

ENGLAND

For America's Effort to Communicate With Congress.

COLQUHOUN GIVES SOME ADVICE

Parliamentary Exposure of Corruption in London Official Life—Exit of W. W. Astor.

LONDON, July 14.—The fate of the Legations at Pekin continues to absorb almost undivided interest in Great Britain. As the days pass, the public tension and anxiety increase. There is a feeling of gratitude here for the strenuous efforts the United States has made to compel Chamberlain to give Ministers and Congress a chance to cable a message from Pekin, and while faint hopes are entertained that they will be successful, it is generally felt that some such message will have been attempted by the British Foreign Office.

One of the clearest pronouncements upon China comes from Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the well-known correspondent of the London Times, whose study of far Eastern conditions has made him an authority on the subject. Writing in the Standard, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. Colquhoun declares that, unless prompt relief is attempted, the Europeans will be massacred, and that the Chinese will be an indelible impression on the Chinese mind that their escape was due, not to the strength and determination of Great Britain, but to their own forbearance. He adds: "The loss of prestige will be incalculable. I am convinced that a determined assault on the walled City of Peking will clear the situation and open the way to Pekin."

The commanders now at Tien Tsin are not winning popular approval from the English public, which, while suspending severe criticism, fails to see why the united forces should be so impotent to achieve and maintain a victory which the Chinese, not only in numbers, but in artillery, and, some people are almost inclined to believe, in strategy.

In Parliament the week was redeemed from total tediousness by a remarkable exposure of London corruption by Samuel Smith, Liberal member for the City of London, and John Burns, Socialist member for Battersea. The allegations made by these members—and Home Secretary Ridley did not deny them—were of a nature which equal anything discovered by the Lezow and Masz committees in New York—immoral deals, blackmailing and bribery of the police, apparently flourishing and growing on the increase, especially in the West End.

Degraded criminals, declared Mr. Burns, were cleared out in 1898, are re-establishing their numbers in the metropolis, and he offered to show Sir Matthew White Ridley West End haunts where the "bestial form of vice of Eastern origin is taking root." One of the main objects is to decide on the suitable distance to establish a temporary base for a squadron blockading hostile ports, and to break out the old question of the abolition of cruises to sweep off a drift into harbors the enemy's torpedo craft.

The meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bislely is attracting small attention. Quite the most remarkable competitor is young Hyde, who is shooting for Rugby in the public school contest. He is just one inch taller than his rifle, but he holds it steadily, shoots rapidly and scores wonderfully well. Among the visitors at Bislely is Colonel Cary Sauger, United States Army (engaged in making a special inspection of the military systems of Europe for the United States War Department), who inspected all the details. He is quoted as saying the United States and nothing to compare with that organization in the whole of Europe.

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DEATH OF JOHN H. GEAR

SUDDEN PASSING AWAY OF THE IOWA SENATOR.

Sudden Attack of Heart Disease Yesterday Morning at Washington Resulted Fatally.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—United States Senator John Henry Gear, of Burlington, Ia., died at 429 A. M. yesterday of heart failure in his apartments at the Portland, in this city. While Senator Gear had been in ill health for a year or more, death came at an entirely unexpected time. He was in excellent health and spirits last night. Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, accompanied by Mrs. Gear, he went out driving with Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department. They returned about 10 o'clock, and the Senator retired about an hour later, in his usual health.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning the Senator summoned his confidential secretary, Colonel Root, and informed him that he was troubled with congestion in his chest. Mrs. Gear was called, and the Colonel Root applied some simple remedy, which seemed to relieve the Senator's suffering. At 2:30 o'clock Senator Gear complained of serious difficulty in breathing. His condition became critical, and the family physician, Dr. Davis, was summoned. An examination convinced Dr. Davis that his distinguished patient was suffering from heart trouble, and, calling Colonel Root to his bedside, informed him that Mr. Gear could last scarcely an hour.

About 4 o'clock the Senator seemed to be easier, and when asked by Mrs. Gear as to his condition, replied faintly: "I feel a trifle better." These were his last words. Today, Sergeant-at-Arms Randall, of the Senate, was notified of Senator Gear's death, and began arranging for the funeral. The remains will be taken directly to Burlington, Ia., which for many years has been the home of Senator Gear. A special car will be attached to the 3:30 Pennsylvania train tomorrow afternoon for the accommodation of the funeral party. Colonel Randall communicated with Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tempore of the Senate, who will name a committee of Senators to represent the Senate at the funeral. Through the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Speaker Cannon also was notified officially of the death. He will designate a committee of the House to attend the funeral. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will accompany the train to Burlington on Wednesday.

Senator Gear left, besides his widow, two daughters, Mrs. J. W. Blythe, wife of the principal attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Mrs. Horace Rand, wife of a prominent business man, both residing in Burlington. They will join the funeral party at Chicago on Monday. Funeral services will be held in Burlington on Wednesday. No services are to be held here.

The news of Senator Gear's death was a great shock to his personal and official friends in Washington, by whom he was very highly regarded. Secretary Wilson was inexpressibly shocked when the news was conveyed to him. He had been a lifelong friend of the Senator, the two being brothers-in-law. He was among the early callers at the Portland this morning. Mrs. Gear, prostrated with grief, was unable to receive any callers.

Few men in public life were more generally loved and respected than Senator Gear. Some of his most intimate friends were found among those who differed from him in politics. He was known particularly for his unostentatious and effective charitable works.

John Henry Gear was born in Ithaca, N. Y., April 2, 1858. He received a common-school education and removed to Geneva, Ill., in 1882; to Port Snelling, Iowa Territory, in 1883, and to Burlington in 1884, where he engaged in merchandising. He was elected Mayor of the City of Burlington in 1888; was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives of the 14th, 15th and 16th general assemblies of the state, and served as Speaker for the last two terms, was elected Governor of Iowa in 1892, and again in 1896, and was elected to the Fifteenth and Sixty-first Congresses, and was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress. January 25, 1894, he was elected Senator from Iowa for six years, beginning March 4, 1895, and was re-elected last Winter for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1901.

ARBITRATION PROPOSED.

Another Effort to Settle the St. Louis Strike.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Arbitration of the street railway strike has been proposed to the Citizens' Arbitration Committee, and the Transit Company's attorney, Frank W. Lehman, to whom the proposition was submitted today, discussed the matter with the committee members three hours. Mr. Lehman told Messrs. Wilson and Steber, who represented the committee, that he would immediately lay the matter before the officials of the Transit Company. W. D. Mahon, national president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, who resumed charge of the strike yesterday after being out of the city for several weeks, made a statement today in which he said: "I find the men as determined as they were when they first went out in May and that they still have the support, not only of the trade unionists of the city, but of the great mass of the people as well. In fact, I find some of the people who were indifferent and if anything opposed to the strikers before, are now out for them, declaring they are in the right."

Galveston Water Board.

DALLAS, Tex., July 14.—Telegrams from Galveston state that because of the

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THE RUNNING RACES.

Sidney Lucas Won the Turf Congress Handicap at Chicago.

Races at St. Louis.

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New Captain of McCulloch.

A Maid Who Fought for Liberty.

THE SALT OF SALTS.

Headache Sufferings.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

here storm conditions the city is practically water bound, railroad trains cannot get out and passengers for outside points are held up. The rain ceased falling this afternoon. There has been heavy damage along the beach. Many houses have been destroyed. About a dozen buildings were washed away, including the Agricultural Department. The water rose rapidly and if no more rain falls, the flood in the streets and business houses will probably subside by tomorrow.

Pennsylvania, with 6 meters 754 centimeters, and Leahy, the English and Irish champion, who was fifth, with 6 meters 71 centimeters. The take-off of the jump had an incline, which was very disappointing to the American spectators. Krzenzieln, who was unable to get a firm footing as he felt the ground. To this he attributes his defeat. He was in good condition, although wearing a silk slip against the wind. The race was a long one, the concluding event of the day, the 400 meters hurdle, brought four men to the tape, although there were 10 entries. The best were won by seconds of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania taking the first, and Lewis of Syracuse the second. Nedvod, an Austrian, was unplaced. Orton of the University of Pennsylvania secured the second heat from Tausin, Frenchman, his only competitor. Lewis, Tewksbury, Orton and Tausin will contest in the final. The time of neither heat was worth mentioning, as none of the Americans gave themselves any unnecessary exertion.

NEW YORK, July 14.—In the presence of 700 spectators, with scarcely a breeze to interfere with the riders, Jimmy Michael defeated Floyd McFarland, of San Jose, Cal., in a 30-mile, motor-paced race at the Manhattan Beach track this afternoon. He also clipped the 2 1/2 seconds off the track record for the distance.

The conditions of the race were that if an accident happened to either rider or his pacer during the first mile, the men were to start a new race. Michael won the race by a narrow margin. Michael maintained his lead for one lap on the first attempt, but was then passed by McFarland, who led his pacer with a fast knee. Michael was stretched for the finish of the first mile. Before the latter had reached the tape, however, Michael signalled to the judges that his motor had broken a chain, and he was just in time to swap himself from having to continue the race as he would be out.

A new machine was brought out, and Michael having won the pole position, was first to be picked up. He got in behind his pacer with a fast knee, and he caught his opponent right behind him. He caught up on the back stretch and led by about 10 yards during the first mile. He increased this to 25 yards on the second mile, and kept it up until he was 40 yards ahead, and got abreast of the leader twice during the third mile, but could not succeed in passing him. McFarland, during the sixth mile, was nearly 70 yards in the lead. Just after Michael's new machine was sent coming on the track again, and in a couple of laps more Michael was in behind, and at the beginning of the eighth mile, he was on even terms with the leader.

A mile after mile was traversed with lightning speed. At the end of the 12th mile the track record was lowered by 1 1/2 seconds, but at the end of the 13th they were three-fifths of a second behind the record. In the 14th mile, Michael gradually drew up to McFarland, and on the back stretch, in the second lap of the 14th mile, he passed the Californian, while the spectators on the stand and in the field were frantic with delight. Michael soon gained about 20 yards on his opponent, who was still going very evenly.

Chicago, July 14.—Pittsburg pushed Chicago out of second place today by hitting Callahan very freely and taking advantage of all the locals' misplays. Attendance, 300. Score: R H E Pittsburg ..... 1 1 4 Chicago ..... 1 1 4 Batteries—Callahan and Chance; Philippi and Zimmer. Umpire—O'Day.

St. Louis Beat Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, July 14.—Young was in good form today. Attendance, 300. Score: R H E Cincinnati ..... 1 1 4 St. Louis ..... 1 1 4 Batteries—Scott and Peltz; Young and Criger and Robinson. Umpire—Terry.

The American League. At Detroit—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 4. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Minneapolis, 4. At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 4.

National League Standing. Won. Lost. Per. Ct. Brooklyn ..... 21 21 50.0 Chicago ..... 20 21 48.3 St. Louis ..... 19 21 47.7 Cincinnati ..... 18 21 46.0 Boston ..... 17 21 44.7 Philadelphia ..... 16 21 43.0 New York ..... 15 21 41.3

Western Tennis Championship. CHICAGO, July 14.—Kraig Collins, of this city, won the Western tennis championship today by defeating Sumner Hardy, the California crack. Collins' victory was won on the grounds of the Kenwood Country Club, where the tournament has been in progress all week under the auspices of the Western Tennis Association.

A Maid Who Fought for Liberty. The Battle of Bunker Hill fired Deborah Sampson's patriotism and brought to her the resolution to fight in the Continental Army until liberty was secured. She writes Mabel Perry Haskell, in the July issue of the "Girl Who Fought in the Revolution." "She revealed her purpose to enlist to none for fear of opposition, but with the small sum of money she had laid by from the sale of her clothing, she purchased the wool to make the cloth for her suit, weaving it herself and making the garments in secret. She informed her employer just prior to leaving that she was going to seek employment in Boston, and set out with her clothes in a parcel without creating any suspicion as to her plan. Deborah changed her garments in the woods, and came forth a man to all appearances, and made her way to Taunton, and thence to Billingham, where she immediately enlisted in a recruiting party under the name of 'Robert Shurtlett,' the small party of recruits going immediately to Worcester to join the company of Captain Thayer. A deep interest was taken by the Captain in Robert Shurtlett, the earnestness and beauty of the youth appealing strongly to him, and she home was given the young recruit in the officer's own family. Here Deborah Sampson experienced her first sensations at feeling the part of a man, for young lady visiting Captain Thayer's family fell deeply in love with the handsome young soldier."

New Captain of McCulloch. SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Captain W. H. Coulson is en route from this city to Seattle to resume command of the revenue cutter McCulloch, vice Captain Healy. Captain Coulson left the McCulloch suddenly some months ago on account of the illness of his wife when Captain Healy was put in command.

Tribal Wars in Solomon Islands. VICTORIA, B. C. July 14.—Advice was received from Sydney by the Missionaries of the Solomon Islands that the Solomon group. There had been a fierce battle between the Marjau (Boys) and Malata tribes. The losses on each side were pretty heavy.

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BALMY SUMMER THE SEASON FOR TREATING DISEASE

Dr. Copeland's Earnest Advice to All Chronic Invalids Is to Take Advantage of Favorable Climatic Conditions for the Medical Attention They Require

HOME TREATMENT.

Of the hundreds of cases of asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism and catarrhal diseases treated and cured at the Copeland Institute during the past seven years, under the inexpensive system now so popular with the community, statistics prove that the average time occupied in a cure, with patients beginning during the Summer months, is from one-third to one-half less than with those beginning a course during the rigors of Winter.

The aim of the Copeland physicians is not only to cure the diseases that make so much of the gloom and sorrow of life; nor is it their sole aim to bring relief to suffering at the lowest possible cost to the sufferer. Beyond this humane and most useful consummation, it has been their aim in far briefer period of time than that usually considered necessary.

There are maladies that it requires time to master. Asthma requires time. Seated lung troubles require time. Crippling rheumatism requires time. The rot and poison of catarrh requires time. According to Dr. Copeland's idea, the intelligence and the humanity exercised in delivering an invalid from the agony and dejection of disease by a course of direct, masterly and telling treatment, when climatic conditions may be depended upon to aid nature and science, is much shorter than when science unaided must bring about the cure.

Dr. Copeland feels that when human beings are to be lifted from the pit there should be expedition. His earnest advice to all who contemplate treatment at the Copeland Institute is to begin now, while Summer lingers with her balms, and all the pleasant climatic influences strengthening the efforts of science to make recovery not only certain, but expeditious!

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