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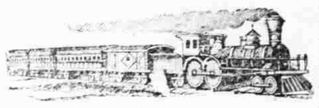
Fisherman and Farmer.

ELIZABETH CITY N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR per Year, in Advance.) The Official Paper of PASQUOTANK and CAMDEN Counties. (ESTABLISHED 1886.

Norfolk & Southern R. R.



In effect July 1st, 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND

Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex. Sun) 2:45, p.m
Ar. Norfolk, " " 4:25, p.m
Lv. Eliz City, Tue. Thur. & Sat 9:35, a.m
Ar. Norfolk " " " 11:00, a m

SOUTHBOUND

Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex Sun) 11:40, a.m
Ar. Edenton " " 12:40, p.m
Ar. Belhaven " " 4:45, p.m
Lv. Eliz. City Tue Thu & Sat. 6:00, p.m

☞ Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 1:00 p. m. for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windso.

Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00 p. m. for Chowan River landings and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and New Berne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00 p m; connect with A. & N.C. R. R and W. & W. R R. for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c.

For Coinjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00 p m.

For South Mills and landings on Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00 a. m.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the N & S. R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va

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For Barb Wire Cuts, Scratches, Saddle and Collar Galls, Cracked Heel Grubs, Old Sores, Cuts, Boils, Bruises, Piles and all kinds of inflammation on man or beast. Cures Itch and Mange.

This Cure, Cut or Burn will never matter after the oil has been applied.

Be prepared for accidents by keeping it in your house or stable. All Druggists sell it on a guarantee. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cts. and $1.00. If your Druggist does not keep it send us 25 cts. in postage stamps and we will send it to you by mail,

Paris, Tenn., Jan. 20th, 1899.

Dear Sirs: I have used Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil for Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches and Barb Wire Cuts with perfect satisfaction, and I heartily recommend it to all Livery and Stockmen. C. B. IRVINE, Livery and Feed Stable.

BABY BURNED.

Gentlemen.—I am pleased to speak a word for Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. My baby was burned a few months ago, and after trying all other remedies I applied your "Oil" and the first application gave relief, and in a few days the sore was well. I also used the oil on my stock and find that it is the best remedy for this purpose that I have ever used. Yours, C. T. LEWIS.

Paris, Tenn., January 28, 1899

MANUFACTURED BY PARIS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

No. 34. Piano-polished Solid Oak Office Desk with rolling top which locks all drawers. 50 inches long and 32 inches deep; Special Price,

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Julius Nines & Son, BALTIMORE, MD.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

TIEN TSIN CAPTURED.

CHINESE ROUTED AND THE CITY IN POSSESSION OF THE ALLIES.

The Casualties Sustained by the Allied Forces Exceedingly Heavy—Americans Lose 215 Men—All the Forts Around the City in the Hands of Allies—Three Hours of the Hardest Fighting Yet Experienced.

London, July 17.—12:45 p. m.—The Daily Mail to-day gives the Associated Press the following dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, under date of July 17th:

"The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin on the morning of July 14th, and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed, and the allies took possession of the native city and its defences.

The total losses of the allies in the engagements of Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wounded. The casualties were greatest among the Russians and Japanese.

The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations, and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously. Then 1500 Russians, assisted by small parties of Germans and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort, the magazine of which the French subsequently blew up. A body of American, British, Japanese and Austrian troops then made a sortie and attacked the west arsenal, which the Chinese had re-occupied.

After three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced, the Chinese fled.

When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and a mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls, supported by the Americans and French. Despite valiant attacks, the allies were only able to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to renewing the assault in the morning.

The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those to the Americans, French and Japanese.

Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment.

The Chinese appear to have exhausted their supply of smokeless powder, as they are now using black powder.

Washington, July 17.—Admiral Remey this morning cabled the Navy Department that the city and ports of Tien Tsin are in the hands of the allies. His list of killed and wounded is somewhat fuller than yesterday's report, but still not entirely complete. His dispatch follows:

"Che Foo, July 17.—To-day I hope to get the wounded from Tien Tsin either in the hospitals at Taku or aboard the Solace. Communication is very uncertain. The following casualties are apparently confirmed: Marines, Captain Davis, killed; Captain Lemly, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard, wounded; Army, Colonel Liscum, killed; Majors Reagan and Lee, Captain Noyes, Brewster and Bookmiller, Lieutenants Naylor, Lawton, Hammond and Waldron, wounded. Total killed and wounded reported, 775; Russians and Japanese lost heavily; our total loss reported 215; about forty were marines, but number believed to be exaggerated. Have officer on shore especially to get authentic number and name, which will be promptly telegraphed. City and forts now in the hands of allies. Admiral Seymour returned to fleet; ranking officer ashore is Admiral Alexieff at Tien Tsin.

"REMEY."

This bulletin was received at the Navy Department early this morning and was copied for distribution about 9 o'clock. Before it was given out it was decided to make some change, the nature of which was not disclosed, and the above copy finally was given to the public.

GERMANY'S POLICY IN CHINA.

Berlin, July 17.—An official of the German Foreign Office to-day pointed out that Germany's news from the fight from Tien Tsin on July 13th was more favorable than the report of the American Admiral. Admiral Bendemann has reported that attack upon the Chinese was successful, but not wholly so, one fort remaining uncaptured.

Referring to the proposition for an international conference, made in the German Press, the official said: "Such a plan has not yet been broached by the Powers. A conference is not necessary at this stage of the developments, inasmuch as an interchange of views between Cabinets is the quickest way to reach an agreement upon measures for common action in China."

When asked whether the massacres at Peking had caused a change in the attitude of any power, the official replied: "It has not, and no fresh interchange of views has been called forth in consequence."

The official added: "The massacre has not altered Germany's policy in China but has confirmed it."

The situation of the foreigners in Shanghai awakens concern here. The Cologne Gazette prints a powerful article, arguing that the powers should treat the Chinese just as barbarous as African tribes are treated by the Europeans, who burn whole villages as a punishment for crimes. It says: "Should the punishment be any less for a people proud of their antique civilization, like the Chinese, who must be conscious of their atrocities, than for the savages and the cannibal? Certainly not, since the higher the civilization the more aggravating the circumstances. Consequently Pekin should be razed to the ground."

The volunteer troops, for the China expeditionary corps have begun moving from the garrisons in Berlin, Dresden, Cassel, Strasburg and Dantzig toward the ports of embarkation.

New York, July 17.—The Board of Management of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church at its monthly meeting this afternoon passed a resolution giving full authority to secretaries, acting with the China commission, to recall all missionaries of the society now in China if they should at any time deem it wise to do so. The resolution authorized the expenditure of any sums necessary to effect the purpose.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The Hall Crowded to Suffocation—Many People Overcome by Heat.

London, July 17.—Although now and then young ladies were carried out of the crowded meetings, fainting and overcome by heat, the enthusiasm marking the world's convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at the Alexandria Palace grounds was to-day as strong as ever.

Secretary John William Baer, speaking of the growth of the movement, said that the Christian Endeavor badge was worn by more than one brawny Briton from Her Majesty's ship Powerful in the famous siege of Ladysmith. Mr. Baer strongly demanded that arbitration between Great Britain and America be made compulsory. "Gold may come and seals may go," he said, "and boundary lines be held in dispute, but palsied be the hand and mute the tongue that should again suggest strife and bloodshed between America and Great Britain."

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the society, delivered the presidential address. He spoke of Christian Endeavor in the Far East. His tour of the world, Mr. Clark said, had convinced him that "the Christian Endeavor tree would bear fruit in any soil."

The Rev. Francis E. Clark and Mr. John Willis Baer, were re-elected, respectively, world president and secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The leading event of the day was the temperance demonstration, at which the principal speakers were Canon William Barker, of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Rev. Paul Strayer, of Baltimore, who deprecated the indifference of governments to the need of temperance legislation.

CHINA DECLARES WAR

Against the Czar's Government—Seizes a Russian Transport Laden With Munitions.

London, July 18.—The Daily Mail publishes a sensational dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Monday, which asserts that there is no doubt that China has declared was against Russia.

"The Russian press," says the correspondent, "is restricted to the publication of official details, and the publication of many dispatches from the front has been prohibited. I hear, however, from a reliable source that the Chinese troops and the Boxers seized a Russian transport vessel laden with munitions near Aigun (on the Amur river, about eighteen miles from the Russian frontier), killing almost the entire Russian escort.

"They next suddenly attacked and bombarded the town of Blagovechenk (capital of the Amur Government, on the Amur river). The garrison held out bravely, but was finally overwhelmed. Nearly all perished and the town was burned."

London, July 18.—4 a. m.—The news of the Manchuria disturbances is not regarded as justifying the serious view attributed by the Daily Mail's advices. Amur is boundary territory between Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. The district has been the scene of local disturbances for a long time, owing to the provocative conduct of the Cossacks toward the twenty-five thousand Chinese employed in the construction of the Russian-Manchurian railway.

Several serious collisions have occurred between the Cossacks and the Chinese troops. One happened several weeks ago, when two Russian officers and sixteen men were killed. The extension of the Boxer movement to Manchuria has resulted in a great destruction of the railway, compelling the Russians to withdraw their officials. The Chinese tried to stop the Russian steamer Michael, carrying ammunition, and the steamer Selenga, with the Russian frontier commission on board from passing up the Amur at Aigun. They fired on the steamer, wounding an officer and a few men, but the steamers reached Blagoveschensk. The local Chinese commander at Aigun seems to have sent the Russians a sort of ultimatum to quit Manchuria.

The Chinese, according to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, have thrown up fortifications and placed forty guns at a point twelve miles from Aigun, to dispute the progress of the Russians. The official Russian advices leave the inference that Blagoveschensk is still in Russian hands, the Russian losses during the bombardment being only three killed and five wounded.

The Amur military district was mobilized a fortnight ago on a war footing, and it is believed that the Russian forces there are fifty thousand men, and a hundred and twelve guns. The Governor-General has now ordered the troops on the frontier to form a cordon. The Russian papers demand severe retribution for Chinese audacity in Manchuria, but they hold to the view that Russia must persevere in her resolution to avoid war. The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg has disavowed the events in Manchuria, on behalf of his Government and has promised to make serious representations to Pekin regarding the consequences that will follow if the hostilities there do not cease.

There is little further news from China this morning. The attack upon the native city of Tien Tsin was followed up so swiftly that the Chinese never had time to re-organize, and, once their lines were broken, their retreat rapidly became a rout.

Li Hung Chang has already left Canton. This causes the utmost anxiety for the safety of the Europeans there as there are only two gunboats, one British and one American, at Canton, pending the arrival of a French gunboat.

Chicago, July 14.—Colonel Albert D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who is in Chicago on business connected with the annual encampment to be held here August 27th to September 1st, said to-day that from reports he had received, he believed that fully a million visitors will come to Chicago during the encampment. This year's encampment, he said, promises to be the largest ever held by the G. A. R. Colonel Shaw left to-night for Atlanta to attend the reunion of the Blue and the Gray, which is to be held July 20th.

Pimples on the face are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them by purying the blood.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

SITUATION IN CHINA DOES NOT WARRANT CONVENING CONGRESS.

A Decidedly More Hopeful Feeling Apparent in All Administration Circles—The Victory of the Allies at Tien Tsin and the Capture of the Forts, and the Reported Safety of the Foreign Ministers July 9th—Special Meeting of the Cabinet.

Washington, July 17.—A decidedly more hopeful feeling with regard to the Chinese situation was apparent in all administration circles this evening. The tide of sentiment, which has been markedly pessimistic, turned with the announcement of the victory of the allies at Tien Tsin, and the capture of the forts and native city and gathered further strength from Minister Wu's cablegram declaring that the foreign Ministers at Pekin were safe July 9th. Aside from these dispatches the arrival of the President and the special Cabinet meeting called to consider the situation, were the features of the day.

The Cabinet met at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, less than an hour after the President reached the White House. Over a hundred newspaper men thronged the corridors while the Cabinet was sitting behind closed doors. The scene resembled the hottest days of the Spanish war. There were present Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Long, Secretary Gage and Postmaster-General Smith.

At the conclusion of the session, which lasted two and one-half hours, Secretary Root gave out the following formal statement of the action of the Cabinet:

"The President has determined that the facts now known to us do not require or justify calling an extra session of Congress. Should future developments indicate that he is unable to do what is required with the means now at his command and the action of Congress is necessary to furnish either men or money or authority he will not hesitate to call it together."

While only this meagre formal statement was given out it was ascertained that the whole Chinese situation was thoroughly discussed by the Cabinet. The decision that an extra session was not demanded by existing conditions was the outcome of the showing which both Secretary Root and Secretary Long were able to make as to the force that can be thrown into China without the authorization of additional troops by Congress and also the decidedly more hopeful feeling entertained by the President and the members of his Cabinet as to the safety of Minister Conger and the other foreigners in Pekin, due to the cable of Minister Wu, reporting the safety of the Ministers July 9th, two days after their reported massacre. While this cable is not regarded as conclusive, it is accepted in good faith for the present. But the administration, it can be definitely stated, has set in motion some machinery by which it is confidently predicted absolutely authentic news as to the fate of our Ministers and the other foreigners at Pekin will be ascertained. Through what channel the administration expects to receive this all important news is not known, but that a definite statement of the situation in Pekin is daily, if not hourly, expected can be stated with the utmost positiveness. The advices received from Pekin probably will be the determining factor in blazing the future course of this government. If Minister Conger has been murdered an extra session of Congress seems inevitable.

Admiral Remey's message of the success following the earlier hard fighting at Tien Tsin, helped to relieve the anxiety of the President and his advisers, but Minister Wu's message was responsible for the really hopeful feeling that prevailed. Secretary Root furnished to the Cabinet a summary of the troops available not only in this country, but in Cuba, and gave it as his opinion that between 10,000 and 12,000 troops in all could be spared for service in China. These reinforcements are to be rushed through at the earliest possible moment. Most, if not all of them, it is believed, can be landed by the end of August or early in September. One Cabinet officer said that beyond those soldiers already destined for China from the Philippines, no further troops from the islands would be withdrawn, unless the situation became more ominous. In figuring upon the number of additional marines available, Secretary Long summoned to the Cabinet meeting General Heywood, who commands the Marine Corps, and who is familiar with every detail of that branch of the service. He explained that under existing law, the full strength of the marine corps is 6000. But the enlistments at the present time aggregate only about 5000. This makes an additional 1000 marines, who can be brought into the service without Congressional action. No new order for recruiting these men is necessary, as the recruiting stations are now in operation, but in the presence of the Cabinet, Secretary Long directed General Heywood to use his utmost endeavors to complete the recruiting of the additional 1000 marines. It was decided also, that the battalion of marines, 500 in number, who were to have left for the Far East at the end of the month, should go forward on next Sunday, in command of Major Randolph Dickens.

In the list of casualties forwarded in Admiral Remey's cable to-day are six officers not mentioned in yesterday's advices, namely, Major Jesse M. Lee, Captain Andree W. Brewster, First Lieutenants Louis B. Lawton, William K. Naylor and Harold Hammond and Second Lieutenant William H. Waldron.

Major Lee is a native of Indiana. He entered the volunteer service in November, 1861.

Captain Brewster is a native of New Jersey, but was appointed to the army from Pennsylvania. He was promoted to Captain in the regular establishment March 2, 1899.

Lieutenant Lawton is a native of Iowa, but was appointed to the Military Academy from New York.

Lieutenant Hammond is a native of Illinois, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy.

Lieutenant Naylor is a native of Illinois and was appointed to the regular army from civil life.

Lieutenant Waldron is a native of West Virginia. He served as quartermaster-sergeant in the Second West Virginia volunteers during the Spanish war and was appointed second lieutenant in the regular establishment April 19, 1899.

A cablegram to Admiral Remey calling for some additional information upon which to act was formulated at the Cabinet meeting and dispatched at once.

Another meeting of the Cabinet may be held to-morrow. It is the present purpose of the President to return to Canton on Thursday evening, unless his presence here is deemed necessary at that time.

THE FATE OF THE MINISTERS.

An Authentic Dispatch from Shanghai Declares That They Were Alive on July 9th.

Washington, July 17.—The Chinese Minister has received a dispatch from the Minister at London, authenticated by Sheng, the imperial inspector of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai, and by two viceroys, declaring that the foreigners in Pekin were safe on July 9th, and were receiving the protection of the government. This is two days after the reported massacre. Minister Wu laid the message before Secretary Hay. The text of the dispatch is as follows:

"The utmost efforts have been made to protect foreign Ministers who were well on the 13th (Chinese calendar corresponding to our July 9). If Tien Tsin city should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore the same in 100 years. Request the powers to preserve it as the consequences would effect Chinese and foreign commerce. Earl Li Hung Chang is transferred to north China as viceroy to Chi Li. Please transmit this dispatch to the Ministers at other capitals."

This dispatch, which is dated July 16th, was signed by Viceroys Diu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung, of Nanking and Wuchang, respectively and also by Sheng, director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai. It was addressed to the Chinese Minister in London and by him transmitted to Minister Wu under to-day's date.

In accordance with the request contained in the cablegram Minister Wu asked Secretary Hay to agree, with the other powers, to preserve Tien Tsin from destruction. The Secretary's answer was not made public, but Minister Wu fears that the destruction has already occurred. He regards the telegram as perfectly authentic.

Minister Wu received the dispatch about 11 o'clock this morning, and was greatly pleased at this satisfactory turn of events.

The Minister expressed the most complete confidence in the accuracy of the message. When a by-stander expressed some doubt on this subject Mr. Wu inquired with some warmth: "Why is it you believe the exaggerated reports coming from unknown sources and yet you choose to doubt this report, signed by our highest officials and containing inherent evidence of accuracy?"

The Minister went on to show that this dispatch contained three distinct statements, one of which, the appointment of Li Hung Chang as viceroy of Chi Li, had been confirmed by the State Department. Moreover, he said, all three statements bore evidence of having originated at Pekin, including that as to Li Hung Chang, whose appointment must necessarily originate with the government at Pekin. The appointment of Earl Li as viceroy of Chi Li is considered by Minister Wu as one of the most important developments in the entire situation. Chi Li is the great province in which Pekin is located and is the very heart of the Boxer movement, so that the great viceroy now assumes supreme power at the point of greatest danger.

Li Hung Chang will replace as viceroy of the great province of Chi Li a man who has been notoriously anti-foreign in his sentiments and actions.

London, July 17.—8:15 p. m.—The Foreign Office informs the Associated Press that a telegram identical with the one handed to Secretary Hay at Washington by Minister Wu Ting Fang has been delivered to it by the Chinese Minister here, which was sent by Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs at Shanghai. The Foreign Office points out, however, that the date (July 9), mentioned in the telegram, probably applies to the Chinese calendar and is equivalent to July 5th, according to the Gregorian reckoning.

PROVIDING FOR AMERICA'S CHINESE EXPEDITION.

Washington, July 17.—The Adjutant-General's office to-night made public a detailed statement showing the provision made by the War Department in the equipment of the expeditionary force sent by the United States to China. The strength of this force in all the arms of the service aggregate 10,665. It is possible that this force may be further augmented to the extent of two or three thousand men, as was forecasted at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but the general preparations enumerated by the quartermaster's and commissary departments hold good for whatever army may be dispatched. The Commissary-General has made all arrangements for feeding the Chinese force from the base already established at Manila. The Sixth Cavalry, now afloat, and all other troops following them from this country will carry sixty days' field rations.

READY TO BESIEGE THE TOWN.

London, July 17.—According to a Shanghai dispatch published here today one hundred thousand Chinese troops, armed with Mauser rifles and modern artillery, are encamped at three points within forty miles of Shanghai, ready to besiege the town in the event of an attack by the Europeans upon the Woo-Sung forts. According to a telegram from Che Foo, received here to-day, 170 of the allied troops were killed in the assault upon the native city of Tien Tsin.

Springfield, Ill., July 17.—Governor Tanner this evening received the tender to the Government for service in China of Battery A, of the Illinois Guard of Danville. The Governor transmitted the communication to Washington.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 17. Governor Mount to-day telegraphed President McKinley offering the services in China of three regiments and three batteries of Indiana for protection of Americans in China.

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—The Atlanta artillery at a meeting to-night decided to tender the organization to President McKinley for service in China.

Athens, Ga., July 17.—Colonel R. U. Thompson, of the Third Georgia Regiment, has offered the services of his regiment to fight the Chinese.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY PEOPLE KILLED AT TAI YUEN FU.

Li Hung Chang Talks of His Mission to Pekin—Hopes to Save the Lives of the Ministers and Arrange Terms of Peace With the Allied Powers—The Suppression of the Boxers and Reparation for Damage Done and the Lives Lost.

London, July 18.—Acording to a dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Mail, dated yesterday, a massacre occurred on July 9th at Tai Yuen Fu, capital of the province of Shan Si, forty foreigners and a hundred converts being killed.

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Canton, dated July 16th:

"In an interview with the foreign consuls to-day Li Hung Chang said that his mission to Pekin was two-fold—to save the lives of the foreign Ministers and to arrange the best possible terms of peace with the allied powers. The American and French consuls, while congratulating him upon these commendable purposes, reminded him of his pledges to protect foreigners and to preserve peace in Southern and Central China.

"Earl Li replied that he must obey the summons to Pekin, but that he had taken all necessary precautions. He added that he had received important cables from Lord Salisbury and M. Delcasse, demanding protection for the foreigners in Pekin and threatening to take life for life of the high officials responsible if the Ministers were murdered. He told the consuls that he was the only man in China who dared transmit such messages to the Empress, but that he had sent them varbatim and that he did not doubt they had exerted a powerful influence in saving the Ministers' lives.

"He went on to say that, as the Doyen of the viceroys, he had also induced all the other viceroys, except two, to join in a lengthy memorial to the throne, asking security for the foreigners, suppression of the Boxers and full reparation for the damage done and the lives lost.

"To the American, who inquired about the actual safety of the foreign Ministers at Pekin, Li answered that he had received no news from Pekin within the past week, but that, if they were alive, he was almost certain matters could be satisfactorily arranged with the allied powers.

"'If they are dead'—here he shrugged his shoulders significantly and added, with lowered voice—'it is hard to tell what may happen. I am going to Pekin practically unarmed, except for my bodyguard of two hundred men, and that ought to be evidence to the whole world that I do not favor any fighting and of my pacific intentions. I am old and in very poor health, and it is a great personal sacrifice to undertake such a journey in this horrid weather.'

"After a moment's thought he said: 'If your Ministers are killed, do you think my life may be taken in retaliation en route?'

"This question received a general strong negative reply. He then asked the consuls to wire to their respective Admirals to respect his own flag and to allow him a safe conduct to Pekin. He was evidently extraordinarily anxious about the Ministers, for, returning to the subject, he said: 'My heart is sore about them. I know them all personally; and I am on the best of good terms with them.'

"He added that he realized his government had done wrong and that it was to show his grave displeasure that he sent the cablegrams from Lord Salisbury and M. Delcasse to the Empress word for word as he received them. He concluded by asking the co-operation of the allied powers in furthering the success of his mission, and said emphatically that he depended upon them."

The Moscow correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Leading firms here have learned that their tea and silk warehouses at Kalgan (in the province of Chi Li, near the great wall) have been plundered and burned by Chinese rioters and troops, goods worth seventy million taels being destroyed.

New York, July 17.—The following cablegram was received to-day by the India Famine Relief Work Committee: "Barorda, India, July 17.—Special and official telegrams received from the famine districts indicate a more cheerful outlook. Scant rains have fallen in Madras and Gujaret, in which latter province the famine has been most severe and the mortality greatest. Elsewhere the rainfall has been fair, making the general prospects brighter. There has been a gratifying rain fall in Rajaputana, and central India, which is always a center of suffering during famine, also reports a moderate rainfall.

A CHINESE LAUNDRY DEMOLISHED.

Carlinville, Ill., July 17.—Enraged at the reports from China a mob to-day attacked a Chinese laundry at Virden, Ill., ten miles from here. The entire front of the building was demolished. Six shots were fired at the two Chinese laundrymen, but without effect. The Chinamen have appealed to the authorities for protection.

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You have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at night and feel tired in the morning? Your blood isn't carrying the right materials to your nerves and other organs. Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood enricher, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and stronger, will relish your food and enjoy refreshing sleep.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

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Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25cts a box Cure guaranteed Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

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