

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Bryan attended churches at their homes of which they are members, the former worshipping at the Episcopal church in Canton and the latter at the Congregational church in Lincoln. Severe penalties are being imposed upon upper classmen at West Point for making plots to do menial service and for snubbing the officer who reported them. Seven persons were injured by the flames which engulfed a New York trolley car, the flames being caused by a broken fuse. Miss Mae Brown, a New York heiress, will devote her life to ameliorating the condition of the poor on the East Side of that city. George W. Snyder, of Philadelphia, has sued John T. Fenby, Jr., for alleged alienation of his wife's affections. He wants \$10,000. The imperial Russian cruiser Varang, built by the Cramps, sailed from Philadelphia on her official trial speed trip. Frederick Strahl, an employee of the Norfolk Fruit Packing Works, had his leg torn from his body by a moving belt. Two hundred Filipino insurgents were killed, 120 surrendered or were captured, and 100 rifles were taken last week. There is great scarcity of ice in Southern Virginia, and the price has been advanced to two cents a pound. Brother Stanislaus, a monk, has enlisted in the regular army at Louisville, Ky., for service in China. A society has been incorporated in New York whose chief object will be to prevent premature burials. The Seventh United States Battery of Heavy Artillery has been ordered to duty in the far East. The contractors and striking stone-masons of Chicago have reached one basis of agreement. The Lehigh Valley is now running trains over its new line to its Jersey City terminals. More rich gold diggings are reported as having been discovered in Alaska. There is a prospect of an inconvertible scarcity of water in Brooklyn, N. Y. Over one hundred cases of smallpox are reported at Nome, Alaska. An electrical storm did considerable damage in the neighborhood of Hanover, Pa. Miss Daisy Swartzbaugh, of near Jefferson, was killed by lightning and other members of the family were stunned. J. R. Clements, of Lacroix, Wis., was convicted of wrecking the Filmore County Bank, of Preston, Minn., and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The Kentucky Democratic Convention nominated Lieutenant-Governor J. C. W. Beckham to fill the unexpired term of the late Governor Goebel. Mr. John G. Woolley, prohibition candidate for President, was officially notified in Central Music Hall, in Chicago. William Beaver, a painter, fell a distance of forty feet at Mount Zion, Pa., but escaped serious injury. Castle Craig Tavern, a summer resort hotel in San Francisco, was burned. All the guests escaped. Quite a number of persons have lost their lives by going down the false channels of the Yukon. Officers were elected by the Southern Industrial League, in session in Atlanta. The executive committee of the Federation of Labor appointed a committee to try to end the St. Louis street car strike, and levied an assessment for the benefit of the striking cigar-makers in New York. Miss Esther Nicholson Barney, daughter of the late Commodore, was chosen to be sponsor for the torpedo-boat Barney. Executors of the will of George W. Pullman turned over to the directors of the Free Manual Training School \$1,200,000. On account of the strike of the runners and drivers, the Grassy Island mine, at Oliphant, Pa., was shut down. Mr. D. L. Davis, son of the late Rev. James N. Davis, died at his home in Piedmont, W. Va. The General Transatlantic Company has filed with the State Department a claim for 1,500,000 francs as indemnity for losses suffered in the seizure and detention of two of its vessels during the Spanish-American war. A dispatch was received from Captain Wilde suggesting that temporary repairs be made on the Oregon and that she be returned to Taku. The Navy Department so ordered. Judge Hagner refused to order Secretary Gage to deliver sixty-four millions of Central Pacific Railroad bonds to the heirs of Charles Durkee. President McKinley issued his proclamation declaring that the new reciprocity treaty with Italy has gone into effect. Brigadier-General Chaffee was commissioned as a major-general in command of the forces in China. The Convention of the National League of Republican Clubs, in session in St. Paul, elected Isaac M. Hamilton, of Chicago, president, and having adopted a set of strong resolutions, adjourned. The Standard Stone Company bought a spring controlling Martinsburg's water supply, and diverted the water, causing a famine and an injunction. Congressman Otey, of the Sixth Virginia district; Hay, of the Seventh, and Rice, of the Eighth, were renominated by acclamation. An order was signed by Judge Foster in New York dismissing the indictment filed there against Mrs. Nack in the Guildensuppe murder case. Captain Charles J. Holmes, of the yacht Idler, which capsized off Avon Point, drowning five women and a baby, was arrested in Cleveland. The Hawaiian National Committee sent a letter of thanks to President McKinley for the liberal laws approved by him. Prof. Charles R. Eastman, of Howard, accused of the murder of Richard H. Grogan, Jr., was discharged. Irene McMaster, seventeen years of age, was burned to death at her home, in Paradise township, Pa. A freight train ran into an excursion train at Johnstown, Pa., and a number of persons were more or less hurt. Commissioner of Patents Duell submitted his annual report, showing a total of 26,540 patents granted. Governor-General Wood arrived in New York from Cuba. He speaks enthusiastically of the peaceful conditions on the island. John W. Yorke was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Kentucky.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET DECIDE AGAINST CONVENING CONGRESS. WASHINGTON IS HOPEFUL. Military Measures are Considered—Army Experts Submit Data Showing That Unless the Situation Changes for the Worse There Will Be No Need to Enlist Additional Troops. Washington (Special).—After a hurried trip from Canton to Washington President McKinley discussed the Chinese situation with his Cabinet for two hours, and then authorized a statement that at present he saw no necessity for an extra session of Congress. He added that if the time should come when he considered an extra session necessary to give him additional men, money or authority, he would not hesitate to call one. Secretaries Gage, Long, Root, and Hay and Postmaster-General Smith attended the Cabinet meeting in response to a telegraphic notification from President McKinley on his way from Canton. Messrs. Root and Long presented statements of the forces they were prepared to place in China. Secretary Root spoke of the 10,000 men already ordered there, for the destination of the troops sent by way of Nagasaki is no longer in doubt, and said he could spare a few more from the United States without denuding fortifications. Mr. Long thought the 500 additional marines he had already ordered to China were about all the Marine Corps could spare at present. The strength of the Marine Corps is 5000 men, so with the 1200 now in China or on the way and the 500 to be sent, nearly 40 per cent. of the force would be there. Brigadier-General Haywood, who commands the Marine Corps, was authorized to recruit it to its full legal strength of 6000. The additional 9000 can be used in China. But about 5000 will be drawn from the Philippines. The information that the Chinese city in Tientsin had fallen before the allies was received as encouraging, although regret was expressed at the considerable number of the allies who had suffered. This victory relieved the strain when it was feared the allies in Tientsin might suffer the fate of the Ministers and others in Pekin. It was believed the allies could now hold their own at Tientsin, and the disaster to Chinese there would have a deterring effect on the contemplated movement of the Boxers toward Shanghai and Tientsin. Satisfaction was also expressed that Li Hung Chang had been appointed Viceroy of Chihli, although his withdrawal from Canton may result in some disorder there. It is thought, however, his presence in the disturbed province, with supreme authority over the remaining troops faithful to the Government, will greatly assist in restoring order. Viceroy Li's acquaintance with the resources of the great powers in which he will undoubtedly discountenance projects of war, although the fear is expressed that he will again resort to his diplomacy and endeavor to obtain the most favorable terms by negotiations which may divide the powers. Minister Wu's information, which he received and communicated to Secretary Hay that the legioners were safe on July 9, was received with expressions of doubt. None of the Cabinet seems to longer hold the hope that any foreigner in Pekin is safe, even if alive. The Cabinet was of the opinion that the United States could furnish all the troops that could reasonably be expected of her by the powers without calling for more volunteers. American troops in China will soon amount to one-tenth of the United States standing army, which will be proportionately much greater than that of any other power, except possibly Japan. The appropriations for the support of the army and navy for the fiscal year have just been made available, so there is an abundance of money to last until December, when a deficiency bill can easily be passed. 14TH SAILS FOR CHINA. MacArthur Tells Also of Departure of Kelly's Battery. Washington (Special).—The following cablegram was received at the War Department from General MacArthur dated Manila, July 16: "Transport Indiana sailed for China with 21 officers, including 2 medical; 847 men Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry; 1 officer, 31 men Ninth Regiment United States Infantry; William Crozier, ordnance officer; 1 ordnance sergeant; 1 chaplain; 16 hospital corps men; Flintshire, with 7 officers, 271 men Kelly's battery; 2 medical officers, 5 hospital corps men, fully equipped." THREE GIRLS KILLED. Young Women's Lives Crashed Out by Train in Indiana. Shelbyville, Ind. (Special).—Three young women, riding in a buggy, were caught on the crossing and killed by a passenger train one mile east of this city. Two were sisters named Schloss, and the other was Miss Zoble. All resided at Prescott. Power of State to Guard Health. St. Paul, Minn. (Special).—The Supreme Court has decided that the baking powder law, requiring manufacturers and dealers to affix a label bearing the names and amount of the ingredients on each can, is constitutional. Two Explosions in St. Louis. St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Two explosions, which damaged Transit Company cars, and one disturbance, in which a woman was wounded by a stray bullet, occurred here. A car of the southwestern division was blown up on South Seventh street. Another car of the Broadway line was blown up in South Broadway and the front trucks were demolished. Mrs. Annie Kolbinger was struck by a bullet in a bombardment of a Choctaw avenue car, sustaining a slight flesh wound. Shot by Her Boarder. New York (Special).—Jeremiah Cronin, thirty years old, a lather, shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Mary Carew. Cronin followed Mrs. Carew and her seventeen-year-old son John up to the roof of her home, and while she was hanging out clothes, deliberately shot her twice in the back. Business Portion of Town Burned. Dallas, Texas (Special).—Fire at Durant, I. T., destroyed the larger portion of the business section. One man was fatally injured. Loss, \$100,000.

OLD RATTLES REFOUGHT.

Blue and Gray Meet and Cheer Yankee Doodle and Dixie. Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—Five thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans lustily cheered the commanders of these two organizations. Gen. Albert E. Shaw and Gen. John B. Gordon sat together upon the stage of the Grand Opera House at the kindling of the camp fire of the Blue and the Gray reunion here. The occasion was the formal beginning of the reunion of the surviving veterans of the Civil War and the Confederate armies who fought in the battles around Atlanta in July, 1864. The auditorium of the theatre was filled with the veterans, who mingled in fraternal peace and cheered the battle tunes of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" with equal enthusiasm. President McKinley, unable to be present, sent his regrets in the following telegram addressed to Hon. W. A. Hemphill, chairman of the executive committee: "I deeply regret my inability to be with you during the reunion of the Blue and the Gray in Atlanta this week. Such reunions are gratifying evidences of good feeling and comradeship and give assurance of the permanence of our Government, resting upon the patriotism of a reunited people. Please express to those who may be present my cordial congratulations and best wishes." The president's words brought the audience to its feet in a burst of applause. When General Gordon, who was the first speaker, was presented to the audience by Col. W. A. Hemphill, master of ceremonies, the cheering continued for several minutes. No less enthusiasm greeted General Shaw, and throughout his patriotic address he was listened to with the closest attention. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the United States Army and a distinguished Union veteran, and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, an equally distinguished Confederate veteran, were on the stage. The former was presented and after he had concluded an eloquent tribute to the reunited country his brother, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, spoke. OREGON SOON READY FOR DUTY. On Captain Wilde's Suggestion, Temporary Repairs Will Be Made. Washington (Special).—The Navy Department received the following dispatch from Captain Wilde, commander of the Oregon, dated Kure, July 13: "Secretary Navy, Washington: 'Oregon and Nashville arrived at Kure. Expect to dock on the 19th. Shall I make permanent or temporary repairs? I would suggest putting on steel patches, which can be done in a very short time, and ship go back to her duty at Taku. To make permanent repairs will require at least sixty days, probably more. Not a single man injured in any way. WILDE.' To this dispatch Secretary Long at once replied as follows: "Universal rejoicing over safety of Oregon. She is the Constitution of this generation. If safety of Oregon permits, patch and go to Taku. I commend your preference for service here. 'LONG.'" POWERS MAY CONFER. Italian Government in Receipt of a Proposal for International Agreement. Rome (By Cable).—The Government has received a circular from M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which it is understood has been dispatched to all the powers, proposing an international agreement for joint action in China and the future attitude of the powers. The matter is still under consideration here. Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is understood, has already replied in a friendly spirit. The reply of the United States and Russia have not yet reached M. Delcasse, nor has the reply of Germany. The latter Government, it appears, had previously made a somewhat similar proposal to the United States alone. It is reported that President McKinley hesitates to join with the other powers, but it is regarded as practically assured that all the powers, in view of the danger of the situation, will negotiate regarding M. Delcasse's proposal and finally sign an agreement on the Chinese question. These Missionaries are Safe. Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—A cablegram has been received from Shanghai by the Mission Board of the Southern Presbyterian Church, announcing the safety of fifty of its fifty-six missionaries. They are at Shanghai and in Japan. The six still at their stations. Rev. J. L. Stuart and wife, who have been in China for thirty years, at Kudin; Rev. George W. Painter and Miss E. B. French, at Hang Chow; Rev. J. B. Pear and wife, at Chinkiang.

9TH MOWED DOWN.

THE FAMOUS REGIMENT LOSES TERRIBLY AT TIEN TSIN. COLONEL LISCUM KILLED. The Allied Forces Defeated in a Desperate Attempt at Storming the Fortified Walls, a Movement Fraught With Such Perils as Almost Seemingly to Invite Dire Defeat. Tientsin (By Cable).—The allied troops in Tientsin met with a disastrous repulse in an attack upon the native city July 13. The Ninth United States Infantry, which was conspicuous in the attack, was, according to the accounts at hand, cut to pieces, losing its commander, Col. E. H. Liscum, and about 25 per cent. of its men. The other foreign troops also lost heavily. News of the disaster came to Washington officially in a cable message from Admiral Remy, dated Chefoo, July 16. He gives the following list of losses: RUSSIANS, 100, including a colonel. AMERICANS, 30, including Colonel Liscum, and Captain Davis, of Marines, killed, and several officers wounded. BRITISH, over 40. JAPANESE, 58, including a colonel. FRANCE, 25. Admiral Remy's dispatch indicates that there were two attacks, one in the morning and one in the evening. The attack in the evening "was repulsed with great loss." Press dispatches from Tientsin give more details of the fight. It is stated that at the time the correspondent left the field the result was in doubt. At that time, according to an estimate by a surgeon, 25 per cent. of the Ninth Infantry had been hit and the regiment was still exposed to a direct and enflading fire. A dispatch to the London News gave similar details. Col. P. French, who is said to have been among the Americans killed, is not known in Washington. The story of his death is believed to be a mistake. Washington (Special).—President McKinley, on hearing the news from Pekin and Tientsin, decided to go to Washington from Canton, where he has been resting. At a Cabinet meeting it will be decided whether an extraordinary session of Congress will be called to deal with the Chinese situation. A Cabinet council came to no definite conclusion. Troops will be rushed to China. The American force there may be increased to 25,000. The German Government has not yet decided to declare war against China. It is said in Berlin that 80,000 Chinese troops are well armed and drilled and that it will take an army of 100,000 men to force a way to Pekin. London dispatches say that the Consuls at Shanghai have asked for more warships to protect foreigners there. Chefoo dispatches through London say the Chinese masses are rising to defend Pekin and a general uprising would follow a retreat from Tientsin. London considers the position of the foreign troops at Tientsin desperate. ALLIES GET TIEN TSIN. After Hard Fight Walled City Succumbs to Foreigners. The allied forces who were repulsed at Tientsin July 13 in an attack upon the walled city renewed the fight July 14 and succeeded in capturing the city and forts. The allies lost about 800 men. Chinese losses were heavy. The fact of the fall of Tientsin is stated officially by Admiral Remy in a dispatch to the Navy Department at Washington. It was dated Chefoo, July 17. "The city and forts (of Tientsin) are now in the hands of the allies." Admiral Remy said the total losses of the allies reported were 775. Of these he said 215 were said to be Americans, 40 of the Marine Corps and 175 of the Ninth Infantry. He was of the opinion that the losses might be exaggerated. Communication, he said, was difficult, and he awaited more accurate information. Press dispatches from London and Shanghai confirm Admiral Remy's cablegram. They say that the allies battered down the walls of the native city at Tientsin July 14, routed the Chinese and took the city and forts. The losses of the allies were placed at 800 men. Wu Tingfang, Chinese Minister at Washington, has received a dispatch from Sheng, Director of Posts in China, saying that the foreign legations were safe July 9. The same dispatch was made public in London. It is pointed out there that the Chinese use the old-style calendar and that the real date is July 5. It is peculiar that the authority given for the massacre of foreigners two days ago. FIELD OF LABOR. Persia hasn't a railroad. Paris has 250 bicycle policemen. There are 112 unions of musicians. Uncle Sam has 57 frog farms. Edinburgh has no Sunday street cars. East Tennessee has several zinc mines. Grand Rapids has a consumers' league. Russia exports 1,500,000,000 eggs a year. We supply four-fifths of the world's cotton. Texas has 30,660,772 acres of unimproved land. Sweden has hollow steel sphere billiard balls. New York dockbuilders want \$3 for eight hours. New York mail carriers will hold a State convention. French railways transport wine in bulk in tank cars. New Hampshire's annual shoe output is \$23,000,000. Liquids can be automatically measured by a new faucet. German Empire has 6,000,000 workers, 800,000 unionists. Minneapolis Central Union is opposed to beer selling at Sunday picnics. The clove supply of the world is produced on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. On a recent Sunday 700,000 Socialist leaflets were scattered over Berlin and its suburbs. Electric railway trains will run from Chicago to Milwaukee in three hours next year. The boot and shoemakers' unions of the Pacific Coast have started another crusade against Mongolian labor and in favor of home industry.

NEARLY A MILLION MEN.

Prince Tuan Has Mobilized This Immense Army—Chinese Fleet Concentrating. St. Petersburg (By Cable).—A dispatch from Chefoo says: "Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men, divided into different corps. The Northern corps has been ordered to expel foreigners from Amur. The Pekin army is divided into four corps, the first of which is to operate against Mukden and occupy the roads between Pekin and Shanhaikuan; the second is to concentrate at Tientsin, and the third at Pekin, whence a column numbering 40,000 will be sent to Weihaiwei and Tsintau, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nankin. "There are now 33,000 Japanese troops in China. "The Chinese fleet is concentrating in the China Sea, and hostilities are expected." A dispatch from Nankin announces that Prince Tuan has ordered a great military movement, owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China. The foreign consuls there state that he cannot be held responsible for events in Chao-shin, Ningpo and Chuchau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. The position is alarming. Sixteen foreigners have arrived at Nankin from Ningpo, where the houses of foreigners have been burned and missionaries horribly maltreated. The rebellion has taken hold of Southern China. The foreigners at Chuchau and Inchau have been attacked and are feeling panic-stricken. Reports have been received by the Russian general staff from the Amur district showing that the Chinese have made serious preparations there and are now concentrated on the railway line from Alguin to Saghalien. They are well supplied with artillery and have large quantities of munitions. The Russian General Gribovski, after reconnoitering the district, returned to Blagovetsensk, capital of the Province of Amur, on Monday. Other official reports confirm the serious news of the stoppage of work on the Manchurian Railway, owing to Chinese attacks, especially at Charbin, where an attack by 400 Chinese was repulsed on July 9. Charbin is in a critical state, being cut off from the west, south and north. Russian troops have been sent from different points to protect the railway. The Chinese, however, are still working on the eastern section of the line, which gives hope that energetic measures may succeed in restoring order. In the opinion of the general staff, the chief command of the allied forces at Tientsin will eventually devolve upon the Russian Vice-Admiral Alexieff, in conjunction with the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. FIFTEEN LIVES LOST. A Cloudburst Brings Havoc to the Town of Coleman. Coleman Texas (Special).—Fifteen lives are known to have been lost in a cloudburst here. Ten bodies have been recovered, but only two were identified. It is feared that many more lives were lost in the valley below Coleman. The cloudburst, which followed three days' unprecedented rainfall, caused Ford's Creek to burst its banks and rush through Coleman, a village of less than 1000 inhabitants. Bewildered citizens, roused from their slumbers, rushed into the streets and were swept away. Many were saved by catching pieces of timber and navigating them into eddies formed by the swift current, where they were drawn ashore. Spah and Fulestaine managed to mount their horses. They dashed into the water and swam their horses to a house where four little girls were screaming for help. Each rescued two of the children, whom they took upon their horses. The animals were swept away, however, in a heroic effort to stem the swift current, and all were drowned. CHICAGO STORM SWEEP. Two Persons Fatally and Nine Seriously Injured. Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Seven people were injured, one fatally, by falling walls in a fire caused by lightning at Michigan street and Dearborn avenue. While the fire was raging, in another part of the city the storm also worked great damage. At Thirty-seventh street and Ashland avenue one man was killed and two girls were injured by a piece of wooden sidewalk, which was carried fully 100 feet by the wind. At the place mentioned the gale formed a small whirlwind and for a short distance swept everything before it. It picked up a long section of a wooden sidewalk, which was carried bodily for 100 feet. The sidewalk was dropped squarely upon the three people injured. The man's skull was fractured and he was badly cut about the chest. He never regained consciousness after being struck. Killed His Partner. New York (Special).—Isaac Michaelson, after a dispute with his partner, Alexander Sherman, in the office occupied by the two men, Grand street, drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of them hitting his partner and instantly killing him. The shooting was the result of partnership troubles. Michaelson and Sherman entered into partnership six weeks ago for the manufacture of antiques. Michaelson advanced the necessary capital, but the business was not successful, and the money was soon gone. Old Mine Employee Arrested. Washington (Special).—Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, has been advised of the arrest of Fred A. Taylor, an old employee of the San Francisco mint. It is said that he had on his person at the time of his arrest about eight ounces of gold clippings and a quantity of gold buttons. \$75,000 Cotton Mill Chartered. Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—The State chartered the Lumberton cotton mill at Lumberton, with a capital of \$75,000, to spin and weave. WASHINGTON CITY. United States Senator John Henry Gear, of Burlington, Iowa, died of heart failure in his apartment at the Portland. Reports indicate that the foremost impediment to an extended trade with Spain is the absence of a commercial treaty. Secretary Hay has received an undated dispatch from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, stating that the Governor of Honan Shansi has issued a proclamation favorable in its terms to the "Boxers." CONGER HEARD FROM. WAS ALIVE ABOUT JULY 18, BUT IN GREAT PERIL. Through the Chinese Foreign Office and the Chinese Minister at Washington Secretary Hay Receives a Message From the United States Minister in Pekin. QUICK RELIEF IS NEEDED. Washington (Special).—Like a flash of sunlight out of the dark sky came the intelligence that United States Minister Conger had sent a cipher cable dispatch from Pekin to the State Department, indicating that two days ago he was alive and that the foreigners were fighting for their lives. Mr. Conger's telegram is as follows: "In British legation. Under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre. The message is not dated, but Chinese authorities say it was sent from Pekin July 15. The message was received by the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Tingfang, at 8:30 a. m. Within an hour the welcome intelligence that Conger had been heard from, after weeks of silence and evil report, was flashed throughout the world, dispelling the gloom which had prevailed everywhere and bringing to officials and to the public generally a sense of profound relief. The dispatch, it is said, was in reply to Secretary Hay's cable inquiry to Minister Conger on July 11, and as both messages were in the American cipher code they were regarded by the officials as above the suspicion of having been tampered with in the course of transmission through Chinese channels. Minister Wu promptly communicated the dispatch to the State Department, where the translation was made from the cipher figures, and soon all Washington was astir with the intelligence. It was telegraphed by Secretary Hay to the President, who responded with an expression of gratification, and word of it was sent to the various Cabinet officers. They gathered in Secretary Hay's office and an impromptu Cabinet conference was held in the diplomatic chamber, mainly for the purpose of exchanging congratulations and of taking a survey of the situation to see if it had been materially changed by this important development. The Government accepted the message as authentic, and Secretary Hay transmitted it to all our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, with instructions to lay it before the respective governments to which they are accredited and to urge upon them the necessity of co-operation for the immediate relief of the foreigners at Pekin. A message also was sent by Secretary Long to Admiral Remy conveying the intelligence of the desperate situation in Pekin and instructing him to "use and urge every possible endeavor for relief." This message, Secretary Long explained, meant for Admiral Remy to himself "use" and to "urge" upon the commanding officers of the other powers the use of every endeavor for the relief of Pekin. Secretary Root sent a similar notification to Colonel Coolidge, the senior American officer ashore at Tientsin, but without injunction. This action was the result of the conference of Secretaries Hay, Long and Root. Secretary Hay explained his reasons for placing reliance in the authenticity of Minister Conger's dispatch by saying that it was a complete reply in code to the code message sent to him and that its authenticity was vouched for by the Chinese Foreign Office. "Of course," said Secretary Hay, smilingly, "I am not omniscient, and may be fooled, but I cannot see how the authenticity of Minister Conger's cable can be questioned." Secretary Hay said he attached no significance to the use of the words "Chinese troops" in the message. They did not, in his opinion, mean that the Chinese Government troops were besieging the foreigners. He seemed to entertain little doubt that the Chinese Government itself was doing all in its power to suppress the Boxer insurrection. Later in the day several messages were received from United States Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, all strongly confirmatory of the news that the foreigners were alive. The fact that the cablegram from Minister Conger was given scant credence in London official circles had no dampening effect on the optimism of the Administration officials. It was pointed out by one of the officials most interested that the weight of internal evidence in the dispatch was in favor of its genuineness. Besides, there were the several strongly corroborative dispatches from Consul-General Goodnow and Consul Fowler. The fact that Minister Conger mentioned the bombardment of the British legation was considered good evidence that the dispatch was written subsequent to the 6th, as the best information here is that the bombardment of the legations did not begin prior to that date. Middle-of-Road Headquarters. Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—Verbal assurances have been received by members of the Populist State Committee that Indianapolis will be made the headquarters of the Middle-of-the-road Populist National Committee. REMEY MUST RELIEVE. Secretary Long Sends Imperative Order to the Admiral. Washington (Special).—Secretary Long has sent the following cablegram to Admiral Remy: "Conger telegraphs that he is under fire in British legation, Pekin. Use and urge every means possible for immediate relief." Admiral Remy is instructed to use all efforts himself and urge the commanding officers of other forces to press on to Pekin. REPORTED SAFE JULY 18. Dispatch from a Chinese Source One Day Later Than Conger's. Brussels (By Cable).—The Belgian Consul at Shanghai sends the following dispatch, under date of July 19: "Sheng (the administrator of telegrams) announces that the foreigners at Pekin were safe and sound July 19. An imperial decree, dated July 19, orders the Viceroy of Tientsin to appraise the damage caused by the troubles and orders the local militia to suppress the rebellion."

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They gathered in Secretary Hay's office and an impromptu Cabinet conference was held in the diplomatic chamber, mainly for the purpose of exchanging congratulations and of taking a survey of the situation to see if it had been materially changed by this important development. The Government accepted the message as authentic, and Secretary Hay transmitted it to all our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, with instructions to lay it before the respective governments to which they are accredited and to urge upon them the necessity of co-operation for the immediate relief of the foreigners at Pekin. A message also was sent by Secretary Long to Admiral Remy conveying the intelligence of the desperate situation in Pekin and instructing him to "use and urge every possible endeavor for relief." This message, Secretary Long explained, meant for Admiral Remy to himself "use" and to "urge" upon the commanding officers of the other powers the use of every endeavor for the relief of Pekin. Secretary Root sent a similar notification to Colonel Coolidge, the senior American officer ashore at Tientsin, but without injunction. This action was the result of the conference of Secretaries Hay, Long and Root. Secretary Hay explained his reasons for placing reliance in the authenticity of Minister Conger's dispatch by saying that it was a complete reply in code to the code message sent to him and that its authenticity was vouched for by the Chinese Foreign Office. "Of course," said Secretary Hay, smilingly, "I am not omniscient, and may be fooled, but I cannot see how the authenticity of Minister Conger's cable can be questioned." Secretary Hay said he attached no significance to the use of the words "Chinese troops" in the message. They did not, in his opinion, mean that the Chinese Government troops were besieging the foreigners. He seemed to entertain little doubt that the Chinese Government itself was doing all in its power to suppress the Boxer insurrection. Later in the day several messages were received from United States Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, all strongly confirmatory of the news that the foreigners were alive. The fact that the cablegram from Minister Conger was given scant credence in London official circles had no dampening effect on the optimism of the Administration officials. It was pointed out by one of the officials most interested that the weight of internal evidence in the dispatch was in favor of its genuineness. Besides, there were the several strongly corroborative dispatches from Consul-General Goodnow and Consul Fowler. The fact that Minister Conger mentioned the bombardment of the British legation was considered good evidence that the dispatch was written subsequent to the 6th, as the best information here is that the bombardment of the legations did not begin prior to that date. Middle-of-Road Headquarters. Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—Verbal assurances have been received by members of the Populist State Committee that Indianapolis will be made the headquarters of the Middle-of-the-road Populist National Committee. REMEY MUST RELIEVE. Secretary Long Sends Imperative Order to the Admiral. Washington (Special).—Secretary Long has sent the following cablegram to Admiral Remy: "Conger telegraphs that he is under fire in British legation, Pekin. Use and urge every means possible for immediate relief." Admiral Remy is instructed to use all efforts himself and urge the commanding officers of other forces to press on to Pekin. REPORTED SAFE JULY 18. Dispatch from a Chinese Source One Day Later Than Conger's. Brussels (By Cable).—The Belgian Consul at Shanghai sends the following dispatch, under date of July 19: "Sheng (the administrator of telegrams) announces that the foreigners at Pekin were safe and sound July 19. An imperial decree, dated July 19, orders the Viceroy of Tientsin to appraise the damage caused by the troubles and orders the local militia to suppress the rebellion."

KEYSTONE STATE.

TEST NEWS GLEANED FROM OUR PARTS. Girl Killed, Sister Blinded and Badly Injured by Lightning Storm at Hanover—Barn Destroyed, Bridges Swept Away and Tracks Submerged—Other Lives Lost. During a storm Miss Daisy Swartzbaugh, the 17-year-old daughter of a farmer living on the outskirts of town of Hanover, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The bolt came down the chimney and, besides killing the girl, senseless the entire family, who all gathered in one room. An 11-year-old boy was seriously injured. A large barn on the Hershey near this town, was set on fire by a bolt of lightning and burned to ashes, together with 200 bushels of wheat and thirty tons of hay. Seven houses in the city were and more or less damaged. The atmosphere was so heavily charged with electricity that the electric light plant for three hours. At Porters, a junction point on Western Maryland Railroad, tracks were entirely covered by a distance of nearly a mile. Trains were run with difficulty over bridges were swept away and vicinity of Jefferson, a village near Hanover. Sunbonnet Saved Many Lives. Mrs. John Conwell and Mrs. Buchanan were picking berries on mountains near Dushore, when rock rolling down the mountain side caught them. The bonnet weighed several tons, landed on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and as the women not budged it they ran in opposition. A half mile away Mrs. Conwell a passenger train coming. The woman seized her sunbonnet standing in the middle of the road and waving it vigorously she made up a purse for her. The rock had to be broken in before it could be removed. Whittled About Wheel. While William Root of Berlin driving a herd of cattle his horse guided a horse in the road. The boy stuck out his hand toward the wheel to tap the spokes. Before he knew it he was caught in the wheel and being drawn out of the vehicle shrieks startled the horse, sprang forward, and the boy whirled about the wheel. He screamed as his limb was broken. A physician amputated injured member, but the shock to his system was so great that he died during the night. Child Fitten by Rattlesnake. While playing in the yard in front of his home, at 1317 West street, Scranton, the 3-year-old Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hennig bitten by a rattlesnake. He is serious. How the snake got into the yard and where it came from are not known. Shot Man Instead of Cat. Martin Molecki, of Hazleton, called upon to shoot a cat that been killing his young children in the excitement of the moment, his gun and fired while Boyer was standing in front of the cat. Boyer received the charge in the head and may lose his sight. Have by Lightning. During the recent thunderstorm the lower end of Dauphin county barn on Etter's Island, in the Susquehanna River, owned by Dr. G. M. Misch, of Middletown, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The barn named George Brown, residing High Spire, was struck by lightning and badly injured. Made Insane by the Heat. Joseph Salters, a Hungarian of Lebanon, became violently insane and was locked up in the county jail. Salters was employed by the Wann Iron and Steel Company. The physicians say he was insane by the heat. Woman Lost on Mountain. The residents of the Littleton, Taylor are trying to locate Mrs. P. Williams, who is supposed to be lost in the mountains west of the town. Williams is about 45 years old and went out on the mountains huckleberries, but failed to return. Car Wheel Plant Sold. The Hamlin Car Wheel and Manufacturing Company's plant at 25th street has been purchased by J. Lockard, of Bloomsburg, who once erect the necessary buildings and install the machinery required in the plant. The plant will begin work with a force of 100 men. The Strike in Brim. Lightning struck a large factory on the farm of Henry Floy, in township, and it was completely destroyed by fire. The collieries in Pottsville vicinity are beginning to feel the effects of the continued drought, and a copious rain is now being prayed for. During a heavy thunderstorm passed over Gettysburg the Frank Hartman was struck by lightning, together with his crops and farming machinery. Samuel Eroh, a farmer, lives miles north of Gettysburg. A horse over his hay field was under the harvester and the horse was struck by lightning. Philip Freshorn, aged about 20, of Scranton, arose about 2 o'clock one morning, and taking a walk went out into the yard. He placed the muzzle in his mouth and pulled the trigger. The bullet struck through his brain and he fell. The lifeless body of Freshorn, 38 years old, residing in township, Montgomery county, was found on the embankment of the Cut-off Railroad at Gettysburg. He was a truck driver, and supposed he was struck by lightning the night.