MILITARY SUICIDE

Lord Salisbury Does Not Favor a Dash to Pekin.

POPULAR SENTIMENT IS FOR IT

Memorial Services at St. Paul's Cathedral Indefinitely Postponed —Effect of War on Finances.

LONDON, July 21.—The request of Secretary of State Hay to the powers to make an immediate forward movement upon Pekin is not likely to meet with any success in England. Lord Salisbury is just as eager as the American Secretary of State to adopt such a step, but he is practically convinced that it will not be possible until September, owing to local conditions and the allies' lack of equipment. Beyond a courteous reply that England is willing to co-operate in any movement that the commanders on the spot may deem advisable, nothing is likely to come of the latest American effort to reach the Chinese capital, for all of the advices received here indicate that a dash toward Pekin in the immediate future would be military suicide.

The government's attitude may be taken as a philosophic determination to grin and bear it, hoping for the best, yet fearing the worst, until troops and climatic conditions enable the powers to enter Pekin and ascertain without a shadow of doubt the extent and cause of China's present disintegration. Until that is accomplished, every opinion worth repeating is suspended, not only regarding the future of China but also as to the nature and severity of the retribution to be exacted.

Meanwhile, English journals, which are bound to express opinions of some sort, and a majority of English people, who are unable to restrain their feelings in the face of this war, declare that in so great an emergency no risk is too great, and couple with this a sentiment of genuine appreciation of American efforts to alleviate the situation, and especially as regards sending W. W. Rockhill as a special commissioner to China and in the attempts to communicate with Mr. Conger and the sensible methods employed in diplomatic endeavor to provide the allies with a common basis of action. Between what is generally termed the lethargy in Downing street and the activity at Washington there are many comparisons drawn that have all the sting of acute self-criticism.

Mr. Conger's telegram has introduced into the situation, already replete with uncertainties and perplexities, a still further element of doubt that has turned the experts completely topsy-turvy. The latest sufferer in this respect is John Cole, the dean of St. Paul's. A few hours after the Associated Press dispatch, giving the contents of the message from Minister Conger was published, the government issued notice that the dean's projected memorial service Monday for the victims of the Pekin massacre was undertaken without its sanction. Simultaneously, letters appeared in the papers from relatives of those at Pekin saying the dean had shown indecent haste, while the aristocratic Morning Post denounced the cathedral dignitaries in terms almost as strong as it had applied to the Boxers themselves, whereupon the dean got up his back and declared that it was too late to cancel the service, but that, owing to the pressure from high quarters today, he had consented to postpone it indefinitely.

According to the Statist, Russia is likely to bear the brunt of the financial burden of the Chinese case, on account of the probability that the government would be obliged to incur a large outlay to protect Siberia, while, if the government should attempt to hold Manchuria, the output would be still greater. This, however, would benefit other European markets, as Russian gold would probably have to be sent to England, Germany and France. So the money markets may be relieved to a greater extent than is now calculated, for if Russia lets go of, say, £20,000,000 or £30,000,000, it will be an immense addition to the funds in the markets of Europe. The Statist says it is likely the Bank of France will raise the discount rate to 3½ per cent, and declares that the position of Germany is greatly improved.

This week in Parliament was marked by still another back-down, the government withdrawing the clause of the army bill making volunteers available for service abroad. Such a sweeping change met with strenuous opposition on both sides, and after pleading for the proposal, the Under Secretary of State for War, George Wyndham, meekly withdrew it. This was another instance of the government's amazing inability to feel the pulse of the House of Commons and the nation.

The Star, voicing the opinion of the advanced Radicals, approved the withdrawal of the clause, but fails to see how imperialists could oppose it, for you "cannot assert your hegemony in China, your suzerainty in Africa, claim the golden stool of Ashantee, teach France her manners and wield a longer spear than Russia without courting disaster or fearing conscription."

The hospital committee has started the work of examining patients who have returned to England from South Africa. Experts will start for South Africa at the end of next week.

David Lloyd George, member for the Canarbon district, elicted the fact in the House of Commons the other day that over 12,000 troops have been sent to South Africa since the capture of Pretoria, which scarcely looks like the war is over. The stern treatment now being meted out to the Boers by banishing them to St. Helena, which is sending women into the Boer ranks, has created no little outcry among those who are opposed to the war, though the majority appear to believe no measures can be too severe in order to bring to an end the sanguinary struggle that is nearing its first anniversary.

In purely home matters, R. E. Foster, captain of the Oxford cricket team, is quite the man of the hour. Beside breaking the inter-university record this week, he has broken all records by making centuries in both innings for the gentlemen of England against the players.

The Chronicle mentions that the Duke of Marlborough is likely to succeed the Earl of Hopetoun as Lord Chamberlain, and adds that the Duke's return from South Africa is due to the offer of this post. The Duke of Marlborough is already a Paymaster of the forces, which is generally considered a stepping-stone to the post of Lord Chamberlain, but those who ought to know discredit the report of the prospective promotion, saying the Duke has scarcely had experience enough to qualify him to perform the arduous duties that the Earl of Hopetoun is now giving up to become Governor-General of the Australian commonwealth.

At Charles Wyndham's Theater Tuesday, T. P. O'Connor made a brilliant debut as a playright in a play founded on G. W. Cable's "Madame Delphine," but with many changes and new characters. One of the latter, a negro mammy, which is quite new to the English stage, and proved to be the chief artistic character, was taken by Amy Height, a colored actress from Boston. The production of this play took the novel shape of an "at home," all the audience being guests of Mrs. O'Connor and Mrs. La Bouchere (formerly Miss Henrietta Hodson, an actress), who had rehearsed the play and acted as stage managress at this performance. The audience included Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Bronson Howard, Dr. Adler, Mrs. Mackay and Ladies Clan Williams and Tweedsmouth.

"We are requested to state," said the Times, Thursday, "that the tall hat and frock coat, which had hitherto been recognized as the costume for Sandown Park, on the occasion of the royal visit, may be dispensed with tomorrow and Saturday in favor of the straw hat and other costume more suited to the present tropical weather."

A few days of intense heat have done more to break down the established traditions of England than would a dozen reform bills. Long-established rules of state, social, business and political etiquette have been swept to the winds, or rather, into the humidity which the lack of wind produces. In a land where a few years ago sunstroke was almost unknown, the hospitals are now crowded with cases of that description. For the first time in the history of Parliament one of the front-bench members, Herbert Gladstone, has appeared at St. Stephens wearing a straw hat, to the amazement of the members of the House. Royalty, driven to desperation by the hottest weather England has ever known, and obliged to appear at public functions, has completely discarded the usual forms of dress.

Lord Ronald Gowers' annual letter to the Times, inveighing against the tall hat, instead of being a useless protest, this week voices public opinion with remarkable unanimity. Well-known men of fashion are frequently to be seen at the West End wearing white duck or flannel trousers with immaculate frock coats and silk hats. This latitude of dress extends also to servants. Bepowdered flunkies, thick with gold lace, may be seen gravely sitting upon the boxes wearing sailor hats of varying pattern, and fashionable nurses have given up the hot veil and bonnet in favor of the light straw headgear. In brief, this metropolis of the world, with its countless arbitrary forms of dress and procedure, has, in the short space of a week, been turned topsy-turvy. The serious phase of the matter is the rapidly increasing death rate and the prophesied continuation of the hot wave. The papers never tire of pointing out how utterly inadequate are the provisions to deal with the present conditions. Ice is a luxury obtainable by the rich only, and by them in limited quantities. For the poor there is no alleviation, not even the opportunity to bathe. The idea of flooding the heated streets has not yet dawned upon England's municipality. The supply of facilities at the London Hospital to deal with heat prostrations is absurdly inadequate. Hence it is small wonder that business is practically suspended and social functions are cut short and made as informal as possible, to say nothing of all the maneuvers at Aldershot being postponed.

Even the ghastly news from China elicits but half-hearted interest in a nation which finds itself suddenly transferred from a temperate to a tropical zone, with all the disabilities of sub-Arctic clothes and institutions. London's method of transit, underground trains, inside busses, etc., never well ventilated, can now only be described as sweat-boxes.

What with the Christian Endeavor thousands permeating London this week, the American invasion may be said to have reached its zenith. Scarcely any event connected with American enterprise has created such general interest in England as the proceedings at Alexander Park. The bishop of London, Right Rev. Dr. Mandell Creighton, while facing the thousands that waited to hear him speak, turned to one of the Americans that was on the platform and said: "How wonderfully you do these things in America."

The transportation of such an immense contingent, so many thousands of miles, has tremendously impressed all prominent Englishmen who have come into contact with the delegates.

Another class of visitors to London attracting attention on the streets is the men of the United States training-ship Saratoga, who have come up on leave from Southampton. Commenting on these, the Chronicle says:

"They go about in twos and threes, and conduct themselves to the admiration of all, although there is no officer in charge."

This is in striking contrast with the behavior of many English bluejackets. The Saratoga goes to Calais, when the apprentices will have a chance to see Paris.

English harbors are dotted with American yachts. At Southampton alone are the Josephine, Enterprise, Calanthe and Edymion. Prominent Americans are here in such large numbers as almost to cease to attract attention. William C. Whitney spent the week watching his horses run at Newmarket. He will go to Paris later. Henry Phipps, Andrew Carnegie's partner, has taken Beaufort Castle, Lord Lovat's splendid place in Scotland, till October, when Lord Lovat, who is in South Africa, expects to return. Beaufort is noted as one of the finest deer-stalking grounds in the United Kingdom.

With reference to the published hint that he had become naturalized as a subject of Great Britain, Mr. Phipps said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"I have not the least intention of becoming a British subject. I simply want a nice place to stay until the Summer is over."

One of the most touching incidents of the war in South Africa occurred this week, when Captain Towse received the first Victoria Cross bestowed by the Queen for valor in the veldt. Captain Towse earned the distinction by attempting to carry off Colonel Downman, who had been wounded, under a hail of bullets. He was unable to do so, and lay beside him and kept off the Boers all night till help came. By that time Colonel Downman was dead. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by a bullet wound. On Wednesday, Captain Towse was taken to Windsor and led into the royal presence by his wife, where he knelt at the feet of his sovereign, who was so much overcome at the sight of the blind hero that her aged hands could scarce pin on the most prized of all British decorations.

The Queen's few words of simple praise of his gallantry and thanks for his devotion were spoken so low as to be almost inaudible, and when Queen Victoria was led out, there was scarcely a dry eye among the officials present.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister of War, referring in the House of Lords to Lord Roberts' telegram announcing the death of two young Canadian officers, Lieutenants Borden and Birch, in defending the British position in the engagement on July 16, paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian volunteers, saying:

"When we think who wrote the telegram and with what feelings he must have written it, I think we may say no more touching tribute could have been paid to the memory of the brave young representatives of our colonial forces."

The Earl of Carrington compared the patriotism of the colonies to an Australian underground river that disappeared in the bowels of the earth, came up again and rushed onward in a mighty torrent to the ocean. It would always be so, the Earl continued, if perfect equality were preserved between the British and colonial troops.

In view of the war in which the world is engaging, a curious and almost pathetic interest attached to the meeting this week of the Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration. Philip James Stanhope, Member of Parliament for Burnely, presided. Forty members of the British Legislature expressed a willingness to attend the international arbitration conference in the hall of the French Senate July 31. Between 400 and 500 members of various European Parliaments will on that occasion be received by President Loubet. The English delegation includes Lord Kinnaird and Sir Albert Rollit.

HE SAW THE RIFLE END

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY AT CALEB POWERS' TRIAL.

Frankfort Messenger Boy Saw a Gun in the Secretary of State's Window.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 21.—Robert Noaks, whose testimony in the Powers case began yesterday, was cross-examined by Judge Tinsley today. He said he had a talk with Colonel Campbell, at Big Stone Camp, Va., prior to his arrest, where the latter met him, as Mr. Kramer, who was interested in mining. The conversation led into politics, and then to the Goebel assassination. Later he found he was talking to the attorney for the prosecution. He said Campbell did not promise him anything for his testimony.

Witness said that he had an idea that Goebel was to be killed, but he thought it would be in a fight, and not by assassination. When told by John Powers to keep out of range, as some fellows in the lobby were going to do the work for Goebel, when he came in, he hurried off to prevent the assassination.

Noaks was re-examined regarding the trip of himself and his men to Frankfort at the time of the meeting of the Election Commissioners in December. He repeated that Powers had instructed him to have his men crowd into the Statehouse, so the Governor would have an excuse to call out the militia. When they got there, however, Governor Bradley refused them admittance. Witness reiterated that the object of Powers and others was to intimidate the Commissioners.

The cross-examination of Noaks was not completed today, but he was excused until Monday, when he promised to bring into court his muster-roll and a cartridge given him by John Powers. Senator Watson, of Mayfield, was then called.

F. M. Hurst, of Bourbon County, testified that he was in the office of the Insurance Commissioner, on the third floor of the executive building, when the shooting occurred. The occupants of that department did not know four or five minutes after the shooting that it was Goebel who had fallen.

Ed Steffe, a Frankfort messenger boy, was standing on the steps of the Legislative building when the shooting occurred. The witness saw Goebel fall. Looking in the direction from which the shots came, he saw the end of a rifle barrel protruding for a few inches from a window in the office of the Secretary of State.

Charles Finley Indignant.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—Charles Finley, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky, in speaking of the trial of Caleb Powers, said today:

"If bringing the men from the interior of Kentucky to Frankfort to petition the Legislature is a crime, I am guilty. Every other Republican leader in Frankfort, including Governor Taylor, is equally guilty. The citizens of the state have a right to petition the Legislature, and that is what these mountaineers we have heard so much about did. It is a fact that they did not all return to their homes at once. This was nothing unusual. Culton's testimony was a flat failure. He did not show up as a star witness at all. I am interested in seeing what sort of instructions the Judge gives the jury."

JESTER IDENTIFIED.

Important Testimony at the New London Trial.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from New London, Mo., says:

Francis P. Schuck, aged 48, of St. Louis, Mo., told this story from the witness-stand at the Jester murder trial today:

"In 1871 I was journeying from Knox County, Missouri, to Audrian County, Missouri, to visit relatives near Mexico. When I reached Renick, I met an elderly man and a young man, with two wagons and a buffalo calf. I talked with the young man, who I afterward learned was Gilbert Gates. He told me he was from Kansas, and was going to his home near Chicago. He wanted me to ride with him to Sidney, 16 miles, but the old man, who I afterward learned was Alexander Jester, objected. He said to me: 'You had better go where you started.'"

Mr. Schuck said they parted, but afterward he met the old man driving along the road near Sidney. This time he was by himself, but had two teams. Jester yelled "hello" as they passed. The witness said he saw Jester again. This time he was in the Paris, Mo., jail. Mr. Schuck said he has seen in the newspapers that it was alleged that Jester had killed Gates, and he called at the jail to see if the prisoner was the same old man who had objected to his riding with Gates. He talked to Jester about 20 minutes. The prisoner said he did not recognize Schuck, but finally asked him if he was going to appear in court against him.

"I told him," said the witness, "that nobody knew I had seen the two together at Sidney. The prisoner then told me that Gates cut his own throat. Jester then choked up and then left him."

Schuck, on cross-examination, testified that Jester told him in the Paris jail that "Gates would turn up at the right time."

Court adjourned until next Monday, when, it is expected, that the state will rest its case.

Commissary Depot at Taku.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A commissary depot for supplies for American troops now in China or to go there, will be established at Taku, under command of Major Gallegher, of the Department of Subsistence of the Philippines. No time has been lost in getting supplies to the new depot, heavy shipments having been forwarded from Manila. Thirty more carloads, comprising canned, dressed and salted beef, will be dispatched by Colonel Alexander next Friday. The 30 carloads will be divided between Manila and Taku. The latter depot will be made the base of supplies for American troops in case of operations against Pekin, and a refrigerator-ship, of which there are three in the service of the commissary department of the Philippines, will be sent there to care for the supplies of refrigerated beef.

TOTTEN'S PROPHECY.

Universal War Must Come Before Universal Peace.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Lieutenant G. A. Totten, at New Haven, Conn., has given utterance to a stirring prophecy on the present international crisis. He calls the China war the "dragonian one," and compares the reported massacres in China with "the crime of Benjamin against one lone woman, for which all Israel nearly wiped out the whole tribe."

"Universal war before universal peace; it must come," says Lieutenant Totten. The duty of the civilized world is to advance against the barbaric world. I believe that confusion will confuse itself more and more, year by year, until the long-predicted crash involves all concerned in a world-wide conflagration, infinitely hotter than the Hoboken fire and just as sudden.

"America must prepare for it. The Anglo-Saxon world must be in at this death—England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; the Germans, if they are wise, for it is the balance of power that is on deck. It is our last chance and we must improve it, our best opportunity.

"We are at the parting of the ways. Events have thrust us into outside matters; the very operations of peace, the natural ones—commerce and vast international treaties of reciprocity all over the world—have silently involved us in a maze of environments that we cannot escape. Before its magnitude the destruction of the Maine was naught. Yet the latter led logically to a war just as our own Revolution. Why, even Mr. Bryan took up arms then. Now, shall we withdraw from the concert of the civilized nations in this common demand for future peace and vast indemnity for the recent outrage, or not?

"Let us prepare for war, anyway, if we have any sense left. Matters of party policy are but fardels before such issues as confront us."

THE SHADOW OF THE PLAYGROUND.

—Chicago News.

HOW SMALL THE PLAYTHINGS SEE M!

AT LEAGUE ISLAND YARD.

Transports and Warships for Service in Chinese Waters.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—It is rumored in shipping circles that the United States Government has chartered from the International Navigation Company the old American liner Ohio, and will use her for the transportation of troops to China. The Pennsylvania and Indiana are now under charter by the Government and are at Manila in the Philippines, and the Illinois was sold to Uncle Sam at the outbreak of the Spanish war. At the present time, the Ohio, under command of Captain Bogga, is on the Pacific Coast engaged in the Klondike trade.

The water-boat Arethusa will soon leave the League Island navy-yard for a Chinese port. She will be loaded with a mixed cargo of stores and placed in charge of a naval officer with a crew of 35 men from the Merchant Marine. Upon the discharge of her cargo she will act as a water-boat, having a capacity of more than 1,000,000 gallons. The colliers Pompey and Leonidas, with a carrying capacity of 2500 and 3500 tons respectively, will be loaded with coal for the Chinese service.

The battle-ships Massachusetts and Indiana are expected any day, to load with coal and restore ammunition, which they will carry straightway to the scene of hostilities in the Orient. Thirty-five marines, under the command of Lieutenant Breckenridge, left the navy-yard yesterday for Annapolis, and on Wednesday 25 departed, with Fort Mifflin as their destination. A body of 50 will start for San Francisco this week and a similar number will go to Brooklyn the following week.

The Bosnia Chartered.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Bosnia, which has been chartered for service as a transport in Chinese waters, was taken to the Greenwich coal piers in the Delaware River today, where she will load at least 7500 tons of bituminous coal. Captain Schmidt has instructions to proceed from Philadelphia direct to San Francisco by way of the Cape Horn route, and upon his arrival there will receive final orders as to what port in China to proceed.

Marines Start West.

BOSTON, July 21.—One hundred and twenty-eight officers and men started from the Charlestown navy-yard, bound for San Francisco, and thence to China for active service. The new company is to be known as Company G, Fifth Battalion. It will be commanded by Captain L. H. Morse.

Nicaragua-Costa Rica Boundary.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 21.—General Alexander, who was appointed by President Cleveland as a boundary arbitrator between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, has arrived at Managua with his engineers, having completed the boundary survey. General Alexander is receiving great attention from the Government of Nicaragua.

The Government has given the Port Commissioners full power in ordering constant vigilance against the bubonic plague.

CLEARED OF CHINESE

SEYMOUR REPORTS THEY HAVE LEFT TIEN TSIN DISTRICT.

London Still Doubts the Genuineness of the Conger Message—The Fighting in Amur.

LONDON, July 21.—The Admiralty this afternoon received the following telegram from Admiral Seymour:

"Tien Tsin and neighborhood entirely evacuted by Chinese."

The unreserved credence given to Minister Conger's message by officials at Washington continues to occasion surprise in London. The absence of any date and the absence of acknowledgment of receipt of the telegram from the State Department are considered here as fatal drawbacks to acceptance of the message as a reply to Secretary Hay, or as anything but a spontaneous appeal for help, sent off long prior to the alleged date of the message. This all-absorbing topic is fully canvassed in its pros and cons, but all theories admittedly present difficulties which only add to the obscurity of the situation and render the unraveling of the puzzle harder.

The announcement of the British cruiser Bonaventura's departure from Woo Sung, as alleged, in pursuit of Li Hung Chang, comes somewhat as a surprise after the honors paid the Chinese Viceroy at Hong Kong, but confirmation of the news will meet the approval of a large majority, as Li Hung Chang's present attitude is regarded as being characteristically dubious. As Li Hung Chang was booked for Shanghai, the departure of the warriors from the near-by port of Woo Sung seems to indicate a suspicion on the part of the government that his real objective point may be elsewhere, where he would not be so easily reached by the representatives of the powers.

The Chinese invasion of Siberia seems to have been checked so promptly that, probably, it will not be continued. It is reported from Che Foo that the international commanders have concluded that it will be useless to try to advance on Pekin before the middle of August.

THE FIGHTING IN AMUR.

Particulars of the Engagement Between Russians and Chinese.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

The Chinese who attacked Blagovestchensk concentrated on the right bank of the Amur River. They have been severely routed at the village of Sakhalin, which was burned by the shells from the Russian guns. The Chinese town of Aigun has been partly destroyed. The Russians have occupied all the important defensive positions on the right bank of the river, driving the Chinese out of them.

It appears that the Chinese were quite taken by surprise. They considered themselves masters of Blagovestchensk, and never expected an attack from the Russians in both rear and front, but the Russian troops carried out the operations with great brilliancy, killing 2000 Chinese and capturing 17 guns. At the same time their own losses were inconsiderable.

It was on the morning of July 16 that General Gribski, having received reinforcements, opened a fierce cannon and rifle fire. Toward evening the Russian shells set fire to the Chinese village of Sakhalin. After a prolonged conflict, the enemy's artillery fire began to slacken and they commenced to retire. The duel of the guns went on more or less until 7 o'clock in the evening.

More Chinese troops having now arrived, General Gribski saw the necessity of occupying Aigun, and he concentrated a portion of his force for that purpose. There were 7000 Chinese there with some artillery. The Russian troops advanced from the direction of the town of Nismennaja and commenced the attack.

The Chinese offered a stout resistance and massed forces of large bodies at various points, but today news has been received that the Russians have occupied Aigun, where a few days ago the Chinese commander, acting on a forged order in the name of the Emperor, issued by Prince Tuan, declared war against Russia.

HILLIER'S OPINION.

Would Not Trust News Received Through Chinese Sources.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Sir Walter Hillier, who has recently been appointed advisor to the military authorities in China by the British Government, was a passenger on the steamship Lucania, which reached port today from Liverpool. Speaking of his mission, Sir Walter said:

"My appointment is that of a political officer, and I am under orders to proceed at once to join Sir Alfred Gazelle, the present Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in China. I know the country thoroughly, and speak the language."

When shown the dispatch received from Mr. Conger yesterday, Sir Walter said:

"This is the most hopeful news that has come from China for a long time. However, I would not trust information received through Chinese sources, for they are like all Asiatic people—they will lie whenever it is to their interest to do so. It would be to their interest to disseminate false information if the massacre had occurred."

When told that Secretary Hay had urged the powers to make all haste to Pekin, Sir Walter said that the difficulty of travel in China was one of the great problems against which foreigners would have to contend. The road from Tien Tsin was well nigh impassable. The Pei Ho River was navigable only a short distance, and military equipments could not be taken over the roads with any advantage. On making an advance to Pekin he said, the first step necessary would be to clear Tien Tsin of the Chinese and protect the base of the allies. This would be necessary before any advance could be made.

"The Chinese," he continued, "have surprised and puzzled me. Even knowing them as well as I do, I never expected that they would make such a decided stand."

Sir Walter will leave at once for China by way of Vancouver.

EUROPE STARTLED.

Conger's Message Came Like a Voice From the Tomb.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Mr. Conger's message to the State Department came like a voice from a tomb and startled Europe. One of the best-informed men of the veteran military service said that he accepted the text of Mr. Conger's message as a full and satisfactory proof that the Ministers were alive. When asked how he could explain the protracted defense of the inclosure protected by a palisade of moderate height, he asserted that the military guards had probably seized a commanding position on the great wall, where they had held the mobs at bay. He also was confident that the Ministers and two men had been transferred by a secret passage under the wall into the Imperial city and had been hidden in the palace.

Another veteran of the consular service in China informed me that while he could not account for the American Minister's reputed message, he could not comprehend how it had been possible for so weak and indefensible a position as the British embassy inclosure to be held for weeks against persistent assaults of soldiers armed with artillery, and that he was reluctantly forced to believe that the Ministers and all refugees had perished.

FRANCE'S REPLY.

Will Not Listen to China's Overtures Until Ministers Are Safe.

PARIS, July 21.—At the council of Ministers today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from the Emperor of China, asking the mediation of France with the foreign powers. The telegram was signed by Kwang Hsu, and not by Puh Shan, the son of Prince Tuan. The reply given by M. Delcasse was that the request would be considered only on absolute knowledge that the facts had been accomplished:

"First—That efficacious protection and absolute freedom of communication had been assured between the French Minister at Pekin and his colleagues of the diplomatic corps and their respective governments.

"Second—When Prince Tuan and the high functionaries responsible for the actual events had been dismissed by the government to await inevitable punishment.

"Third—When the authorities and bodies of troops throughout the entire empire shall have received an order to cease hostilities against foreigners.

"Fourth—When measures have been taken for the rigorous repression of the Boxers."

So long as these necessary guarantees are not furnished there is room only for military action. M. Delcasse notified the Cabinet that all the powers had responded favorably to the proposition to prevent the exportation of arms to China.

CANADIAN CHINESE.

Reformers Petition for a Joint Protectorate for China.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special to the Herald from Montreal says:

The Chinese Empire Reform Association of Canada is gaining in numbers every day. It now intends to show its strength by a petition to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, the United States and Japan. It has been signed by every Chinaman in the city, and will be sent all over Canada for signatures. Its prayer is that the Governments mentioned may establish a joint protectorate over China, to undertake the government of the country, through the Emperor, and to prevent the dismemberment of the empire. After citing the causes which have led to the present trouble, the petition says, among other things:

"Recently the Emperor, Kwang Hsu, has published a message, in which he proposes that certain of the powers should aid in reinstating him on the throne and should declare a joint protectorate and undertake the government of the country through the Emperor. Your association deeming it desirable in the interests of their country and civilization that the proposals of said message should be carried into effect, did, at their meeting, held in Vancouver, June 21, unanimously resolve to do all in their power to further and secure the carrying out of the Emperor's ideas as set forth in the said message, and that a petition should be addressed to the representatives of Germany, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, asking for their co-operation in establishing the proposed protectorate and their aid in preventing the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire."

Spread of the Rebellion.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai, says:

The Boxer rebellion is spreading to the northwest to Shansi, Shensi and Kan Su Provinces and southwest to the Province of Hunan. In conjunction with Tung Fuh Siang's troops, the Boxers have endeavored to recover their lost ground in Shan Tung Province, where the Boxer movement originated and was fostered by Yuh Sien, then Governor, but since transferred to Shensi.

The Boxers suffered a severe reverse on July 8 from Yuan Shikia at Changoow.

On the southern border of Chi Li, adjoining Shan Tung, the Boxers intended overrunning Shan Tung and crossing the Yellow River into Kiang Su. All provinces south of the Yellow River are so far undisturbed. Viceroy Li Yun Li and Chang Chitung are pro-foreign and maintain order from the Yangtse Valley to the eastern portion of the Yellow River.

Negotiations Between the Powers.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Active diplomatic negotiations are passing between the powers regarding a coalition against China. England and the United States officers are arranging a close accord on the question of partition. These two governments probably will declare openly against it in a few days. Numerous dispatches are passing between Hay and Salisbury, with the idea of the two countries forming identical policies.

Mrs. Palmer Lost a Necklace.

PARIS, July 21.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, one of the members of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, today advertises a reward of $500 for information leading to the return of a necklace valued at $17,000, which is missing. The necklace is composed of emeralds set with diamonds and other jewels, among the emeralds being one of the finest specimens extant, and the size of a pigeon's egg. It is not known whether the necklace was lost or stolen, but it is believed that it was stolen, as it was missed by Mrs. Palmer after entering the Palace Elysee Hotel from her carriage.

Hanna Visits Canton.

CANTON, O., July 21.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Hanna and Colonel and Mrs. M. T. Herrick came from Cleveland at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and went direct to the President's home. In the afternoon the President and Chairman Hanna had an extended conference, probably the last before the latter goes East to open the campaign headquarters.

An Evansville Tragedy.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 21.—Herman Strauser, a railroad man, shot his wife four times today, killing her instantly. He then killed himself. Strauser left his wife some time ago, and she obtained a divorce.

CATARRH OF THE BOWELS

(Peruna a Safeguard Against Summer Catarrh.)

O. W. Grier, Watsontown, Pa.

O. W. Grier, of Watsontown, Pa., says: **"Peruna has done what four doctors could not do. My bowels are now all right, and I recommend Peruna to everybody who has bowel trouble. It is our family medicine. I think I would have been in my grave today had it not been for you."**

Robert W. Goodwin, Moddersville, Mich., writes: "Four years ago I had been bothered with cramps in my stomach or down close to the bowels ever since I was a boy. At the time I took your Peruna I was about 30 years old. I was bothered quite often through the year and quite bad. They would generally last for a day or two, but the last time I had it it lasted over two weeks, and was terribly bad. My wife bought a bottle of Peruna, and the first dose I took helped me. I have only had one slight attack since, and that was last Spring, and I took about two-thirds of a bottle of Peruna to effect a cure."

Mrs. George W Taylor, Lex, Tenn., says: "I had had chronic diarrhoea for six years. **I tried everything I could hear of and had consulted several physicians without avail. My husband bought me a bottle of Peruna and I began to improve at once.** I can do anything I ever could, and eat anything without inconvenience; and when I say if it had not been for Peruna I would now be in my grave, I do not think I exaggerate."

John W. Methvin, of Belva, Ark., writes: "I had what is called catarrh of the lower bowels, and no one knows the torture and misery I have passed through. My doctor seemed to do me no good. I had often heard of Peruna when I was first taken sick, but I did not know it was good for catarrh, until I saw one of Dr. Hartman's advertisements in the paper. I made up my mind I would try it, as my doctor was doing me no good. **I got a bottle of Peruna and began to feel better after the first dose. I believe if it had not been for Peruna I would have died. Everyone said I was going to die, and I believed it.** To those who are suffering with catarrh I take pleasure in recommending your medicine to them."

A book entitled "Summer Catarrh," sent free by the Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

WU HAS GOOD NEWS

(Continued from First Page.)

was expected that this would push on at once, cutting loose from its base, if need be, and forcing its way to Pekin, leaving the reinforcements now streaming toward Taku from every quarter of the globe to re-establish the base and to reopen communication. It is possible to draw two conclusions from a failure of the foreign commanders to do this: First, the European Governments have allowed the skepticism as to the authenticity of Mr. Conger's dispatch to carry them to the point of proceeding coolly and deliberately on the first supposition, namely, that there are no foreigners alive in Pekin to be saved, and that, consequently, there is no need for haste. The other conclusion is that friction is developing among the internationals in spite of the earnest endeavors of the powers, whose motives as to China are so far unimpeachable, to prevent it. Color is lent to this latter theory by the fact that the governments have so far been unable to agree upon an international commander for the expedition to Pekin, and this, too, in spite of the fact that Admiral Remey, acting by the instructions of his Government, is exhausting every effort to induce the other commanders at Taku and Tien Tsin to hasten their movements.

The text of Admiral Remey's statement relative to the movement of the international column was not made public; in fact, it was not intended that the news should get out, and there was a feeling of annoyance exhibited at the publication, because of its possible effect on the international negotiations now under way. Meanwhile, to secure an accurate statement of the exact conditions at Taku and Tien Tsin and the resources which will be at the disposal of the international commander, whoever he may be, Secretary Long today cabled Admiral Remey to send him a statement of the number of international troops now ashore in China, separating the different nationalities.

General Chaffee is due at Nagasaki in a day or two. He will trans-ship at that point and arrive at Taku in about a week from this time. It has been suggested here that Chaffee will, if need be, leave the other commanders to their devices and lead the way to Pekin himself. His brother officers in the War Department say that he is quite competent to undertake this task. Others declare that with the small force of Americans at his command the attempt would be suicidal, even if Chaffee were supported by the British.

The War Department has announced the names of the following officers, who have been ordered to report to Major-General Chaffee for duty on his staff:

Lieutenant-Colonel Helstand, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Humphreys, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Gallagher, Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Dickman, Twenty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V.; Major Muir, Thirty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V.; Major Stephenson, Surgeon; Captain Crosier, Ordnance Department.

Favorable action has been taken upon the application of Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, for active service in China. An order was issued today relieving him from duty in command of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, and directing him to proceed without delay to Taku, China, and report to Major-General A. R. Chaffee, United States Volunteers, commanding the military forces in China, for assignment to the command of one of the brigades of his division.

Another Note From Wu.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Secretary of State tonight received from the Chinese Minister a long communication, the contents of which were not made known, but it is understood that it did not contain further cable news concerning the situation at Pekin, but was rather in the nature of a diplomatic communication, which the Minister desired to have reach the President.

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