

RUSSIA MIXES MATTERS

Government Officials Puzzled by Latest Developments.

With the Czar of Russia at War with China, the Presence of American Troops in the Country is a Difficult Situation

Washington, Aug. 24.—The Chinese situation, in the opinion of a cabinet minister, is still very serious. The President and his advisers were in conference two hours and a half this morning. At the conclusion of the meeting they made no effort to hide the grave fears which have been aroused by the action of Russia in making open war against the Chinese. The situation, delicate as it was before, had been made beyond measure so by the course of the Czar.

Two courses had previously been considered here. One was to leave China to her fate, and that proposal had practically been rejected by the President and his advisers. The other was to co-operate with the powers in establishing a stable government in the empire. The action of Russia is making war and in asserting that the allies shall not communicate with the Chinese, may have the effect of spoiling all the half-made plans of this government for restoring order in China. For the Americans to keep troops there now while Russia and the Chinese are at war, presents almost insurmountable difficulties. On the other hand, the President is strongly minded not to abandon the purpose of this government to restore order in China.

It was agreed at the cabinet meeting this morning that a note should be addressed immediately to the other powers to learn from them their purposes in China and to get their opinion on the best manner of continuing the campaign. The extent to which the allies will continue in partnership will probably be determined by the answers received.

Several important messages were read. One of them, from General Chaffee, is understood to relate to the diplomatic and military situation in Pekin. Its contents were not made public. Cabinet officers say that there was no talk of an extra session. The position of the President is that up to the present time he has no definite proposition to offer Congress, should it convene.

GRANTED A PARDON

Cephus Honeycutt, of Sampson County, Gets His Freedom.

Cephus Honeycutt, of Sampson county, a convict in the penitentiary, was yesterday granted a pardon by Governor Russell. Honeycutt, who is a young white man, was convicted of burning a store and began a five year term in the prison last January. Judge Brown and the jury that tried the case joined in the petition for pardon.

The father of the young man was here yesterday and saw the Governor. Judge Brown was telegraphed the fact that he had been granted a pardon.

Report from British Commander

London, Aug. 24.—The Secretary of State for India has received the following dispatch from General Goleadov: "Pekin, Aug. 16.—On the 15th, Aug. 23.—Our losses during the day were extremely small. I have received no details yet. I believe the Japanese lost heavily. They had the heaviest task. Today I am endeavoring to concentrate my men as follows: At the southeast gate the naval brigade; at the south gate a company of the Punjab Infantry; at the Temple of Heaven the cavalry; two field guns and the transport, and at the legation the Fusiliers, the Punjab field guns, and about six hundred Sikhs, also a company of the Hong Kong regiment. I am very short of food, but am arranging for convoys. I hope to assault the imperial city today, when the Americans are fed. The march generally has been extremely arduous owing to the great heat and heavy roads, but the spirit and endurance of our troops are beyond praise. I regret that owing to the heavy load and forced march the British were unable to participate in the entry yesterday. They brought their guns by boat and road from Tien Tsun, an achievement they may be proud of."

Battles with Boxers Near Tien Tsun

Tien Tsun, Aug. 24.—Three hundred and fifty British and two hundred Japanese infantry, five hundred American cavalry and twenty-five Bengal cavalry, under General Dordard, yesterday found a number of Boxers in a village six miles southwest of Tien Tsun. The allies engaged them, killing three hundred and taking sixty-four prisoners. The village was burned. A number of Chinese wounded are now being treated in the hospitals of the allies. The Japanese had six wounded, the Americans five and the British none. Great praise is due the cavalry for their splendid work.

The Situation in Pekin

London, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Pekin says that the French and Russian flags are flying over the best portion of the imperial domain, where it is believed the imperial treasury is stored. The forbidden city has been re-occupied by international agreement, although the punishment of the Chinese will be ineffective unless it is occupied. The Japanese have seized a hoard reputed to amount to 500,000 taels in silver. The Dowager Empress, the Emperor, Prince Tuan and a number of officers have escaped to Tientsin. The Chinese are expected to publish a declaration of independence on August 13. There is no government.

Operations in the Transvaal

London, Aug. 25.—The news from South Africa consists of accounts of successes. Credit is given to General Baden-Powell and General Buller for preventing General De Wet going east and joining the other Boer generals. De Wet is reported to have crossed the Magaliesberg without wagons, using the middle path. The Boers in the Vrheid district are active. They are raiding in northern Natal, and have mounted a gun on the Transvaal side of the Buffalo river near Dannhauser, which commands the railway.

Big Gun Successfully Tested

Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 24.—The monster 15-inch German gun, designed to hurl long-toned shells against hostile ships and fortifications, and the largest high-pressure modern gun ever made, was fired three times today on the Bethlehem Company's proving grounds, in the presence of General Miles, General Buffington and the other

MEMBERS OF THE ARMY BOARD OF ORDINANCE AND FORTIFICATION. THE TEST WAS A SUCCESS.

To Build a Peanut Factory

Weldon, N. C., Aug. 24.—Special.—Messrs. Emory and Pierce, the largest dealers in general merchandise here, are at Roanoke Rapids will close out their business here. They will build a large peanut factory at Roanoke Rapids and go into that line of industry.

Fire Caused by Lightning

New Bern, N. C., Aug. 24.—Special.—Lightning struck the warehouse of the Standard Oil Company at 11 o'clock this morning. The building, containing oil and contents consisting of machinery and oil in barrels, was entirely consumed. The wagon house was also burned. The large tank, containing kerosene and naphtha, did not explode, although it was heated. Some rivets started, causing leakage adjoining the tracks of the Atlantic Coast Line, ties being burned and rails twisted by the heat.

Anneoda Breaks the Pecking Record

Boston, Aug. 24.—A sensational race at the trotting meeting was the 2:00 race today. It brought out four splendorous teams—scarcely, Chobids, Frank Bowsick and Anneoda. The bay gelding from East View, N. Y., proved to be the best of the lot and paced a record breaking mile in the second and deciding heat, when Starter Walker announced that Anneoda had gone the mile in 30 3/4; 31 3/4; 2:02 1/2.

Queen Lil Suad by Her Doctor

Honolulu, Aug. 17.—Dr. Charles E. English, Queen Liloukalanani's private physician for over two years, has sued her for over five thousand dollars. He declares he gave up all his practice to attend her, for which he received \$300 a month, with a bonus of \$5,000 should she part with his services. In case she received compensation for crown lands he was to get \$30,000. In July he claims she suddenly dropped him and refused to pay the bonus.

Smoking Club Cigars have world-wide repute.

Powers in Prison in Louisville

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 24.—Caleb Powers was brought here last night and kept in jail. He was taken to Louisville this morning, where he will be confined pending the appeal of his case to the Court of Appeals. Powers' removal was occasioned by the local prejudice and rumors that an attempt would be made to rescue him.

Smoke Sporting Club Cigars—union-made.

Mail Steamer Wrecked on Midway

Shanghai, Aug. 24.—The Japanese mail steamer Futaba Maru, from Sydney, N. S. W., for Manila, has been wrecked on the island of Midway, where the passengers and crew camped for a week. The steamer Australian rescued them and took them to Manila. No lives were lost. The vessel and cargo are believed to be lost.

Horse Race Money for a Nursery

Boston, Aug. 24.—T. W. Lawson, who won \$3,000 on his horse Bivalvia at the Reading races, has presented that sum to the West End Nursery. Among those who control the hospital there is not a quail, it is said, against taking money from a source like this.

Mob Destroys a Japanese Temple

Washington, Aug. 24.—Consul Johnson reports that the Chinese mob at Amoy burned the Japanese temple today. Marines were landed to protect the Japanese. An American warship was ordered to Amoy tonight.

Encourage union labor by smoking Sporting Club Cigars.

Russia Increases Taxes

London, Aug. 24.—The Graphic's Moscow correspondent says that the minister of finance has announced that a new tax in taxation due to the Chinese campaign. This is the third increase within a month.

Acted Under Hijacker Orders

London, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the morning Post from Berlin says in connection with the murder of Von Kettler that the Chinese police acted under higher orders.

Looking for a Coal Market in Europe

Baltimore, Aug. 24.—Walker Anker, superintendent of floating equipment of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, is in Europe looking over the foreign field as a market for American coal.

A New York Arrest in Italy

Rome, Aug. 24.—The police of Salerno have arrested William Linniger, of New York. Compromising documents, it is said, were found upon him.

Union people smoke union-made Cigars.

Upon the recommendation of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Raleigh, N. J. Riddick, two deputies were appointed for the same court which has jurisdiction over the Eastern District of North Carolina. They are Mr. John P. Overman, whose office will be at Elizabeth City, and Mr. George Green, at New Bern. A bond of \$5,000 each is required of these appointees as a guarantee of the proper discharge of their duties.

"A Leader"—Sporting Club Cigars.

Sale of Land

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from T. H. Edwards and Mary Edwards, his wife, to H. E. Litchford, dated May 14th, 1896, of the office of the Register of Deeds of Wake Co., N. C., the mortgage aforesaid, will sell at public outcry to the best and highest bidder, on Monday, September 17th, 1900, at the courthouse door, in Raleigh, N. C., the following described land and premises to-wit: A piece or lot of land in Wake county, Raleigh township, in the village of Oberlin, adjoining the lands of John Flagg, Jr., W. D. Hiddle and others, beginning at the southeast corner of John Flagg's lot, running with his line to the church lot, thence west of south with the church lot line fifty-two and one-half (52 1/2) feet, thence east to a stake in said Riddle's line, thence east of north fifty-two and one-half (52 1/2) feet to the present point on the east side of the old Hillsboro road.

Terms of sale: Cash. Time: Twelve o'clock.

H. E. LITCHFORD, Mortgagee.

ALEX. STRONACH, Attorney.

HEIRS OF THE AGE

(London Saturday Review.)

What are the advantages and disadvantages of being born in one century rather than in another? The question which we have actually experience compared with any others in the long backward and extreme time, whose conditions we only know historically, and can only reconstitute by an effort of imagination? The question now is being put with any intention of furnishing an answer to it. As Mr. Balfour said in a recent address on the nineteenth century, and as Lessing said before him on the present not far in the future, is not the conclusion so much as the inquiry that makes the question worth asking at all. We are living in an age which everybody is agreed to distinguish as the age of science, in any sense of the word. The threshold of the age of electricity. There is hardly a Philistine politician or writer who would not be prepared at short notice to compose speech or article, after a glance at the ancient passages of the Macaulay review of Southey's "Colloquies on Society," to prove that before the invention of the steam engine and the lighting of the streets with gas, life was not worth living. And indeed it is vain for the nineteenth century man, and probably it will be harder for the man of the twentieth century, to whom the physical comfort of life is the test of civilization, as it is the standard of happiness for the middle-aged, to resist the temptation of the modern who is being translated by some miracle into the discomforts of the pre-steam or pre-gas periods. With his feelings it would make little difference into what age he was transferred, for the man of iron in which he has been born and bred, bronze age or stone age, or even the age of gold, it would be all the same and he would be an unhappy man. Yet this is the modern who is the heir of all the ages, and has inherited the wealth of material comfort which has been so long accumulating, is like the individual rich man who fears poverty and death, and the modern who is the heir of all the ages, and has inherited the wealth of material comfort which has been so long accumulating, is like the individual rich man who fears poverty and death, and the modern who is the heir of all the ages, and has inherited the wealth of material comfort which has been so long accumulating, is like the individual rich man who fears poverty and death.

When Mr. Platt related to Mr. Huntington the negotiations that had been carried on through Mr. Elkins at the national convention and the assurances that had been given, Mr. Huntington said: "I will give you my check for \$100,000 if you will get me your name for that amount, payable on demand in case you are not appointed secretary of the treasury."

"All right," responded Mr. Platt, who at once made out three notes, one for \$100,000 and two for \$25,000 each, and handed them to Mr. Huntington in exchange for his check. I saw one of those notes last night. Mr. Platt had it in his pocketbook. The death of Mr. Huntington brought back to my memory these ordinary circumstances with great force, and Mr. Platt looked up the papers. The notes were returned to him canceled by Mr. Huntington soon after Harrison's cabinet was nominated, with a humorous letter admonishing him to more caution about trusting politicians.

"Now I Lay Me."

If you want to keep your children in good health this hot weather, you must relax the rigidity of your rules of "early to bed, which are very well in winter, spring and autumn, but not all good in August. We would be wise if we could arrange the business of life to take a siesta in the hottest part of a sunny August day—say from 2 to 3 o'clock.

If possible, keep the little ones out of the direct rays of the fierce sun during these hours. Let them play in some semi-dark or shady place, and never mind if they displace or upset the parlor furniture if it keeps the moat of the heat.

Then, when the sun goes down, let the little ones stay up awhile and enjoy the cool of the day. They often feel frisky and want to play all night. Do not remand them mercilessly to the pent-up heat of a bed-room, but let them cool off if possible out of doors. An extra hour of sitting up late is desirable in such hot weather, because it gives the child a chance of outdoor play without peril of sun-stroke.

Remember that rules for putting children early to bed are of no value unless administered with judgment. The hour of wakefulness in the evening can be made up at other times of a child's rest. Close the curtains of the room where the little sleeper lies, early in the sunrise, if you are awake. It is so tedious for a child to be put to bed just when the cool of the evening comes to refresh him. Some mothers seem to put the children early to bed with the idea that it is wise to "get them out of the way," but it is not a good place when the mercury climbs in the nineties.

Before putting the little child to bed, remove every article of clothing worn during the day. Don't let the undershirt be retained. Get it soaked with perspiration. Probable soap and warm water are the best for the child with sponge or wash cloth from head to foot, especially bathe around the shoulders at the back of the neck, under the chin and beneath the arms and knees, and wash the tired little feet thoroughly. This refreshes the child and prepares it for slumber.

Neither Manly Nor Honest.

(Carthage Tribune.)

We hope the politicians will let the poor negro alone. He has landed many a patriot over the pier counter, but we are greatly mistaken or he will make but little sign in the Presidential campaign. Cannot the leaders afford to make the issues the real ones that are so greatly agitating the country, and not poor Sambo again? Let us have done with the old straw that has been threshed over and over again. Why play into the hands of our brethren of the north, who have always contended that the cry of "nigger" was only an appeal to passion and prejudice? The part that goes out with negro domination" for its slogan, loads itself on the outset and must stay on the defensive throughout the campaign. To be sure there are a few negro postmasters and revenue officials, but everybody knows there is no fear of negro domination from these, and it were the surest folly for our papers to go into hysterics over it, or our candidates to point out that the danger to our wives and children from the "black brutes." The fact is, that business was settled on the second day of the present month, and unlike Elanquo's effort, it is down to date. Some mothers seem to put the child early to bed with the idea that it is wise to "get them out of the way," but it is not a good place when the mercury climbs in the nineties.

Their Only Turnout.—McGraw.—"He says his people was of the bridge-follers in 'th' old country. I wonder was they?" McGraw.—"Phwat makes ye think they was?" McGraw.—"Shure, he their family turnout always attracted their attention." McGraw.—"Ay course. There does he always a crowd at an eviction."—Philadelphia Press.

When Huntington Tore Three Notes

Up for \$100,000.

(W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.)

Senator Platt, of New York, tells an interesting story of the contribution made by the late C. P. Huntington to the Harrison campaign fund in 1888. A few days before the election Mr. Elkins, Chairman, Mr. Carter, Mr. Jones and other members of the Republican campaign committee called upon Mr. Huntington, described to him their predicament and asked him to assist them in raising \$100,000, which they must have in time to see the election. Mr. Huntington listened carefully to them and advised them to consult Mr. Platt. They did so, and Mr. Platt came to see Mr. Huntington the next day, supporting their appeals with great earnestness and making it a personal matter. When Mr. Huntington inquired why he was so much interested, Mr. Platt explained that in the event of Harrison's election he was to be secretary of the treasury.

"It was sure you would be secretary of the treasury I would give them that \$100,000," said Mr. Huntington. "I have General Harrison's assurance," Mr. Platt said, "that if then related the circumstances that occurred at the Chicago convention, where the New York delegation left Sherman and supported Harrison upon the assurance from the latter, brought by Senator Elkins, that Mr. Platt might have his pick of all the appointments under the administration. Mr. Platt informed Mr. Elkins that there was only one office he would accept, and that was the head of the treasury department. Mr. Elkins carried the message to my, and he returned the next morning, saying that it was all right. New York threw its vote for Harrison and he was nominated.

After the election, when he was making up his cabinet, General Harrison refused to appoint Mr. Platt. He called that there had been a misunderstanding; that Mr. Elkins was not authorized to promise the treasury department; that no candidate ever pledged the positions of cabinet officers, for they were members of his officers' family, occupied confidential relations to the President, who could not be expected to offer them as rewards for political service or use them to pay political debts. Mr. Elkins might have said that he would not be admitted to the cabinet, and that was the cause of the coolness between President Harrison and the "easy boss" of New York.

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Warm Weather Indigestion.

It is so very easy to suffer from indigestion during the warm weather. The appetite is capricious and leads one to indiscretions in diet. Over-indulgence in liquids further weakens the stomach and the result is a distressing, burdensome, complaint.

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For sale by King, W. H. Drug Co.; King, W. H. & Co.; Johnson, J. I., and all First-class Druggists.

THOMAS C. WHITE, M. D., Beaufort, S. C., says: "I am much pleased with my experience with Abbey's Effervescent Salt. I have used it in dyspepsia, accompanied with acidity of stomach and flatulency. It is a most agreeable laxative, and will be found very efficacious and adapted to our summer climate as a pleasant refrigerant."

DR. N. B. SIZES, New York, says: "I am glad to say I find Abbey's salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and Constipation. I have always thought that the effervescent salts were not half as well known and used in this country as they ought to be."

DR. EDGAR C. JOYCE, New York City, states: "With the continued use of your excellent preparation, I have never seen anything near its equal. My patients tell me that Abbey's salt is the 'grandest thing' that they have ever used."

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