfied he could make the trip to the Eiffel Tower and back, but apparently feared he would not be able to obtain sufficient speed to fulfill the conditions of the Deutsche prize.

Forestry Association to Meet.

DENVER, July 29.—The special Summer meeting of the American Forestry Association, for 1901, will be held at Denver, August 27-29, in affiliation with the American Association for the advancement of science. It is expected that the President of the association, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, will preside at one or more sessions.

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.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell something "just as good."