

A CANTON SENSATION.

Brother of the President's Wife Murdered on the Street.

A DIVORCED WOMAN SUSPECTED.

She Is Mrs. Sample C. George, and George Saxton, the Murdered Man, Had Been Charged by the Husband With Aiding Her Divorce Case.

Canton, Oct. 8.—George Saxton, a brother of Mrs. William McKinley, was shot dead at 6:10 o'clock last evening before the residence of Mrs. Eva A. Althouse, widow of the late George Althouse, 319 Lincoln avenue, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body, and Mrs. Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the crime.

Saxton was unconscious when neighbors arrived to investigate the cause of the shooting and was dead when the physicians and officers arrived, the former having expressed the opinion that death was instantaneous, three bullets having entered the vital spots. His pistol indicated that he had been on the step to the Althouse residence when the shots were fired. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment and placed in charge of the coroner.

Immediately after the autopsy it will be taken to the home of M. C. Barber, a brother-in-law, where Saxton, who was unmarried, had his home.

Mr. Saxton left the Barber home about 6 o'clock, riding his bicycle, and this was the last seen of him by his friends. The Althouse home was dark and locked, and the neighbors said Mrs. Althouse had not been at home for at least three days. One of the neighbors said a woman, supposed to have done the shooting, had passed back of the house.

Mrs. George took her supper, as usual, at the home of her restaurant, at 4:45, and some time later was on a westbound car, and according to the motorman's story got off at Hazlett avenue, near the Althouse home. About 9 o'clock she was arrested by the police officers and locked up. Trouble in looking her up due principally to the fact that she moved from her old home on Thursday.

When Mrs. George was taken to the police station she seemed perfectly self-possessed. She was questioned by Prosecuting Attorney Pomoretz, who asked her what she knew about the shooting and whether she had anything to do with the Saxton shooting. She would not be detained for a moment. She refused to answer questions, declaring in a perfectly calm and quiet tone: "Pardon me, sir, I will talk when the proper time comes."

Mrs. George was taken into the police department and an examination was made. Nothing was found on her. The skin of her hands was scraped and will be analyzed to see whether there is any trace of gunpowder on them. She was then locked up to await a hearing.

Mrs. George is the divorced wife of Sample C. George, who formerly was a tenant of Saxton in his downtown business block, conducting a dressmaking business. Her divorce was obtained in Dakota, and a proceeding later filed in local courts by the husband against Saxton charged that he had aided her to secure the divorce, the proceeding here being a suit for damages for the alleged alienation of the wife's affections. This case has been through all the intermediate courts and was passed upon by the state supreme court on an interpleading, and finally remanded for hearing on its merits here. Before this occurred, and on Wednesday, a settlement was effected, Saxton paying George \$125 on the claim set up of \$20,000 for damages.

As soon as he had settled the case George announced that he had been married for more than a year to Miss Lucy Graham, of Alliance, O.

Mrs. George has also had several cases against Saxton, claiming the detention of furniture, the defense of Saxton being that the articles were held for over due rent that he owned.

Mrs. Althouse is in front of the house where the shooting occurred, several months ago being peace proceedings against Mrs. George, alleging that her life had been threatened.

It is common talk that Mrs. George made frequent threats to take Saxton's life. His friends, however, have said to have been sent through the mails, and the federal grand jury sitting in Cleveland last fall indicted her for alleged improper use of the mails. Mrs. George gave bond and the indictment, so far as known here, is still alive.

Mrs. George claims Saxton deceived her and deserted her for another.

A Clever Trick

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean you can cure yourself right away by taking Seelig's Tonic. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Seelig's Tonic. It is a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c. a bottle at A. Waskie's drug store.

DOWNFALL OF AN ACTRESS.

American Millionaire's Daughter Dies From Diphtheria in England.

London, Oct. 7.—At the inquest held yesterday at Burnley, Lancashire, into the cause of death of Mary Jones, an actress, who died there on Tuesday, Mr. Garson, a solicitor, who attended on behalf of the father of the deceased, said the latter, whose name is Lewis, resides in the United States, and had regularly allowed his daughter \$1,200 annually for some years.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang-Yu-Wei Recounts the History of the Crisis.

HIS ADVICE TO THE EMPEROR.

URGED HIM TO EMPLOY ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS TO EFFECT SUGGESTED REFORMS—THE EMPEROR ADMITTED THAT "FOREIGN COUNTRIES WERE NO LONGER INSIGNIFICANT STATES."

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang-Yu-Wei Recounts the History of the Crisis.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang-Yu-Wei Recounts the History of the Crisis.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang-Yu-Wei Recounts the History of the Crisis.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang-Yu-Wei Recounts the History of the Crisis.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang-Yu-Wei Recounts the History of the Crisis.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang-Yu-Wei Recounts the History of the Crisis.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang-Yu-Wei Recounts the History of the Crisis.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang-Yu-Wei Recounts the History of the Crisis.

BIG BATTLE AVERTED.

Almost a Fight Between Our Troops and Spanish at Manzanillo.

COLONEL RAY WAS UNDIMAYED.

WENT TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE CITY, ACCORDING TO ORDERS, AND DID NOT LEARN OF THE CHANGE OF DATE UNTIL AFTER HIS ARRIVAL.

MANZANILLO, CUBA, Oct. 8.—Yesterday will be a day long to be remembered in the history of Manzanillo. A fight was narrowly averted between the Spanish garrison under Colonel Parron and the United States troops under Colonel Ray, who arrived here from Santiago on Wednesday to take possession of the city.

The arrival of the Americans had taken the Spanish commander by surprise, and he had represented to Colonel Ray that he had received word from General Blanco informing him that the date for the American occupation had been postponed to Oct. 10. He requested Colonel Ray to take additional instructions. The latter consented to do so, and sent a dispatch to General Lawton at Santiago. On the 10th of the morning Colonel Ray, not having heard from General Lawton to the contrary, sent word by Adjutant Collins to Colonel Parron that, in accordance with his instructions, he should march his men to the city from the dock a mile away, where the United States transport Reina de las Anglicas, under the command of Colonel Parron, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States.

At 8 o'clock the battalion was in motion, with colors flying. Colonel Ray marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate Adjutant Collins arrived with Colonel Parron's reply. The latter said he had no objection to surrendering the custom house at once, provided the American flag was not raised. Colonel Ray reported that the "officer" was not ready to take possession, without displaying the insignia of his sovereignty.

The march was then continued toward the city. When the troops passed the guard at the gate—a body of 25—the latter lined up and saluted. The report soon spread that the request of Colonel Parron, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States.

At 8 o'clock the battalion was in motion, with colors flying. Colonel Ray marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate Adjutant Collins arrived with Colonel Parron's reply. The latter said he had no objection to surrendering the custom house at once, provided the American flag was not raised. Colonel Ray reported that the "officer" was not ready to take possession, without displaying the insignia of his sovereignty.

The march was then continued toward the city. When the troops passed the guard at the gate—a body of 25—the latter lined up and saluted. The report soon spread that the request of Colonel Parron, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States.

At 8 o'clock the battalion was in motion, with colors flying. Colonel Ray marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate Adjutant Collins arrived with Colonel Parron's reply. The latter said he had no objection to surrendering the custom house at once, provided the American flag was not raised. Colonel Ray reported that the "officer" was not ready to take possession, without displaying the insignia of his sovereignty.

The march was then continued toward the city. When the troops passed the guard at the gate—a body of 25—the latter lined up and saluted. The report soon spread that the request of Colonel Parron, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

London, Oct. 7.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The Times correspondent continues: Kang advised replacing the conservative ministers by young progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the emperor to study the progress of Japan and western methods. The emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the empress dowager.

Kang then urged his majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, in particular to secure an alliance with England. The emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant states, and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. King says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the dowager's illegitimate son, Chung-Ming, will probably be made emperor.

On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the empress dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the emperor. In the second letter his majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot allude to with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay."

The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Peitai-Su and the American minister (Mr. Conner) was at Shih-shan. Chinese rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the emperor.