various hospitals. Horses suffered ter-ribly, the street-car companies alone losing 1306 animals. Owing to the short-

age in the water supply, the house service in Paris is cut off, between Il o'clock

at night and 6 o'clock in the morning while many residents of upper stories are inconvenienced by the intermittent service during the day, which is insuf-

ficient to meet the demands, and many restaurants are unable to obtain suf-

restaurants are unable to obtain suf-ficient for their needs. The hot weather

has driven the American colony to the seashore and mountains. Nearly all the National Commissioners to the exposition and their families have left Paris for a couple of months, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are at St. Moritz; Mr. and Mrs.

M. H. De Young have gone to Oberamma-gau, and will afterward visit the Scot-tish Lakes, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas

FRENCH ARMY CHANGES.

Reforms in Organization Decreed by

the President.

a proposition from the Minister of War, has just signed a series of important de-crees, reforming and reorganizing the su-perior Council of War and certain depart-

PARIS, July 28.-President Loubet, on

Walsh, of Colorado, are visiting Os-

### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Europe Has Lost Faith in Chinese Assurances.

PEKIN ADVANCE WILL BE PUSHED

Missionary Got as Fur as the Walls of the City, but Could Not Enter.

LONDON, July 29.—The hopes of Europe for the safety of at least some of the members of the Legations at Pekin, which earlier in the week had commenced to revive, are now flickering, and at the pont of extinguishment. It has been pointed out that there has been ample time to get authentic messages signed and dated by the Ministers. Until such advices have been received or until the Ministers have been handed over in the flesh, the general public and the gov-ernments interested will not attach any credence to further Chinese statements or consent to stay preparations for the advance of the relief force toward Pekin.

The latest story originating in other than Chinese sources is a special dispatch from Che Foo, dated July 27, according to which Missionary Wilder, who started for Pekin a fortnight ago, has just returned, and reports that he found the Imperial Chinese forces completely surrounding the Tartar city. He was unable to deliver a message to the Legation, and in reply to his entreaties the Chinese to the foreigners. According to reports the attack on the legations ceased the afternoon of July 14. Everything was quiet during the remainder of Missionary Wilder's stay. When he left, July 18, a decree had been issued commanding all persons to protect the foreigners in China. Returning he saw no troops for 60 miles south of Pekin, but he learned that 20,000 men were in the neighborhood of Yan Tsun and Pei Tsung.

According to this morning's Berlin dispatches, the conservative government or-gans agree that Emperor's William's words in Bremerhaven have been misrep-resented abroad. The Kreuz Zeitung says that it was never intended to convey the idea that the troops could not make prisoners, but that the German Emperor merely alluded to the Chinese, "who neither pardoned nor made prisoners." A telegram from Home reports that the occan of the Valence

A telegram from Home reports that the organ of the Vatican, commenting upon the speech of Emperor William, says that it is the earnest wish of the Pope and Cardinal Rampolia that the powers should not resort to a policy of retaliation and vengeance, and that no power should be permitted to do this. The Pope has issued a letter directing provers in all characteristics. letter directing prayers in all churches for the safety of the Christians, and, in-stead of motives of revenge, the letter expresses the hope that the Almighty will inspire thoughts of concord and peace. which will prevent further ruin and ma

# EDICTS AND REPORTS.

But Nothing Definite From the Sent

of Trouble. WASHINGTON, July 28 - Today brought forth the usual crop of edicts and reports from various quarters and the usual visit from Minister Wu to the State Department, bearing directly upon the welfare of the Ministers in Feam. This constantly growing mass of asser-tion is beginning to have a cumulative effect upon the skeptics, and there is noticeably more hopeful view taken of the state of affairs today. Beyond the fact that it is scarcely conceivable that the Chinese authorities should persist in repeating and strengthening these stories up to the rapidly approaching momen; when the whole truth must be disclosed by other agencies, it appears upon careful consideration of the reports that there really was little more ground for hope as to the safety of Mr. Conger and his colleagues at Pekin today than there was yesterday. The depressing fact is always in mind that the Chinese authorities, by their statements, are able to communicate with the Legationers, but for some mysterious reason do not perilt these unfortunates to communicate Wu's explanation, that Chinese methods are different from our own, is scarcely sufficient for the officials here. The Minister, however, is honestly trying to get a further communication through from Mr. Conger, and it may be that success in this undertaking will afford him a brilliant vindication. At least he shows a wonderful lot of confidence in the fate of the Legations and manages to impress this in a degree upon the officers and others with whom he comes in contact. There is nothing of interest from China respecting the military or navai forces there. The war officials now calculate that General Chaffee, with his troops on the Grant, will arrive at Taku this evening, though it may be several days before his report of the fact can reach the department. The irregular and unsatisfactory character of the system of communication between Taku and the cable office has been taken into account by the War Department, and it is said that one of Chaffee's first acts on taking command of the United States forces ashore at Taku and Tien Tain will be to establish a line of rapid boats running from Tien Tsin to Shanghai or Nagasaki. While the positive statement is made that it is not the present intention to send any more troops from Manila to China, at the same time it is known that all that if an emergency should arise in Clina which made it imperative to have additional troops, they will be drawn from the Philippines for temporary duty, at least. Some time ago General Mac-Arthur was advised by Secretary Root to maintain sufficient transports to carry supplies between Manila and Taku, and these would be available for emergency The Pennsylvania, Indiana and between Manila and Taku, and will be available for the contingency which may occur, but which the department does not expect to arise. A stubborn resist-ance to the advance of the international armies might make additional troops necessary. In that event, a speedy relief column no doubt would be sent from

Manila.

One of the phases of the trouble in China, which heretofore has been overlooked, but which may prove to be of great importance, is the fact that China is not a party to the Geneva Red Cross convention by which the desired in the party of the Geneva Red Cross convention by which the party of the convention by the convention by the convention of the conventi convention, by which the signatory pow-ers bound themselves in time of war to respect the fied Cross and to treat surons and nurses belonging to the armies the enemy as noncombetants. China of the enemy as noncombetants. Chira is the only one of the great powers which has not joined in this convention, and it War Department from permitting any of the women nurses who are being sent to the far East from landing in China for duty there. This, however, will depend largely on the view taken by our com-mander in China. There are 19 female nurses on the transport Grant. They were destined for the Philippines, but might be landed in Chins, if General Chaffee considers that the conditions are such that they could be theful and not put in unnecessary peril. There are also five nurses on the Summer, which salled from San Francisco the 18th. These also can be diverted for service in China if General Chaffee desires.

It is the plan of the War Department

General Chaffee desires.

It is the plan of the War Department to purchase several additional batteries of mountain guns for service in China. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications some time are recommended the acquisition of a number of such batteries, with a view to their use in the Philippines. The situation in China has since developed and has increased the necessity for this type of equipment for troops destined for service in that country.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE. Missionaries' Ineffectual Effort to

Get Away From Pekin. CHICAGO, July 38 .- A letter telling of a desperate but ineffectual attempt made by missionaries to escape from Pekin was received here today by Morgan S. Wood-

he is accompanied by the Cabincess he is accompanied by the Cabinet. The nationalist counciliors and
party organs are furious against M.
Loubet nespite the fact that he is helpless in the matter. This deadlock between the Paris Council, the Cabinet
and the Elyses must eventually lead to
difficulties, and in view of the uncompromising attitude of both sides, it is not
easy to foresee the end.

Hands With China. FRANCE FEARS THE OUTCOME

Possibility of Japan Joining

Russia Preparing for Eventualities by Mobilizing Two Hundred Thousand Men at Odessa.

PARIS, July 28.-Yu Kung, the Chinese Minister here, says he is convinced the Legations in Pekin are gafe and sound, although some buildings have been destroyed. While this conviction is not shared by the official and political world here, advices from the far East during ward, an Evanuton min, whose wife and daughter are visiting Minister Conger and family in the Chinese capital. The letter was written June II, sent by courier to Tien Tsin, and mailed at that place June isters at Pelfin not so ominous as it is

### COLONEL AARON S. DAGGETT.



COMMANDING THE FOURTH INFANTRY NOW IN CHINA.

The missionaries, Mrs. Woodward considered abroad, and he asks that said, had field to the American legation.

June 10, she declares, acting under the advice of Minister Conger, she and her nows of the Legations or perhaps of the daughter, accompanied by Secretary Ministers memseives. Fe almost is still Bainbridge and a guard of four soldiers, in ignorance of the actual situation in oft the legation and started for the railway depot. With much difficulty they reached the station, only to find that the Boxers had torn up the rails for several miles, burned the bridges between Pekin and Tien Tsin, and cut the telegraph Nothing remained but to return to the legation. They were continually attacked by rowing bands of riotous natives, and, after a desperate running fight, they managed to regain the protection of the legation. In the legation, Mrs. Wood ward says, it was reported that a small army of the ailies had started to relieve the prisoners. Provisions, she declared, were plentiful. In concluding her letter,

Mrs. Woodward says:
"We feel confident that we will be res cued. In fact, we are assured that every-thing possible will be done by our Govern-ment and other Christian nations to re-

Heve us immediately."

Bad Cables From Missionaries. NEW YORK, July 28.—Cable messages NEW YORK, July 22.—Cable messages were received today by both the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the American Bible Society, corroborative of the report that the missionaries at Pao Ting Fu had been massacred. The message received by the Presbyterian Board came from Shanghal, and was supposed to have been sent by the Rev. George F. have been sent by the Re Fitch. It reads as follows:

"Simcoxes, Hodges, Taylor, Mackey, other mission seven massacred Pao Ting Fu July 8. Nankia, Hunan missionaries all Shanghai, Japan."

The American Bible Society today re-

ceived a cablegram from Shanghai as fol-"All massacred Pao Ting Fu. Foreign ers in interior ordered Shanghai. Wire

This was sent by the Rev. Dr. John N. Nokes, to whom the \$3000 was at once

cabled.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, under date of June 22, has transmitted a statement

of the foreign population of that city May 20 last, exclusive of those living in the French settlement. At that date there were 2001 British, 978 Portuguese, 788 Japanese, 582 Americans, 525 Germans, 178 French and III Spanish citizens in Shanghai. The other representations of for-eigners range from 28 Indians and 157 Malays to two from Greece and two from Persia. The total number of foreign sub-jects in the city at that time was 6714. Of the British subjects, 1189 were men, 711 women and 785 children. Of the Americans, 221 were men, 183 women and 148

Another Massacre. SHANGHAI, July 28,-It is reported here that nine members of the China inland mission have been massacred near Chang

Three additional warships arrived to day. There are now 2500 troops at the Woo Sung forts, 17 miles from Shanghal, on the Yangtse. Three thousand troops are now at the arsenal. Small detach-ments are arriving hourly. Caston is re-

Li Hung Chang's Complaint. ST. PETERSBURG, July Z.-A dispatch dated July 28, which says that the Chi nese Government telegraphs him under date of July 22 that the Ministers are well. Li Hung Chang also complained that none of the powers have consented to place a warship at his disposal for his a series of fates to be given at the Hotel de Ville, because the Ministry was not invited also. The protocol decrees that M. Loubet shall not participate efficially journey north, and he added that he wou siled to encounter many obstacles

Pekin, but concludes from dispatches he

has received from the provincial Viceroys

and from the telegrams asking for media

tion of France that Emperor Kwang Has

and the Empress Dowager have the upper hand, and that Prince Tuan has been

"Happly for my country and for the foreigners," he said, "Yung Lu and

Prince Ching are, I believe, now in power, and this leaves me hopeful—even though the presumption of the Ministers may

prove correct—that the Legationers are still alive."

The feeling obtains here that this may

not solve the situation and that, though alive, the Ministers are still probably hold

as hostages. The equivocal declaration of Li Hung Chang have served to deeper

the feeling of mistrust regarding all Chi-

nese affirmation and information.

The Associated Press learns that the

foreign governments intend to disregard

lowing as closely as possible the railroad. Little doubt is felt that the Chinese Gov-

Ministers had been allowed to leave Pe-kin of their swn volition.

Meanwhile, negotiations are actively proceeding between the powers, and the situation which will succeed the entry

of the international troops into Pek

will be awaited with the greatest anx-tety. Already things do not appear to be

idea of any alliance between China and

Japan, the possibility of such a develop-ment is taken into consideration by the

foreign representatives. The Ambassa-

dor of one of the great powers, ailudin to the jealousies which have aiready be

"The moment is a critical one for the white races in the far East. To win

they must stand together. Japan at the present moment is apparently with the Western powers, but it must be remem-

bered that although Japan, as a result of the Chino-Japanese War and by reason of her acquired civilisation, looks down upon the Chinese, still their race affinity and other ties between the two nations, with Japan's ambition, may lead to a condition of the Two steet members.

to a coalition of the two great members

of the yellow race, which would be fraught with peril to the Western world.

China, under Japan's tutelage, would be-come a great power with whom the Euro-pean nations might have graver prob-

iems than the parceling out of her ter-ritory among them, which has chiefly occupied them up to the present. As in-dicating the Russian suspicion of such an eventuality. It is known here that Russia

is mobilizing 200,000 men at Odessa for

The conflict between the Paris Munic

ipal Council and the Ministry of M. Wai-deck-Rosseau is becoming serious. Pres-ident Loubet is new involved, as he was

obliged to refuse an invitation to attend

come perceptible, said;

fament will hold the surviving European

definitely mastered.

perior Council of War and certain departments of the War Office.

The first decree appoints four Lieutenant-Commanders to the army corps, namely. De Saussier, Tanahot, La Deon and Tisseyre, thus modifying a former decree of General Gallifet, according to which all the members of the Council of War, instead of residing in Paris, are bound to be commanders of the army corps, and consequently are required to reside at the headquarters of their corps.

The second decree makes several The second decree makes several changes in the War Office, including the appointment of General Le Joincre as director of the infantry in place of General Miliet, who replaces General Tanshot as commander of the division of infantry. The third decree appoints General Flo-ronty as Military Governor of Paris, succeeding General Brugiere, who, when ap pointed July 4 as president of the Council of War, expressed a desire to devote his entire attention to his new duties.

The fourth decree replaces General Negryer, who is now relieved of duty as a member of the Council by General de Gal-lifet, on account of an imprudent order of the day.

The Shah in Paris. PARIS, July 28.—The Shah of Persa. Muszafar-Ed-Din, France's second royal guest in connection with the exposition, arrived in Paris this afternoon. He was met at the station by President Loubet, in whose landau he was driven to the late readence of Dr. Evans, the American dentiat, which had been fitted for the re-ception of crowned visitors. The Shan comes from St. Petersburg, whither he proceeded on a visit to the Crar after his recent stay at the water cure at Contrex-

Military honors were rendered to the Shah by the republican guards on his arrival in Paris. The station was deco-rated in his honor. President Loubet, atended by his Cabinet, welcomed him on alighting from the train. A great crowd that lined the route witnessed the pro-cession, which consisted of 11 landaus with members of the Persian Legation oft the Shah at the Evans' mansion and returned to the Elysee, where the Shah returned his visit immediately. Brilliant fetes have been organised for the Shah, including an exceptional illu-mination of the exposition and a review

the troops. Tomorrow he will be taken on a trip on the Seine. He will begin a series of visits to the exposition Monday. The Shah wore a dazzling dis-play of diamonds today, and the uni-forms of his suite also glittered with

# SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS Li Hung Chang's recommendations— which they believe are made in bad faith—not to march on Pokin. On the contrary, the international expedition will start about the middle of next week, foi-

missionary who started for Pusin got as far as the walls of the city, but was stopped by Tartar troops. He learned nothing of the foreigners' fate.

uan, the Governor of Shan Tung, assures Consul Fowler at Che Foo that the Ministers were alive July 24. France fears a possible coalition between Japan

Ministers as a lever to secure better terms in the final settlement, but in this and China. they will be disappointed, for the powers erman papers condemn Emperor William's in structions to his troops to give no quarter in China. will exact for this violation of inter-national law even a higher indemnity than they would have demanded if the

En-Consul Reed believes the Chinese court and envoys here gone to Tsinan Fu, a city far-inland. An English Parliamentary paper has been te-sued on the Chinese situation from January 4 to July 12.

Foreign. Lady Randalph Churchill was married to Lieu-tenant George Comwallis-West in London.

sety. Already things do not appear to be going altogether smoothly at Tien Tsin, and jealousies are beginning to pop out that may develop into a serious disagreement before long. The relations between Japan and China which may eventuate in the present trouble are being discussed in the diplomatic world. Although the Japaness Minister here scouts the idea of any allience between China and Ex-Director of Posts Rathbone was arrested a Havana for the misuse of Government Christian Dewet has offered to surrende ditionally.

A London paper makes serious charges
New York immigration officials.

meral Otiv Justifies the killing of 89 Filipino bandits in Mindanao Political. hot ante-primary campaign in King County, Wash., has closed, with chances favorable

David B. Hill conferred with Democratic leaders in New York. Senator Clark acknowledges that he contrib-uted a large sum to the Democratic cam-

to anti-Wilson forces tomorrow.

paign fund. Domestie. Plans are on foot to establish a general trans-port station at Governor's Island. New Orleans has quieted down after the race

The prosocution rested in the Powers case at Pacific Coast. Sational quarantine has been declared against Cape Nome and Dutch Harbor, Wisconsin syndicate has bought 10,000 acres of timber land in Idaho.

agreed to pay 33 1-3 cents per box for Commercial. ulation in Wall street checked by possibility of money stringency.

Many new-crop hop contracts have been made. Local.

Portland will probably get the annual conven-tion of the National Woolgrowers' Associa-Work on the buildings for the street fair will

The Oregon Naval Battalion returned last night

# LONDON WEDDING

Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant West Married.

Paris is still situated in a torrid sone, although heavy storms which have occurred in the north freshened the air slightly toward the end of the week. The heat sent the death rate soaring, especially among children. Many sunstrokes occurred daily, and the hospitals are overcrowded with this class of patients, though 190 cets were added to the various hospitals. Horses suffered terrors SOME INTERESTING GUESTS

Duke of Marlborough Gave the Bride Away-The Wedding Breakfast and the Presents.

LONDON, July 28. - Lady Randolph Churchill (nee Jerome) was today mar-ried to Lieutenant George Cornwallis-West at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The church was thronged with handsomely dressed women. There was no restriction upon the number admitted to the church to witness the ceremony, ex-cept the capacity of the church, but only relatives and intimate friends were bid-den to the subsequent wedding breakfast, and no reception was held.

The usually quiet neighborhood of Wilton Place, where St. Paul's Church is located, was this morning early astr. Before 9 o'clock crowds had collected outside the church gates. By 10:15 o'clock the crowds had swelled to enormous proportions. The late opening the church doors caused great inconvenience to early guests, who were pushed here and there

and the bottom of Jennie's heart for all of your good wishes."

After the breakfast the bride and

groom started for Broughton Castle, which Lady A. G. Lennox has lent them for the honeymoon. Lady Randolph's going-away dress was a pale blue batists. Lieutenant West was attired in fiannel suit. Showers of rice were thrown after the couple as they departed. The Prince of Wales called on Lady Randolph Churchill yesterday and bade her goodbye. He also sent a present.

Among the presents received by Lady

Randolph was an exquisite pearl and diamond tiars, for which the Duchess of Devonshire had received subscriptions. Among those who subscribed were A. J. Balfour, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchieness of Lansdowne, Lity, Dowager Duchess of Mariborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish, the Countess of Crewe and Essex and many others. Another gift was a splendld jug of beaten silver and two splendld jus of beaten silver and two massive tankards from officers of the Scots Guards, comrades of the bride-groom, Lieutenant West's gift was a groom, Lieutenant West's gift was a beautiful pearl and diamond necklace. Sir Ernest Cassell gave a pearl and diamond aigrette. There was a great deal of plate and some lovely gold boxes.

# GONE FAR INLAND.

Ex-Consul Reed Believes the Court



Lady Randolph Churchill.



Mr. George Cornwallia-West,

and almost swept from their feet when ! the gates were actually opened and a rush was made for the doors by the crowds fighting and pushing to enter the church. It was only with the aid of the policemen that they were in any way con-

The church was not overcrowded. It was sparsely adorned with paims and white blossoms. The two frost pewa, which had been reserved for the family of the bride, were quite un the Cornwallis-West family was not rep-

resented. The Duke of Mariborough, who gave away the bride, arrived in Summer-like attire, a gray suit and blue shirt, and wore a crimson flower in his button-hole. Directly after he had performed his official duties he seemed very glad to slip away into a seat near his young American wife, who was one of the first to arrive. She was beautifully dressed, all in pale gray, with a fashionable bo-lero, a waist belt of two shades of rose color and a small black toque.

The next most interesting guests were Lady Georgian Curzon, Lady Sarah Wil-son and Winsten Churchill, all of whom arrived almost simultaneously, the two latter in an open carriage. Lady Tweed-mouth, another sister-in-law of Lady Randolph, was present. Lady Blandford, mother of the Duke of Mariborough brought Lady Norah Churchill. Mrs. Jack Leslie, sister of the bride, and whose child was christened in America, arrived with Lady Randolph and followed her down the alsle of the church until she came to the front pew, where she was helped to her place. Mrs. Moreton Frewen, another of the bride's sisters, was attired in a soft black and white gown, with hat to match. Moreton Frew-

en acted as usher. A great many Americans were present, among others Ambassador Choate and several attaches of the embassy. Madame von Andre, in white muslin and a black and white hat, sat near the front of the church. Mrs. Dudley Leigh wore a lovely pink and white liberty gown and white hat with roses. Mrs. Arthur Paget came in dressed in a pretty black and white muslin gown, carrying pink roses. Mrs. Ronalds, who arrived very early, wore a mauve and white muslin dress and a toque of rose leaves. She was accompanied by Mrs. Blow, who were a gown of pink and white, Mrs. Adair wore dark gray, a white tulle box and pale blue toque, with pink malmatsons Among other important people present were M. de Several, Lord and Lady Loninderry, Lady de Grey, Lady Granby Lady de Trafford, Count Albert Mensdorff, Baron and Baroness Eckhardstein, Lady

Limerick and Mrs. Willie Grenfel. The arrival of Lady Randolph Churchill with the Duke of Mariborough was the signal for a general rush of people out-side the church, all eager to catch a glipmae of the bride, as she waiked slowly up the path. There was some little delay at the church door, and the Duke, who was carrying a large umbrella, handed it with great ceremony to a friend
before proceeding to give his arm to
Lady Randoiph. His Grace was very serious, almost severe, as was also Lady
Randolph, as they walked up the church
alsie. The bride was wonderfully handsome and young looking as well, in a
gown of pale blue chiffon with beautiful
real lace and outrith feathers in her real lace and ostrich feathers in her

The register was signed by Mrs. More ton Frewen, the Duke of Marlborough, Winston Churchill and the best man Lieutenant H. C. Elwes, a brother officer of Lieutenant West in the Scots Guards. Directly they entered the vestry, Win-ston Churchill gave his mother a tremendous hug and then spoke to Lieuten-ant West. Afterward, ,as they came down the alsie, Lady Randolph looked radiant, as did the young bridegroom, who was smiling-and nodding to friends. After the wedding ceremony, the wedding party repaired to the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Moreton Frewen, where the wedding breakfast was served to is people at six small tables, deco-rated with roses. The menu was the usual wedding breakfast, but there was wedding cake. Mr. Frewen proposed the bride's health, and the bridegroe

sponded. He said:
"Jennie's friends are my friends. thank you from the bottom of my heart

idan P. Beed, ex-Consul at Tien Twin, in which he says:

"When the allied relief forces reach Pekin I think they may find the capital deserted by the court and the envoys gone. It is not unlikely that the Empress and possibly the Emperor have the truth the court and the first the court and the c press and possibly the Emperor have fied with their court under the escort of Manchu bannermen from Pekin to Tsinan Pu, taking with them the Ministers, at least as hostages, and leaving the other foreigners in Pekin to a horrible fate. If the Ministers are being held as hostages and are being removed to the remote inland city of Tsinan Fu, a place most difficult to reach, it is certain that the Chinese will put forth all their finesse and cunning to conceal this move until they are safe across the mountains. The route from Talgen Fu proceeds down the Fen River Valley to Tung Ku Yan.

which is on the far side of the Yellow

River, and thence due west to Tsinan Fu, the capital of Shensi. "For many years the Chinese have been contemplating the removal of the court from Pekin to this inland city, the idea being uppermost in the Chinese mind that the more inaccessible the capital the fewer would be the demands upon China from the outer world. Besides, the city was a capital of China in ancient times. It is situated on the so-called 'Marco impossible to move an army across the mountains, with their narrow passes and deep defiles, which separate the Provinces of Chi Li and Shansi. The only way in which Tinan Fu could be reached by an army would be by way of the Yangtse, proceeding from Hankow up the Han River and Tan River valleys. This would be a most herculean task, as there is a

very rugged range of mountains to the south of Tinan Fu, which extends across this part of China from sast to west. The Yellow River might seem to the casual observer of a map to be the means of reaching Tsinan Fu by water, but thin river is not navigable for several hundred miles from its mouth (having changed its course in 1852, and now emptying into the Guif of Pe Chi Li, instead of the Yellow Sea, as before). Tsinan Fu is, from a Chi-nese point of view, a magnificent city. It is larger and cleaner than Pekin, with wide, well-paved streets, and shops which attract the eye by the richness and diversity of their wares. cities, it is massively walled."

# MASSACRE AT PAO TING PU.

Eleven Missionaries Who Took Ref-uge There Were Slain. BRUSSELS, July 28.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from Shanghai, dated July 28, which states that a Chinese taotal is authority for the assertion that II of the missionaries who have taken refuge at Pao Ting Fu have been massacred. If the allies march on Pekin it is possible that the Pekin Government will take refuge Tsinan Fu.

The Governor of Shan Tung has informed the British Consul that, according to an imperial decree, the foreign Min-laters were safe July 24, and that they had been furnished with a fresh supply of food by the authorities. A message received by the Procurator of the Belgian missions states that all the missionaries in Eastern Mongolia are safe and will be able to resist the rebels at Tohn. The message was signed by De Cartier, secretary of the Belgian Lo-

gation at Pekin.

Defending Shanghai Settlement. SHANGHAI, July 28—It is reported that Admiral Seymour is coming here, but the date of his arrival is uncertain. It has been decided as a matter of precaution to put the French set tlement in a state of defense, and at the request of the French authorities will take charge of the work.

Italy Prohibits Exports of Arms. ROME, July 28.—The official journal has published a decree prohibiting the exportation of arms to China.

Stowe Goes to Pretoria CAPE TOWN, July 28 .- Consul-General James Stowe has gone to Pretoria. He will probably proceed at once to Kru-ger's headquarters

Republican Factions to Meet at Primaries Monday.

IT WILL BE HUMES, GUIE OR FRINK

Frink Represents the John L. Wilson Faction-Confession in Letter Written by the Postmaster.

SHATTLE, July 28.—The mighty factional contest within the Republican party of King County over the Governorship draws to a close tonight. The primaries will be held Monday, and it will then probably be practically determined whether Mayor Humes, E. Heister Guie or J. M. Frink shall be put forward as the county's candidate. It may be, however, that there will be so equal an apportionment of delegates that neither the primaries nor the subsequent county convention next Thursday will be able to decide, and a divided delegation will be sent to the state convention.

The fight which has now been waged for many weeks has been noteworthy for the extraordinary interest it has excited and for the bitterness of spirit displayed between the Humes and Frink men on the one hand and between the Prink and Guie supporters on the other. There is a more or less harmonious understanding between Gule and Humes, so obvious that the Frink people publicly charge that the Guie candidacy is merely a Humes candidacy in disguise. But this appears not to be the truth, and the agreement extends only to a tacit compact that Frink must be defeated, and then either Guie or Humes will strive for the convention's indorsement.

As it looks tonight, there is very small prospect that Frink can win. Humes is equestionably the leading candidate, and his managers claim that the only question that now remains is whether he alone will have a majority of the convention, or whether he must join with Gule to secure it. Gule does not profess that he will have more than 100 out of 450 delegates. The strength of his posttion is solely that he may have the balance of power. In that event, he would doubtless insist that Humes permit him to name the chairman and control the temperary organization. Humes claims that he will have at least 300 delegates, and Frink declares that he will have as many. Both sides have spent money lavishly, all have an army of workers in the field, and it is certain that Monday will be a day of very great excitement in this city and throughout the county.

A sensation was sprung today by the Humes men in the shape of a letter which Postmaster George M. Stewart was trapped into writing. One of the developments of the campaign has been the circulation of a petition to have Stewart removed for offensive partisanship. Another was a solemn formal disavowal by John L. Wilson's Post-Intelligencer that there was any connection whatever between Wilson and Frink. The most selous difficulty the Frink faction has had to overcome has been the universal suspicion that Frink was being put forward in Wilson's interest. The general disesteem in which John L. Wilson is held here extends to pretty nearly the whole Republican body outside the Federal office-holders, One S. C. Anderson, of Whatcom County, wrote a leter to Postmaster Stewart saying he was a Wilson man and if Frink was not for Wilson he did not care to do anything for him.

This led to the following reply: Dear Sir and Friend: In reply to the letter Polo' road, known to the Chinese as the sectived this morning, I will say we are doing great north trade route. It will be almost all in our power for Mr. Frink, and he is the man we want, and is John L. Wilson's choice of this end of the state. But John L. Wilson's enemies here made a roar on Frink as being a Wilson man, so it was necessary for the Post-Intelligencer to say what it did at that timebut we are all working for Frink. Join us and help the good work along. Yours very friendly,

G. M. STEWART, P. Anderson promptly turned this letter over to Humes' managers, and they today sent it broadcast through the city

# CHRISTIAN UNION.

Resolutions Adopted at Yesterday's Session of the Convention.

DENVER, July 28 .- Presentation of banners was the feature of the forenoon session today of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian and Associated Reformed Presbyterian churches. The banner for the presbytery having the largest number of delegates in attendance at the convention was awarded to the Monmouth, Ill., presby-tery, which is represented by 83 delegates. The following committees were elected:
General committee—Rov. S. W. Reid,
Louisville, Ky.: S. S. Mehard, Mercer,
Pa.; E. J. Gillis, Omaha, Neb.; Professor
J. G. Thompson, Sterling, Kan.; Dr. 1. S. Campbell, Xenia, O. Tithe committee-Dr. J. C. Scoulier, Philadelphia, secretary; Miss Margaret J.

Brown, Greenville, Pa.; Miss Lena F. Barr, Philadelphia. The committee on reforms reported

resolutions, which were adopted, favoring Sunday observance, urging young people to abstain from the use of tobacco, and advocating prohibition of the liquor traffic. The resolutions further declars: 'We lament the establishment of the canteen system in the camps of the United States Army and along with thou-

sands of other Christian people of the land we deprecate with earnest feeling the action in regard to the canteen that not only disregarded the moral interests of our brave soldiers, but practically nullified the will of the people, formally and authoritatively expressed in the law of Congress." Rev. McKenzie Clelland, of Chicago,

offered a resolution recommending that the motto, "God, whose I am and whom the motto, "God, whose I am and whom I serve," be adopted in the place of the union's present motto, "Whose we are and whom we serve," which he characterized as ungrammatical, meaningless, Godless and "a perversion of the holy scriptures." The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the question is thus referred to the next general synod of the

United Presbyterian church. Rev. A. C. Dougias, of Des Moines, Ia., addressed the convention tonight upon the subject, "The 20th Century and Tem-