Alleged Fate of the Russian Minister at Pekin.

HIS WIFE TORTURED TO DEATH

A Blood-Curdling Story Comes From St. Petersburg That Lacks

CHICAGO, July 14-A dispatch to the cord from St. Petersburg, July 11, via

Paris, July 14, says: The Czar has received with great emotion the dreadful details of the catas-trophe at Pekin. Tears coursed down His Majesty's cheeks as he read the sablegram from Admiral Alexeff, at Port Ar-thur, confirming the horrible details of the assassination of M. de Giers, which merely in the form of rumors had already reached Russia. The Admiral declares that the Russian Envoy was dragged through the streets by the Boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured, and even thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then the remains were thrown to the dogs. While M. de Giers was being disposed of, the franti mob danced

around the caldron.

Mme. de Giers, Admiral Alexeff's advices declare, suffered a fate worse than death, and was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct. The Legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings.

de Giers and his Legation officials resisted desperately, and his body guard killed many of the attacking meb. In the middle of his tortures the Envoy is said to have herolcally proclaimed his faith.
In Christianity, encouraged by the wife
who so soon shared his martyrdom.

Count Lamsdorf received the friends of the murdered ones at the Foreign Office and unfolded to them the tragic story. The scenes of frenzied terror and grief that followed were unspeakable. The building of the Foreign Office was be-sleged by an excited throng, and the whole of St. Petersburg is full of lamen-Immediately after Admiral Alexeff's dis-

patch was received the Caer ordered the Cabinet and Council of State to go into

ession at once.
The Russo-Corean relations at the present moment are all that could be desired. The audience of the Corean En-way last week, when he presented his eredentials to the Czar, was most cordial. The Corean Minister and his Cabinet are inclined to be favorably impressed by Russia's successful activity in China and the empire's tolerant attitude toward

Denied in St. Petersburg. ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—It is offi-cially stated here that no report of the murder of M. de Giers, the Russian Min-ister at Pekin, has been received here.

Not Reported in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Russian Embassy here has received no information of the killing of the Russian Minister at Pekin. The officials do not discredit the report, but say that the Russians are under the same disadvantages as the other powers in getting telegraphic information from Pekin. They think that if this proves true it will entirely and very seriously alter the whole situation.

NINETEEN DAYS' SILENCE. One Englishman Believes the Ministers Are in Hiding.

NEW YORK, July 14.-A dispatch to the

Tribune from London says: When Lord Saliebury stated in the House of Lords that there was no news whatever from Pekin, the spectators were painfully impressed with the sol-emnity of his manner. This was a small matter in comparison with the ominous fact that the Legations had kept silent for 19 days. Mr. Broderick explained in were not working between Shanghai and Che Foo, and that the Admirals could not communicates with their governments, Shanghai had virtually become the only center of news and the northern provinces were cut off. Mr Broderick admitted that a dispatch purporting to come from the Emperor of China had been received at the Foreign Office, and this was regarded as an indirect conformation of the correctness of the version previously published of the edict holding the Eur powers partly responsible for the anarchy ata Pekin, since they had ordered the bombardment of the Taku forts.

There is no ground for criticising the action of the powers in this respect, but

well-informed men here do not hesitate to say that Vice-Admiral Seymour's course in marching from Tien Tain to Pekin with an inadequate force and insufficient supes was a fatal mistake, which excited the Chinese mobs and brought on the catastrophe.

The only hopeful man with whom your correspondent talked was an Indian veteran, who considered it impossible that Sir Robert Hart had lost his life when he was a Mandarin and could wear the peacock's feather and the red button .This officer expressed the belief that Sir Claude McDonald, Mr. Conger and the other Ministers were in hiding either in the palace or elsewhere, and explained that the Chinese officials could not give the foreign governments' assurance of their Minisgovernments assurance of their Minis-ters' safety without exposing themselves to a fresh attack from the mobs. This veteran asserted that an official with Sir Robert Hart's experience and influence would have succeeded without doubt in rescuing most of the prominent members of the Embassics. He was also disposed to credit the report that there was a secret passage between the British legation and the Imperial palace. All other public men were hopeless.

ere were frequent references to China in the 12-hour prayer meeting in Wesley Chapel, City Boad, with which the Christian Endeavor World's Convention was

NO GROUNDS FOR HOPE.

Pessimistic View Taken by British Consul at Shaughat.

LONDON, July 14.—The British Consul-General at Shanghal, in transmitting to the Foreign Office messages from the Governor of Shan Tung already published says he fears there can be little doubt in regard to the fate of the foreigners at

The official admissions in both the United States and Europe that the diplomats have adopted the pessimistic views held by the Consuls at Shanghai, have almost silenced those attempting to reason against the circumstantial evidence which is becoming so cogent. The situation at Tien Tsin appears to

slowly but surely growing worse. The fled forces are experiencing the greatest difficulty in sending forth reinforcements. as the Chinese have rendered the naviga-tion of the river most difficult by diverting its waters. Happily, St. Petersburg today announces officially that the tele-graph between Taku and Tien Tsin has already been restored, and that railroad communication will shortly be re-estab-lished. To the other trials of the besieged persons at Tien Tein has been added an outbreak of scarlet fever. Dispatches from Tien Tsin report that a number of ladies there have become white-haired through the horrors of the seige.

present to confine the efforts of the allied forces to fortifying Tien Tein and escunications with forts and arsennis. Tien Tsin, it is believed, is being rearmed with guns of the highest

Another Summons for Lt. HONG KONG, July 18—La Hung Chang yesterday received urgent telegraphic summons to Pekin. It is expected that he will proceed North tomorrow. The Chinese agree that his absence is certain to lead to trouble at Canton.

WHEN KEMPFF GOT THERE. His Report of the Landing of the Newark's Marines.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the mail from China today Becretary Long received from Admiral Kempff a report of the American operations in China up to June 5. The report is as follows:
"United States Fingship Newark, Taku,

China, June 5.—Sir: I have the honor t report that at 5 A. M., May 25, I receive a telephone message, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, marked T and at 5 A. M., in compliance with orders which I immediately issued to the commanding officer of this ship, 100 armed men, consisting of 40 marines and 60 sailors, were sisting of 40 marines and 60 sailors, were landed at Taku. Captain B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., in charge; officers, Captain J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C.; Captain N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C.; Brisign D. W. Wurtahaugh, U. S. N.; Naval Cadets J. K. Taussig, U. S. N.; and C. E. Courtney, U. S. N.; Paymaster H. E. Jewett, U. S. N., and Gunner C H. Sheldon, U. S. N. "(2) Taking the first party which arrived on shore, consisting of 37 marines, to the railroad station at Teng Ku. they were refused passage on the train to

were refused passage on the train to Tien Tsin, owing to the agent being un-willing to assume the responsibility of lasuing tickets to an armed force without orders from the directors of the road.
This portion of the landed party were returned to Taku, where, by this time, all of the force had arrived. Procuring a tug and lighter from the Taku Tug & ting and lighter from the Taku Tug & Lighter Company, the entire force was sent to Tien Tein by river, Captain J. K. Myers, U. S. N., in command. Captain McCalla and Paymaster Jewett proceeding by train at 1:44 P. M. The landing party reached Tien Tain at 10 o'clock P. M., where they were received with demonstrations of joy by the foreign population, they being the first Caucassian troops to arrive. I remained at Taku with my personal staff.

"(3) On May 30, at 1:44, I proceeded to Tien Tsin for the purpose of examining, as well as I might, the state of affairs. On this day the English ship Algerine came and landed 21 men and sent them to Tien Tsin, and ships of the various nations began arriving and preparing to

ons began arriving and preparing to

"Fourth -- On May 21, having obtained permission of the Chinese Government, I sent 50 men from Tien Tsin to Pekin, in company with about 300 foreign troops of company with about 300 foreign troops of various nationalities. They left at 4:15 P. M., Captain McCalla in command, and arrived at the end of the railroad line at 6:45 P. M. and marched to the legation, having encountered not the alightest opposition on the way or in the city. "Fifth-I raturned on hours abin June 2.

"Fifth-I returned on board ship June 2, and on June 2, Captain McCalla, after seeing that our men on shore were prop erly cared for and that everything was satisfactory condition, returned to

"Sixth-I take great pleasure in saying that our officers and men on shore have, by their conduct and management, contributed in every way to the standard of efficiency held by the Navy, yet it is proper, as a matter of justice and in satisfaction to myself, to mention and call the attention of the department particu-larly to Captain McCalla, whose foresight and ability in the discharge of his duties

and ability in the discharge of his duties in connection with this whole matter merit unqualified praise.

"Seventh—At 7 P. M. yesterday I received a message, a copy of which is inclosed with my No. II of this date, indicating that affairs were again in a critical condition. A party of 50 more menwere landed from this ship this morning at 6 A. M., and Captain McCalla has again gone ashere. Ensign C. Glipin, U. S. N., and Naval Cadet Courtney, who returned with Captain McCalla from the first landing party, were the officers.

"The department was informed by cable

the river as a base of supplies for the force on shore. As the disturbance here dated, and, as this lack of knowledge as is likely to be of such a proture as to require the protracted stay of a vessel here ready to land men on short protice, as mentioned in my massaga. I even serious in results, the Government officials is embarrassing and notice, as mentioned in my massaga. I even serious in results, the Government even serious in results, the government in the capital serious in the capital serious serious in results, the government in the capital serious serious in the capital serious ser notice, as mentioned in my message a consider a light-draft vessel, which can be stationed inside of the river, resentatives in China, to include the date where communication is certain, with a hattalion of marines, almost indispensa-them. battalion of marines, almost indispensa-ble to the present trouble, in order to ef-fectively protect American interests and property in this locality. Other nations are landing troops today in response to the message received last night." Admiral Kempff incloses with his report

opies of the cablegrams which he sent to he Navy Department at the time of the outbreak. These have already been published in the main. Then he gives in detail some measages, on the strength of which the landing was ordered by him. These are messages from United States to the Chinese Minister here. Mr. Consul Ragsdale, at Tien Tsin, informing had attracted official attention and nhim of the murderous attack of the Box- be made the subject of representa

WASHINGTON, July 14—By an order issued today, Major Hugh J. Gallagher. Chief Commissary of Subsistence, of the Department of California, has been relieved from his present duty and ordered to proceed to Taku. China, and report in person to Brigadier-General A. R. Chat-fee for assignment to duty as Chief Comulisary Officer of Subsistence, of the United States troops in China. He will be relieved at San Francisco by Major O. E. Wood, Chief Commissiry of Subsistence of the Division of Cubs.

Stockholders May See Books. NEW YORK, July 14.—The appellate division of the Supreme Court in Brook-lyn has handed down a decision affirming the order of Justice Jenks on April 7, per-mitting Mr. Reiss, chairman of the stockholders' protective committee of the American Spirits Manufacturing Com-pany, to examine the books, papers, con-tracts, agents and employes of the cem-

This action was begun as a result of the formation of the present distilling company of America, which took over the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the Kentucky Distillers & Warehouse Company, the Standard Dis-tilling & Distributing Company, of New Jersey, and the Spirits Distributing Com-

Cuts Into Express Business.

NEW YORK, July 14 .- A new freight problem is presenting itself for solution to the railroads, says the Times. A parcel delivery company has been formed in this city, which collects small packages which have heretofore gone by express, packs them in boxes and ships them as fast freight. At the destination the parcels are distributed by a branch office. Packages of original consignment which are destined for a minor point are then repacked and forwarded in the same munner by the company's branch business makes quite a cut into the business of the express companies, who have appealed to railroads for reflet. The latter, however, have not yet been able to discover an effective method of

Mrs. Clyde Rushe of Salem SALEM, Or., July 14 .-- Mrs. Rose Estelle Creighton Raabe, wife of Clyde Raabe, died at the home of her mother, Mrs. John Creighton, in this city, at 11:30 this evening, after an illness of three months, death resulting from ab-A Stand at Tien Tsin.

St. PETERSBURG, July 14.—A dispatch from Khabarousk, dated Thursday, July 15. says an international council of war held at Tien Tsin has decided for the M. Interment will be in Rural cornetery. Informal greetings. It is stated that all the stated that the stated that all the stated

Boxer Proclamations Issued by Governors of Two More Provinces -Miles May Go to China.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Long has received the following cable-gram from Rear-Admiral Remey, com-

mander-in-chief of the naval forces on

REMEY AND - GOODNOW General Miles has not asked for service in China and that such a move would not be considered for a moment under the present dircumstances. At most, the army to be placed under foreign commanders does not exceed 16,000 men and it is pointed out that such a command would be quite inadequate for a Lioutenant-General.

It is appreciated however, that the site It is appreciated, however, that the situation may develop at any moment so that a large army will be required, in which case General Miles might determine to take the field in person. For the present he is exercising care in the preparations for getting the American troops on the ground, the detail of supplies, trans-portation, etc. The diplomatic instruc-tions of General Chaffee, who is in im-mediate command of the forces in China, are quite apart from those of a military

"Che Foo, July it.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Two Japanese transports arrived today. Landed commander and Foreign Affairs, stating that after the



JAPANESE MINISTER TO CHINA, NOW AT PEKIN.

marine regiment, stores, field pieces and German Minister was shot at Pekin, the communication with Tien Twin. Remey."
The importance of this cablegram, in the opinion of Secretary Long, lies in the fact that it makes no mention of the massacre at Pekin, which it would surely

The department was informed by cable message, and the Commander-in-Chief was similarly informed and requested to send a light-draft vessel here for use in era Viceroys upon Pekin.

nged ha- to the exact time of hap

No confirmation has reached the State Department of the report from St. Petersburg of the torture and death of the Russian Minister at Pekin.

Mr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador, called upon Becretary morning, but stated that he had no in-

A rumor was affoat this morning to the effect that certain interviews attributed had attracted official attention and might be made the subject of representations ers upon the railways and missionary to him by the State Department. It is stations, and steadily increasing seriousness of the situation. is possible that the particular interviews may be ignored officially, in view of the realization on the part of the officials that the Minister is under a high nervous

This dispatch from St. Petersburg of the slaughter of the Russian Minister and his wife at Pekin sent a thrill of horror through the foreign establishments here, none of whom, however, was able to shed the slightest light on the subject, At the Russian embassy the officials were able to neither confirm nor deny, stating that the government was in the habit of forwarding developments to its diplo matic representatives.

At the German, French, Japanese, Chi-nese and all other foreign establishments horror was expressed at the occurrence, although in these quarters there was no knowledge of the facts.

The Chinese Minister continues to exert every effort toward getting information from Pekin, but up to a late hour he had not received any answer in connection with the cable to Minister Conger, or from a second inquiry which he for-warded yesterday to the Taoti of Shanghai, which said in substance:

"American Government is grently con-cerned over the safety of Minister Conger at Pekin. Can you give me any in-formation on the subject?"

Minister Wu was much depressed by the continued reports that the legations had been wiped out and the Ministers murdered. To all inquiry he sorrowfully shakes his head and says that he has absolutely no information and can only hope for the best. The report of the killing of the Russian Minister and his wife was another severe blow, but as to this also Minister Wu said that he had absolutely no news.

The Chinese Minister has sent a cable dispatch to the Taoti of Shan Tung, tell-ing him that the American Government is exceedingly anxious as to the fate of Minister Conger and requesting him to cable any information he may have on that point. This is in addition to the cablegram he forwarded Wednesday, at the request of Secretary Hay.

Lieutenant-General Miles called at the

Chinese Legation today and had a talk with the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu. This aroused comment in connection with the vague rumors affoat that General Miles might go to China. It was stated later, however, by those in position to be thoroughly informed of General Miles' plans, that the call on Minister Wu was entirely devoid of official significance, and that General Miles has no present purpose of

German marines made an assault upon the Tsung Il Yamun and burned down the building. The dispatch goes into the

DESPATCH FROM NOME.

Arrived at Astoria and Left Up for Portland. ASTORIA, Or., July 14.-The steamer

ASTORIA, Or., July 14—The steamer Despatch, which strived in from Cape Nome late this afternoon, left for Portland at 8 o'clock. The Despatch left Nome City July 2, and stopped at Dutch Harbor, spending nine days on the trip to the Columbia River. The captain states that 54 vessels were at Dutch Harbor when the Despatch left. When she came out the Despatch left, when she came out the Despatch left when the San Jose. out the Despatch sighted the San Jose, bound for Unalaska from San Francisco. The Santa Ana left Dutch Harbor 24 hours ahead of the Desaptch, for Seattle. The barge Skookum, which left the Sound considerable difficulty getting the stock ashore. Effort was made to swim the horses to shore, a distance of over two

ANOTHER NOME MURDER. Mystery Surrounding It, as Survivor Refuses to Talk.

and no treasure.

**BEATTLE, July 14.—Nome advices re-ceived last night by the revenue cutter McCulloch tell of a midnight murder near the camp, on June 27, of John Nolan, and the serious wounding of Michael Smith. The a:air is shrouded in mystery, Smith refusing to talk. The inquest held before the United States Commissioner on June-20 developed strong evidence against W. G. Breining and George Payne, who were tentmates of the other two, and they were held for trial.

Little is known of the parties. Noisn was first identified as Lou Meyer, of Butte, Mont., but investigation proved a



Perry Heath, New Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

mistake had been made. Smith's reticence prevents learning anything about him save that he went North this year from Seattle. Breining was a passenger from this city on the Garonne's first sailing. Payne claims to be a blacksmith from Madison County, Kentucky, and more lately of Spokane

NOME, June 27, via San Francis July 14.-Charges have been filed against Major Patrick Henry Ray, who, previous to the coming of Brigadler-General Randall, commanded the troops in Alaska, by Captain W. K. Knight, of Company L. Seventh United States Infantry, who, in turn, has been made the subject of counter complaint by the Major. T charges against Ray contain over 30 speci-

Military Men Make Charges.

fications, involving his integrity and conduct as an officer. Wright is charged with disobedience of orders. General Randall is expected to hold a court of inquiry at Fort Egbert, where

Prizefight Referce Shot. SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—News has been received from Cape Nome that Wyatt Earp, who refered the Sharkey-Fitzsimmons fight, and gave the decision to Sharkey on a foul, was shot recently in the saloon which he is running at Nome. At last accounts Earp was still

TREATY WITH GERMANY

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS THE RECI-PROCITY AGREEMENT.

American Importers Now Entitled to Preferential Rates-Ment-Inspection Bill Modified.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-The following proclamation by the President on the Ger-man reciprocity agreement has been made

"Reciprocity with Germany: By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation: Whereas, the German Government has entered into a commer-cial agreement with the United States in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, by which, in the judgment of the President, reciprocal and equivalent concessions are coured in favor of the products of the

United States, "Therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority of said act of Congress, do hereby suspend, during the continuance in force of said agreement, the imposition and collection of duties imposed by the first section of said act upon the articles hereinafter specified, being the products of the soil and industry of Germany, and do declare in place thereof the rates of duty provided in the third section of said act to be in force and effect from and after the date of this proclamation, as follows,

"Upon argols or crude tartar or wine ices, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem: "Upon brandles or other spirits manu factured or distilled from grain or other materials, \$1.75 for proof gallon. "Upon still wines and vermuth, in casks,

25 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and nore than one pint of 24 bottles or jugs taining each not more than one pint \$1 25 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

'Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and stat-uary, 15 per centum ad valorem. "Of which the officers and citizens of the United States will take due notice. "In testimony whereof, I have heerunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 13th day of July, A. D. one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State." The proclamation does not recite the terms of the agreement. It is said that each government will proclaim only such features of the arrangement as are necessary to the guidance of its own officials administering it. The arrangement itself will not be made public at present.

The putting into operation of the German ment bill is deferred for an indefinite period. The official explanation is that the purpose of its suspension is simply to allow of the execution of existing contracts held by American meat packers. It is not discoverable just now whether or not this meat act figures in any way in the reciprocity agreement, and it may be, and probably is the fact, that the susension has been arranged for separately. The State Department is perfectly satisfled with what has been secured under the agreement for American exporters, and though the proclamation enumerates no special privileges conferred upon these ex-porters, the department officials feel that they will be estisfied with the results at-tained when they are fully disclosed. The German-American agreement ap-

pears to be the result of sharp diplomatic maneuvering over a period of several years, in the meaning of the "favored-nation" clause. Germany formerly had only one tariff schedule for all nations, but in the years preceding 1892 seven reciprocity treaties were made, with Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Roumania intries. These gave a preferential tariff to the countries men-tioned in return for concessions allowed to Germany. Germany made no recipr miles, but the authorities stopped it on ity treaty with the United States, but account of the cruelty to the animals. The Despatch had but few passengers of the general treaty between this country and Germany it was held that the United States was entitled to the same preferential tariff allowed by Germany o Russia, Italy and the other countries mentioned. When, therefore, the United States gave reciprocity reductions to France, the German authorities asked for similar reductions under the "favorednation" clause, and as evidence of the justice of their request, they pointed to the fact that the United States was getting the preferential duties from Germ ough the operation of the "favored-

nation" clause. The German tariff covers several hundred items, and on a considerable percentage of these the preferential rate is 5 marks per 100 kilograms. On corn the regular rate is 2 marks; preferential rate 1.60 marks. On meat, ham, bacen, etc., the regular rate is 30 marks; the preferential rate, it. On machinery the prefer-ential rate is in some cases only 14 of the regular rate. Red wine in casks, used for mixing, is sent in considerable quan-titles from California to Germany, and on this the regular rate is 24 marks kilograms, while the preferential is 10. There are many other like reductions in the preferential rate, all of which the United States will now enjoy under the reciprocity agreement, not by reason of any "favored-nation" clause, as heretofore, but by virtue of the agreement now proclaimed, giving the preferential rates as a distinct right to which American importers are entitled.

Germany Modifies Ment Bill. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The German Government has consented, on the earnest request of the United States Minister at Berlin, Mr. White, to modify the meat-inspection bill so that it will not interfere with existing contract obligations of American exporters. By this arrangement all present contracts will be carried out on the present basis of inspec-tion, and the new system will apply after there has been opportunity to make con-tracts with the full knowledge of the changed condition of affairs.

The act does not state when it shall go into effect, but it has been understood that the Bundesrath would fix October 1 as the date. The German authorities have found, however, that this will give scant time for getting up the extended system of inspection required under the law, including the establishment of inspection stations, the erection of buildings, the selection of officials, etc. This may take most of the Summer and it may be January next before the system will be ready to go into effect,

> John Reese Released. LOUIS, July 14.-Judge Thomas

Ayer, of the United States Court of Appeals, has handed down an opinion de-claring that John P. Reese, the Iowa Miners' Union official who was sentenced to imprisonment in Kansas for violation of a strike injunction, was illegally re-strained of his liberty, and granted a writ of habeas corpus releasing him. Judge Thayer ruled that the lower court erred in including Reese under the in-

Lost a Bride of Two Days. CHICAGO, July 14 .- The Chronicle says: Mourning the loss of his bride of two days and \$200 of his money, Gerhard OnTHE NEW WOMAN

Is Making Her Appearance in All Parts of the Land.



Mrs. Clara Makemer, housekeeper for the Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, writes from 302 Chestnut street, Chicago: "Peruna is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility-a sure cure for liver complaint, and a never-failing adjuster is cases of dyspepsia. I have also used it in cases of female irregularities and weak nerves commen to the sex, and have found it most satisfactory."

Dr. Rachael A. Magaw, 67 W. Jefferson street, Springfield, O., says: "Your Peruna is worth its weight in gold. I feel like a new woman. I can't praise it enough. I spent a great deal of money on doctors, but nothing ever did me any good until I sent to you and tried your Peruna."

The coming of what is known as the "new woman" in our country is not greeted by every one as if she were a great blessing. But there is another new woman whom everybody is giad to see. Every day some invalid woman is ex-claiming: "I have been made a new woman by Dr. Hartman's home treatment." After years of bitter disappointment and suffering they have found medical relief at last. The more new women we have of this kind the better it will be for the future of our country. It is only necessary to send name, address, symptoms, duration of sickness and treatment niready re-ceived to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., and directions for one month's treatment will be promptly forwarded. The medicines can be obtained at the nearest drug store. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohlo, for a free copy of "Health and Beauty," a book written especially for women, treating of diseases peculiar to their sex.

far Western home to Toledo, O., married Louisa Anna Worthington, Wednesday, after a few hours' acquaintance, and while on his return to California, lost his bride in this city. The police officials informed Onken that it was probably a ruse on the part of the woman to get his meney and that nothing could be done for him. be done for him.

THE TRIAL OF JESTER.

says:

The last person who ever talked with
Gilbert W. Gates, as far as known, save
Alexander Jester himself, was placed on
the stand today. His name is A. W. Bassett, and he resides near Middlegrove,
sett, and

where the young man so mysteriously disappeared in 1871. The two travelers stopped at the Bassett farm and bought feed for their teams. This was the day following the night Jester choked Gates. The witness testified that he talked with the teams. Cates when Gates told him that young Gates, when Gates told him that, he had been out West, and was going home, and that he did not like to travel with Jester, because he was so crabbed. Ex-Governor Johnson, of the prosecu-tion, said today that the state's theory

for Gates' failure to leave Jester after the choking he received was because he had no opportunity to do so. Asela Gates, the father, had this to say on that point:
"I believe Jester made my son believe
he was dreaming when he choked him. and as Gilbert knew he would soon be in Paris, Mo., he thought he would con-tinue to travel with Jester until he

reached that point."

The appearance of Alexander Jester is more cheerful since the arrival of his daughter. Alice Kimbrough, from Oklabona. She is the youngest of his large family, and she is disposed to stand by her father. Shortly after coming into court

today Jester remarked that "he liked the looks of the jury." Captain Hugh Stewart testified that he and his wife were riding horseback on the road leading from Middlegrove to Paris. Mo., one day in January, 1871. They saw of what is known as Hulin's Lane. The pool was fresh. The witness saw numerous spots of blood as he proceeded along the road. When near the mouth of Hu-lin's Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart saw a colored man named Bill Maxey, and Tom Teaford, who had just previously met two wagons and their driver, Alexander Jes-ter. When Mr. and Mrs. Stewart arrived at that point, Jester and the two wagons were about half-way to the Hulin house. witness said. The nearest timber from the pool of blood was in a southeasterly direction, and after Jester started with the two wagons and teams tied together. he went as quickly and as directly as be could to this timber. It is the theory of the state that the corpse of young Gates was in one of the wagons at the time.

NELSON STILL AT LARGE. Barnes, the Bandit, Refuses to Sign His Confession.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The police have not yet captured John Nelson, the alleged trainrobber who escaped from their clutches yesterday. Requisition papers for Charles Barnes are expected Sunday, and he will be taken Monday to Wickliffe, Ky., to stand trial. At the instance of Percival Adams, his St. Louis attorney. Barnes has refused to sign the supposed confession he made to Chief of Detactives Desmond, implicating Nelson and Conley. He now says that he was not implicated in the robbery at all, and he made the statement to the chief of detectives merely to allay the fears of his wife for the time being. Mrs. Nelson has been released by the police, and has disappeared from her boarding place. The condition of Murray, the Illinois Central detective, who was shot by Nelson, is improving. It is probable that he will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

Confidence Men Arrested

Confidence Men Arrested.

BOSTON, July 14.—The police arrested on the Cunard wharf today Edward McGrath, of New York, and George Gordon and John O'Brien. The latter two are well known to the police of all the large cities of the Union. When searched more than 2000 in bills of large denominations were found on the men. Chief. Inspector Watta identified Gordon as George Mason, allas "Punch." Mason is a notorious gold-brick man. He is wanted at Windsor, Outario, for obtaining 2000, June 23. or, Ontario, for obtaining \$9000, June 23 1898, from a farmer for a gold-brick swin-dle. He belongs in Seattle, Wash. John O'Brien was identified as John Wilson, a bunco man from New York, who had served terms in the Boston House of Cor-rection. He had in his pocket, besides a roll of money, 28.400 shares of stock of the Freedom Gold Mining Company, of

HAWAIIANS ARE PLEASED. Republican Delegates Think They Have Been Royally Treated.

CHICAGO, July 14.-Judge A. M. Kepolkai, Samuel Parker, S. B. Wilson and Harold Sewall, all from the Hawaiian Isiands, left this city last night for San Francisco. Two members of the party, Judge Kepolkai and Samuel Parker, acted as the representatives of the first Repub lican Territorial Convention ever held in the islands, and were present at the Re-publican National Convention at Phila-

delphia as delegates.

Owing to a misunderstanding the territorial convention elected four delegates, but with the provision that if the number alloted to the islands was but two, Judge Kopolkal and Samuel Parker should act in that capacity. Judge Kepolkal was a member of the deligation appointed by the convention to formally notify President McKinley of the nomination, and be ken, a prosperous farmer living in Napa, and his companions are now be

Cal., last night appealed to the Chicago bound. The members of the delegation Police department to search for the missex of the delegation express themselves as delighted with the ing woman. Onken traveled from his ticket, the platform and their treatment

at Philadelphia.

Accompanying the party West was Senator C. J. Clark, of Wyoming. Senator Clark was also a member of the committee appointed to notify President McKintee appointed to notified of his nomination.

Monetary League Will Notify Bryan. DENVER, Colo., July 14.—In accordance with the instructions of the National Monetary Convention, at Kansas City, the following are members of the committee, of which Judge A. W. Rucker, of Colorado, will be chairman, to notify Mr. BT. LOUIS, July 14.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from New London, Mo., lard Kimball, San Francisco, 12.

Populist Headquarters.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A special to the Pribune from Indianapolis, Ind., says: Indianapolis has been selected as headquarters of the Middle-of-the-Road Populist National Committee. Verbal assurances of this fact have been received by officers of the Populist State Committee, At the Populist National Convention held at Cincinnati, Chicago was selected as National headquarters, but the National Committee has decided that Indianapolis will be a better vantage point from which to manage the Populist forces, which are situated chiefly in the Southern states.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A committee of Gold Democrats today issued a call for a meeting in this city, July 18, to devise the best method of placing in nomination a third ticket for President and Vice-President upon a platform "denouncing and combatting the fallacies and unusual creeces of both of the old parties." The call is signed by Gold Democrats of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and

The Saale Floated. NEW YORK, July 14.- The North Ger-

mud cradle which surrounded her today. According to a prominent official of the it will cost the company at least \$5,000,000 in paying pensions to the dependents of the victims. The loss to the company, aside from this, is estimat-

McKinley's Daily Drive. CANTON, O., July 14.-After disposing of the work from Washington, President McKinley went for his usual drive today. Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes returned from the conference at Cleveland, and is again the guest of

Judge and Mrs. Day.

A Tower of Strenath

Abroad is the good name Hood's Sarsaparilla has earned at home. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, this great medicine has accomplished many grand cures and its sales are very large. Its great laboratory is a monument to the wonderful curative power possessed by the medicine. YOU may take Hood's Sarsaparilia with perfect confidence that it will do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.



PAUL CROMWELL The Colored Specialist

Has opened up his office at 236 Half street corner Second, and will sell his medicine as usual. Medicines for all kinds of chronic diseases. MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assertions as to Just What

the Remedies Will Do



Munyon guarantees that his Rheimatten Oure will cure nearly all cases of rhemantism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cire indigetion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 40 per cent. of all cases of kidney frouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Eleodache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few misurtee; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up say through the entire ligt of sts. 25 cents a visit.