TWO CENTS.

MINISTER WU RECEIVES A

first Authentic News of Pekin from Chinese Source.

The Official Dispatch Declares That at That Date the Chinese Government Was Protecting the Foreigners in the City of Pekin-A Protest Against the Destruction of the Walled City of Tien Tsin-Minister Wu Has Confidence in the Official News-Li Hung's New Appoint-

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

The utmost efforts have been made to protect foreign manisters who were well on the Bith (Chinese Calpular corresponding to our July 9th). If Tien-Tsin city should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore the same in one laindred years. Request the powers to to Chi-Li. Please transmit this dispatch to the ministers at other capitals.

This dispatch, which is dated July 16 was signed by Viceroy Lu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung, of Nanking, and Wu Chang respectively, and also by Sheng. the director of posts and telegraphs at transmitted to Minister Wu under today'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

The reported massacre of the foreigners in Pekin occurred on July 7

Minister Wu received the dispatch about 11 o'clock this morning, and was greatly pleased at this satisfactory turn of events. He started at once for the state department, where he remained with Secretary Hay for some time. Besides presenting to Mr. Hay the contents of his dispatch, Minister Wu also officially executed the direcon for an appeal to the powers not destroy the walled city of Tien-Tsin. So far as the United States is concerned, there has been no purpose wantonly to destroy this walled city, although the latest news from the scene of action indicates that the walls themselves have been battered down and a considerable portion of the city destroyed. Mr. Wu said afterward that he feared the destruction of the city was little short of complete.

Wu Becomes Sarcastic. The minister expressed the most com-

plete confidence in the accuracy of the message showing that the foreign ministers were well on the ninth instant. When a bystander expressed some doubt on this subject, Mr. Wu inquire with some warmth: "Why is it that you believe the exaggerated reports coming from unknown sources, and yet you choose to doubt those reports signed by our highest officials and containing inherent evidence of accur-

The minister went on to show that this dispatch contained three distinct statements. One of them, the appointment of Li Hung Chang as viceroy of Chi Li had been confirmed already 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 Pe-

The appointment of Earl Li as viceroy of Chi Li is considered by Minister Wu as one of the most important developments of the entire situation. Chr 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. Minister Wu is satisfied that if Li Hung Chang had been at Pekin there would have been no such outbreak as as occurred, as the viceroy is a stern itary man who believes in nipping such movements in the bud. The state department officials are anxious to accept Wu's message as accurate, but there are some clouds of doubt about it. The question naturally arises, as it has many times in the past two weeks, if the Chinese government can communicate in this way with its representatives abroad, why cannot permit the foreign ministers represented to be under its protection also to communicate with their gov-

ernments? In answer to the other question, as to what purpose would be served by a representation of facts in this fashion, it is pointed out that one result would be the preservation of Tien Tsin and another would be the abatement of the popular sentiment against the Chinese, temporarily, at least.

Hopeful Sign.

Li Hung Chang will replace as viceroy of the great province of Chi Li a man who has been notoriously antiforeign in his sentiments and actions. The summons to Li is regarded as a l noon over the Burlington for the capital

hopeful sign. It could have been inspired by two motives. First, great viceroy may have been called to Pekin by the imperial government in order that it might avail itself of his wisdom and experience with foreigners to extricate it from the present post-CABLEGRAM to extricate it from the present postso promising for a speedy settlement of the trouble is that old Li has been called upon to establish communication with the foreign commanders and diplomatic representatives with the deliberate purpose of sowing dissension among them and paralyzing all efforts at joint action. The officials here are perfectly satisfied that any such move s this would come to naught, being thoroughly sure now that no matter what doubt may have been entertained at one stage, each and every one of the great powers represented in the MINISTERS SAFE JULY 9 field in China is locally living up to its pledge to attain the objects set out in Secretary Hay's identical note to the powers. This statement is true as to Russia, as well as to the other pow-

ers, according to the best authority. Confirmation of the transfer of Li Hung Chang to the north came to the state department yesterday, not only from Minister Wu, but in a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghal. It is stated that L! Hung Chang has started from Canton on his way to Pekin. It is expected that he will land at Taku or Shang Hal Kwan, a port on the Gulf of Pechill, connected by a good road with Pekin. If the viceroy can get into Pekin he also can carry messages to the foreign ministers if they are still alive, and without doubt the state department as well as the European prime ministers will seize the opportunity to make one more test of the truth of the latest reports respecting the safety of the le-

EARL LI'S MISSION.

He Tells of the Efforts That Will Be Made to Save the Foreigners Who May Be Alive at Pekin.

London, July 18.-The Daily Telegraph has the following from Canton, dated July 16: "In an interview with the foreign consuls today, Li Hung Chang is transferred to north China as viceroy was twofold to save the lives of the was twofold-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, Shanghai, It was addressed to the Chi-nese minister in London, and by him tect foreigners and to preserve peace tect 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, dedestruction already has occurred. He manding protection for the foreign regards the cablegram as perfectly ministers in Pekin, and threatening to take life for life for the high officials responsible if the missionaries were murdered. He told the consuls he was the only man in China who dared to transmit such messages to the empress, but that he had sent them verbatim, and he did not doubt that they had exerted a powerful influence in saving

the ministers' lives. "To the American who inquired about the actual safety of the foreign ministers at Pekin, Li answered that he has received no message from Pekin within the last week, but that if they were alive he was almost certain matters could be satisfactory 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."

COLOMBIA'S REVOLUTION.

Rebels Expected to Begin Operations in Vicinity of Panama.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 7 .- Further news from Colombia, is to the effect that up to July 13 Panama was still held by the government. The rebels in the vicinity were expected soon to begin operations. The government troops have been strongly reinforced by drafts from Colon, but it is the general opinion that the rebels can take Panama any time they like.

It is reported that the rebels are led by an American military expert. The government is in dreadful straits for food with which to feed the troops and are seizing cattle from the residents.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, July 17 -- Arrived: Steamers panradam, Rotterdam; Cevie, Liverpool; South vark, Antwerp; Freidrich Der Grosse, Breinen; Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Cleared; Friesland, Antwerp; Deutschland, Hamburg, Plymouth and Cherbourg; Cynris, Liverpool; ampton. Sailed: Steamers Belgravia, Hamburg; Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen; Campaine, Antwerp. Moville—Arrived: Campaine, Antwerp. Moville-choria, New York for Glasgow. Bremen-Arrived: Trave. Sailed: Grosser Kurfuerst, South-ampton and New York. Boulogne—Arrived: Potsdam, New York, Queenstown—Sailed: Occ-anic, New York for Liverpool. Scilly—Passed: Phoenicia, New York for Hamburz; Lahn, New York for Bremen. Plymouth-Sailed: Patricia,

Senator Platt Accepts.

New York, July 17,-Secutor Platt has accept ed a place on the advisory board of the Re-publican national committee and ex-Mayor Strong may also become a member. Mr. Odell said the state committee have turned Governor Rossevelt over to the national committee, and it is the understanding that he will first make a tour for the last three weeks of the campaign.

Anti-Quay Ticket in York. York, July 17.-The anti-Quay faction of the Republican party ruled the convention held here today with the result that an anti-Quay

ticket was nominated. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the cutting down of the school appropriation by Governor Stone, and leaving the nomination of the office of presiding judge of the courts of York county. Wilson Called to Washington.

Burlington, Icwa, July 17.—Secretary of Agri-culture Wilson, who came here to attend the funeral of the late Senator Gear, received an urgent telegram from President McKinley lng him to come at once to Washington. retary Wilson left at 3.40 o'clock this

ROOSEVELT **OPENS THE CAMPAIGN**

League of Republican Clubs.

DISCUSSION OF ISSUES

Democratic Campaign Talk Is Answered in Rhetoric Which Teems with Eloquence and Logic-The Hypocrisy of Democracy of Today Is Pointed Out-Other Work of the League at St. Paul.

St. Paul, July 17.-When Colonel Beorge J. Stone, of California, president of the National league of Repubican clubs, called to order the twelfth annual convention of the league in the Auditorium, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, not more than 200 delegates were present. In a short time the empty chairs were filled. Rev. Dr.

S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, offered prayer. Secretary Stine then read the call for the twelfth annual convention. On the roll-call of states about half the number responded. Welcoming addresses were made by city officials. F. B. Wright, past president of the National eague, was among those who spoke. At this point Governor Roosevelt, escorted by former President Woodmansee, appeared on the platform, and the delegates were on their feet for the

first time, thoroughly waked up. Governor Roosevelt was then introduced by President Stone. The goverreceived with prolonged cheers. He spoke briefly, saying: "I thank you very much for your greeting. I shall not try to speak to you, because I am to have that pleasure and honor this evening. All I shall do now is to say to you how glad I am to see you here, to thank you for having come here, and to wish you all success in your efforts in the campaign that is now opening, because when I wish success to you, I wish success to every principle that makes American citizenship worth having."

United States Senator Nelson of Minnesota then addressed the convention on the issues of the coming cam-

After appearing before the league ernor Roosevelt was driven to the Commercial club, where he was tendered an informal reception and lunch-This afternoon a public reception was held at the hotel.

Governor Roosevelt addressed a most enthusiastic crowd in the Auditorium in this city tonight. Every inch of space in the hall was filled, and thousands of persons surged about the streets, unable to gain entrance. When the governor arrived before the building, just before 8.30 o'clock.

Governor Roosevelt's Speech.

When Roosevelt finally was able to make himself heard, he returned thanks for the reception that had been tendered him here today.

Continuing, he said: Mr. President and Gentlement-We have come sere to begin the work of a campaign more vital to American interests than any that has taken place since the close of the civil war. We ap-We appeal not only to Republicans, but to all good citizens who are Americans in fact as well name, to help us in re-electing President Me-Kinley. It was indeed of infinite importance to elect him four years ago. Yet the need is even greater now. Every reason then obtained in his favor obtains now, and many more have een added. Four years ago the success of the Populistic Democracy would have meant fearful misery, fearful disaster at home; it would have meant the shame that is worse even than misery n addition the immeasurable disgrace of abandoning the proud position we have taken, of flinching from the great work we have begun, President McKinley has more than made good his behalf, and as the smoke clears away we see how utterly trivial are the matters because of which his administration has been criffered, when compared with the immense substantial gains for American horor and interest which un-ler that administration have been brought about. We appealed for President McKinley before, as-serting what he would do if president, from our knowledge of what he had done in lesser postions. Now we appeal for him asking that the promise of a second term be judged by the per-formance of his first, and pledwing that the won-derful work so triumphantly begun in his first term shall in his second be carried to an even

We ask support for President McKinley because of what he has actually done, of what he now stands for and typifes and because of the marvellous work that has been accomplished under his administration. We ask the sup-port of all upright citizens because against him are arrayed the forces of chaotic evil, because of the breathing menace to our moral and industrial welfare which is implied in the present

We know definitely what we believe and we Our opponents who represent all the forces of discontent, malice, and envy, formed and formless, vague and concrete, can bardly be said to know what they really do believe, because the principles they profess, if put forth nakedly, are so revolting, even to their own followers, that they like—at least to try—to wrap the mantle of hypocrisy around them. They rant about trusts, but they have nothing practicable to advance in the way of remedy; nor is this to be wendered at, when one of the makers of their platform, the representative from New York, and the leader of their organization New York, are both themselves among the nost prominent stockholders in the worst trust

to be found today in the United States, the ice trust, which has justly exposed itself to the criticism which cur opponents often unjustly ap-ply to every form of industrial effort. They have invented the imaginary danger of imperialism, and about that they also rave. Yet so conscious are they of the hollowness of their attack, so well aware that to follow out their professions would mean to trail the American lag in the dust that they are obliged to pretend that really after all they are for expansion. After infinite labor they finally did decide that they still believed in free silver. This decision was reached in their committee by a vote of 28 to 24; so that it appears that they only have 52 per cent. of faith in their 48-cent dollar after all. reach purely by the aid of Hawaii, and yet four

years ago they objected as much to our expansion over Hawaii as they now object to our expan-sion over the Philippines! There is an element of grim comedy in these builders having now perforce to take the once rejected stone to make out of it the foundation of their new platform. One Unequivocal Position.

Their only unequivocal position is that in fa-cor of free silver at a ratio of 10 to 1, for they have sought at least to make the pretense of qualifying, or at least of clouding what they mean when they ask for the relexation of the Speech Before National | bonds of justice and order and the abandonment of our position as a great nation manfully doing its part in the world work that must be done by all great nations. True to their nature, they have sought to subordinate the one issue on which they take a decisive stand, and they de-clare that they have subordinated the question of free silver to other questions. Now as a mat-tr of fact they cannot decide which one of their various herestes the people shall regard as most important. The decision rests with the people themselves; and those who are primarily intersted in our financial hopesty and industrial well being cannot and will not admit that any pos-sible difference is caused by putting the free silver plank in one rather than another portion of the platform. If a man announces that he selieves in the doctrine of cowanity sorticisler nd also in the dortrine of the repuliation of ebts, it makes not the slightest difference as to

is order in which he puts his two paticies, either does it make any difference whether the opulistic Democracy, to which we are now opposed, lays most stress upon its determination to debase the currency or upon its determina-tion to degrade the flay. We are opposed to both propositions, and no self-respecting citizen in making up his decision can afford to neglect

There is little need to argue against free siler now. What need we say against a doctru which would work a sweeping and destructive revolution in our financial system, and yet which is advanced by a party only after a violent con-test in which nearly half of that party has oposed it? At Kansas City it took the Democra posed it? At Ashasi City it took the Democrats two days to determine upon the free silver planks in their platform. The rest of the planks did not need an hour's work. And yet they solemn-ly ask that the two days' plank shall be telested to a secondary position. Indeed, if their attitude on this question were not full of such would amount to a farce. My fellow towns an, Mr. Richard Croker, the arbiter of the dea inies of the New York Democracy, has recently volved a theory which is entirely worthy o take the Kansas City convention itself seriously Mr. Croker has announced that he thinks con ress should change the ratio every four years to that the only thing certain about our dollar would be that no one ever could prophecy more than that length of time in advance what it would amount to. Mr. Croker's party asso-ciates appear incillned, it is true, to treat his riews on finance with lavity. But in reality he s just as much entitled to serious treatmen from them as they are entitled to serious treat-ment from us. It is hardly necessary to say that not merely free silver, but the very threat f free silver would paralyze our whole indus-rial life. The election of Mr. Bryan would trial life. use such economic and financial chaos as to duce this whole country to a condition of carful and scute distress that cannot be imagned even by those who keep fresh in mind the lark days of '13, only seven years ugo. Any epresentatives of the Populistic Democracy, as t present composed, whom Mr. Bryan could apoint as secretaries of state and of the treasury, would inevitably bring the country to the brink of ruin; they would do far more to harm t now than they could have done four years

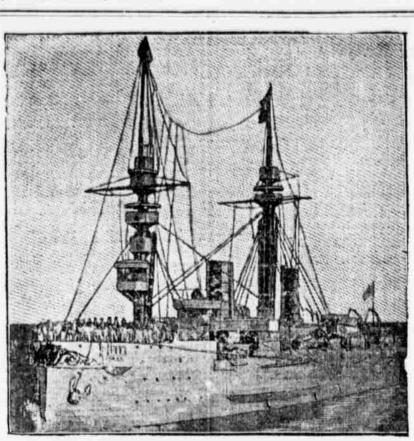
As to Expansion.

City people call "imperialism" and "militarism." ention was insincerity. The convention which minated Mr. Bryan in 1900 was in character filtely below that which nominated him in 1898. n 18%, for all their wild and dangerous folly, s advocates had at least the merit of sincerity their bitter fanaticism. However wrongheaded, they knew what they believed, and they stated it without fear. In 1900 their actions were determined purely by policy, and their candering to the worst and most degraded pasonscience sake in itself, was rendered infinitely corse because robbed of every vestige of honesty and sincerity. It took them two days to find out what they believed about free silver, and this was the only plank concerning which they took the trouble to find out their beliefs They re-asserted the doctrines of anarby which they had preached in '96, not bethey lorger believed in them, but because they hoped by announcing them to attract to themselves all men of unsound and violent mind. When it came to dealing with our foreign policy they deliberately strive to foster reistance to the national flag, where such restance already exists, and to call it into being where it does not exist, with the hope of gainng some petty party advantage at no matter what cost of ruin to the nation. They mouth about "imperialism" and "militarism" kn that there is not one shred of truth in what hey say, knowing, if they know anything, that seir words are putting a premium upon t n every island from which the Spaniards have n driven; and caring nothing, ish to purchase party success even at the cost f dishoresty to the flag, of death and suffering ndeed, is the cup they hold out to the nation to drink, and thrice bitter it will be for the nation if it does not spurn it.

What they say about Cuba and Perto Rico seed not detain us for a moment. In Porto Rico te now have Governor Allen in charge, advancing by leaps and bounds to prosperity. n Cuba we have put General Leonard Wood in taken to give to the people of the island their urse, be kept; General Wood's administration a synonym for honesty and elegaliness, and at department, the wrong-doers were hunted own in unsparing pursuit; and the best possible roof was thereby given that we meant what aid, and that governmental cleanliness would be btained in the only possible way by the unparing cutting out of corruption wherever it The Philippines.

We now come to the Philippines, and to the sitions taken by the Populistic Democracy at the moment are so palpably dishonest and main-tained in such palpable had faith that to state them is sufficient. It is bardly necessary to disuss what they say about "The constitution fol-owing the flag." The Democratic party never hampioned the doctrine thus set forth save in he dark days when it had become the nalden of slavery and rebellion, and danced t ny tune which the spostles of slavery chose to When under Jefferson the great West be and the Mississippi was acquired, when, largely through the instrumentality of Jackson, Florida was added to the Union, the new provinces with their Indian populations, were governed precise-ly and exactly on the theory under which the Philippines are now governed. President Jefferon secured the Louislana purchase just as President McKinley secured the Philippines, and An rew Jackson warred against the Seminoles when eneral MacArthur is now warring against the mindits among the Tagals, in Luton. Unless we are willing to deprive Jefferson and Jackson of he meed of honor which has been held to I sculiarly theirs, we cannot deny the same high traise to President McKinley. At Kansas City men engaged in preaching the gost honor and repudiation solemnly asserted imperialism abroad will lead quickly and invitably to despotism at home." You men o ening can appreciate the fatureuenss of that statement, by the simple process of thinking whether your liberties have been shridged by the return of the Minnesota and Dakota who won such honor for themselves in the Phil

ippines. There are geometrical propositions so (Continued on Page 4.1



KAISER'S FAVORITE CRUISER "PRINCE HENRY." Soon to Go to China to Avenge the Assassination of Baron Von Ketteler

NO EXTRA SESSION WILL BE CALLED

DECIDEDLY HOPEFUL FEELING AT WASHINGTON.

The Tide of Sentiment Turned at the Announcement of the Success of the Allies at Tien Tsin-At Cabinet Meeting It Is Decided That the Troops on Hand Will Be Sufficient for Present Needs.

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 had been remarkably 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 9. Aside from these dispatches the arrival of the president and the special cabinet meeting called to consider the situation were the features Now, as to expansion. It hardly seems worth of the day. The cabinet met at 2.30 hile to waste any time upon what the Kansas | this afternoon, less than an hour after the president reached the White | marines who can be brought into the House, Over a hundred newspap men thronged the corridors while the cabinet was sitting behind closed doors. The scene resembled the hot-

test days of the Spanish war. There were present Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Long, Sec retary Gage and Postmaster General

Smith. At the conclusion of the session, which lasted two and a 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 state-

ment was given out, it was ascertained that the whole Chinese situation was thoroughly discussed by the cabinet. The decision that an extra session of congress 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 to Minister Wu, reporting the safety of the ministers July 9, 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 minister 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.

Will Depend Upon Affairs in Pekin. 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 was responsible for the really hopeful feeling that pre-Secretary Root furnished to the cabinet a summary of the troops available, not in this country but in Cuba, and gave it as the opinion that between 10,000 and 12,000 troops in all could be spared for service in China.

These re-enforcements are to be ushed through at the earliest opportunity. 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 much more dangerous. In figuring upon the number of additional marines available Secretary Long summoned to the cabi-

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today,

GENERALLY FAIR.

Geteral-Allied Forces Capture Tien-Tain. Minister Wu Says Legations at Pekin Ar

Standing. Governor Roosevelt Opens Campaign in Min No Extra Session of Congress.

The Tribune's Educational Contest,

Financial and Commercial Local-Inquest Into the Old Forge Trolley

Supreme Court Opinions Editorial

Fatalities.

Local-Mayor Moir and the Curfew. Thirteenth's Men in the Chinese Army.

Local-West Scranton and Suburban. Round About the County.

Local-Live Industrial News. Lake Superior Ore Fields. net meeting General Haywood, 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 six thousand. But the enlistments at the present time aggregate only about 5,-000. This makes an additional 1,000

service without congressional action. Recruiting Men.

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 Haywood to us his utmost endeavor to complete the recrulting of the additional 1,000 ma-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.

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

ENDEAVORERS IN LONDON.

Rev. Francis Clark Elected World's President, and John Willis Baer, Secretary-Temperance Demonstra-

London, July 17.-The Rev. Franch E. Clark and Mr. John Wills Baer were today elected, respectively,world's resident and secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor They and other prominent members of the society will go to Paris to attend the Christlan Endeavor convention there, July 22. Mr. Clark will be occupled in attending various European inventions of Christian Endeavorers until September.

Secretary John Willis Baer, speak ng 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 ar arbitration treaty between Great Britain and America be made compulsory. 'Cod may come and seals may go said he, "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, presiden f the Society of Christian Endeavor, delivered the principal address. spoke of Christian Endeavor in the far east, "in progressive Japan, in distracted China, and with hopeful beginnings in Corea." His tour of the world, Mr. Clark said, had convinced him that "the Christian Endeavor tree would bear fruit in any soil." Describing the greetings he had received everywhere, Mr. Clark said in China it was "peace ence, peace.

The leading evening event of the day as the temperance demonstration, at which the principal speakers were Canon William Barker, of St. Paul's athedral, and Rev. Paul Strayer, Baltimore, who deprecated the indifference of governments to the needs

f temperance legislation. The evening meeting, at which the subject of discussion was "Pentecostal ower," was addressed by Rev. Handev Moule, of England; Rev. W. Floyd Chompkins and Rev. W. Patterson, of Philadelphia.

Blue Ribbon Meeting Postponed.

Detroit, July 17 .- Today's programme of the olue ribbon meeting of the grand circuit in-cluding merchants' and manufacturers' stake trot, postponed until tomorrrow, on account of

CHINESE ROUTED

Tien Tsin Captured by the Allied Forces

WALLED CITY IS TAKEN

The Allied Troops Resume the Attack on the Walled City of Tien Tsin and Batter Down the Fortifications of the Chinese Troops and Drive Them from Their Positions Large Casualty List-The Russians and Japanese Suffer the Most-The Manchuria Disturbances-Anxiety at Canton.

London, June 17 .- The Daily Mail today gives the Associated Press the following dispatch from its Shanghal correspondent under date of July 17:

The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin on the morning of July 14 and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed and the allied forces took possession of the native city and its defenses. The total losses to the allies in the engage-ments of Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wound-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 1,500 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 sortle and attacked the west arsenal, which the Chinese had reoccupied. 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 town and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and a mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls, suprted by the Americans and French Despite valiant attacks the allies were only able to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to reewing the assault in the morning.

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

Manchuria Disturbances.

London, July 18, 4 a. m .- The news of the Manchuria disturbances is not regarded as justifying the serious view attributed by the Dally Mall's advices. Amur is a 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 Cose sacks toward the twenty-five thousand Chinese employed in the construction of the Russo-Manchuria 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 officlais. The Chinese tried to stop the Russian steamer Michael, carrying ammunition, and the steamer Selega, with the Russian frontier commission on board, from passing up the Amur at Aigun. They fired on the steamers, wounding an officer and a few men, but the steamers reached Blagovschen safely. The local Chinese commander at Algun seems to have sent the Russians a sort of ultimatum to quit Manchuria.

The Chinese minister at 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 reorganize 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 Capton, pending the arrival of a French

Health Officer Removed.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Pittston, July 17,—At a special meeting of the heard of health held last night, Health Of-ficer John S. Thompson was removed from ofre and Thomas Hims was appointed in his lace. The board was divided on the question. Irr. Mulholland and Messrs. Brown and Redding voted to remove Thompson, and Dr. Hill and Mr. Campbell voting to retain him. No charges against Mr. Thompson were made, year.

++++++++++++++++ WEATHER FORECAST.

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Washington, July 17 .- Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Eastern Penn-sylvania-Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh to brisk southerly