British minister to China, with the Tsung Li Yamen, five foreign ministers demanded a safe conduct for their servants and their people, notifying the Tsung Li Yamen that they could no longer maintain their relations with the government. The answer was: "Certainly not. What other answer could be expected in a civilized country?" This was followed by an increase of the forces around the gates, and the next night widespread incendiarism. This incendiarism prevailed among the foreign residences. The massacre of native Christians and other friends of foreigners was also common. The buildings of the American missions, the customs, the mess quarters and a number of other structures were destroyed. The guards alone saved the foreigners, who, it is stated, are huddled in legations, very short of food and deserted by native servants.

LI ORDERED TO PEKING.

Latest Chinese reports state the Empress has ordered Liu Kung Yih, Chang Chi Tung and Li Hung Chang to hasten to Peking. They will probably find an excuse for declining. The latest edict against the rioters especially avoids mentioning the Boxers.

Berlin and St. Petersburg dispatches assert that Russia and Germany have combined for common action in China. It is reported that a high Russian personage is going to Berlin to arrange details, and that Russia does not wish to compromise hopelessly her relations with China with a rupture which would be only to the advantage of other powers.

Dispatches from Tien-Tsin, received in Berlin, say that the Boxers entered Peking on the evening of June 12, destroyed several missions and attacked the legations, but were repulsed with the aid of Maxims. No Europeans were reported killed. The attitude of the Chinese troops towards the Boxers was uncertain.

All is quiet at Shanghai, but trade has been disrupted. It is stated that 7,000 Americans are coming from Manila and that large forces of Japanese are also en route. The wires south of Tien-Tsin have been cut and the city is telegraphically isolated.

According to a special from Vienna, it is stated in diplomatic circles there that the question of intervention is under discussion by the powers. It is proposed that Japan shall act as mandatory of the powers and re-establish order in Peking and elsewhere. This, it is said, emanates from England, and it is supported by Germany and Austria, but it is doubtful if Russia and France will agree to the proposition.

St. Petersburg reports that communication between Kai-Gan and Peking has been interrupted. There is great excitement at Kai-Gan, where a missionary has been attacked.

WILL SEND MORE MARINES.

Ship May Leave Manila on Monday if Kempff Is Not Heard From.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Unless telegraphic communication with Admiral Kempff is restored speedily a fast vessel will be ordered to proceed from Manila to Taku for news.

Secretaries Hay and Root held a conference with the President this afternoon regarding the sending of troops to China. The conclusion reached at the conference was that if communication with Kempff is not re-established within a reasonable time forces will be dispatched from Manila to reinforce the American contingent. Preliminary inquiries are being made to see what can be done in the way of preparing an expedition. An inquiry as to what constituted a reasonable time failed to secure a definite answer, but the impression was conveyed that unless Kempff is heard from by Monday, troops or a naval contingent will be dispatched from Manila.

Not a word of news came to the State Department to-day from Minister Conger, who has now been cut off from communication since last Tuesday. Even the United States consuls in North China ports were silent. Admiral Kempff has not been heard from since yesterday. This absence of official reports has given rise to a grave apprehension. It was expected there might be delay in hearing from Minister Conger, but in the case of Admiral Kempff an early report was looked for, and it is feared the officers of the foreign fleet at Taku have been prevented from reaching the cable station there, either by the open hostility of the Boxers or by the sinister orders of the Chinese government.

Yesterday Admiral Kempff was called on by direction of the President for an explicit statement of the situation and his needs. It was for him to say whether he required reinforcements and troops. If he is cut off from reply, then the government must act without waiting much longer. Of course, in that case, it would have to proceed on the theory that an additional force, both ships and troops, perhaps, is needed.

The element which advocates the use of troops at once is finding strong support in the apparent inability of the relief column to reach Peking. They argue that sailors and marines are well enough in operations along the seacoast, but that they are helpless in a hostile country, away from their base. There is nothing corresponding to the transportation branch of the quartermaster's department in the naval service. It appears from the reports that, with the railroad destroyed and without wheel or animal transportation, the relief column is in a sad way. The country will not afford either animals or vehicles, and everything must be carried on the backs of the sailors or drawn by coolies. The regular troops, with their quartermaster's department, would be perfectly at home in such surroundings, and it is probable that this consideration will enter with others into the possible resolution of the administration to send troops to China.

SITUATION IS PERILOUS.

Native Converts and Servants of Foreigners Murdered.

LONDON, June 16.—What with the reports coming through Tien-Tsin that the Boxers have massacred a number of native converts and servants of foreigners in the east city of Peking, besides burning the Catholic Cathedral at Peking, the situation in the far East appears perceptibly graver. To add to the difficulties comes the news this morning that telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Tien-Tsin is interrupted. Consequently the prevailing uncertainty as to the facts and possibilities of the position will be accentuated.

It is generally recognized now that the position of the foreigners at Peking is perilous, as there is but a short step from the massacre of the servants of foreigners to the killing of the foreigners themselves. "If a massacre is averted," says the Spectator, "and the palace reduced to seeming obedience the grand difficulty will be to decide on the next step. The powers can neither encamp permanently in Peking nor leave until it is established that the government is prepared to respect international obligations and able to hold China together. If anarchy breaks out in China the object of the powers is defeated. The failure or success of the present movement may involve a series of wars of which no man can see the end." Continuing, the Spectator suggests that an egress from the present impasse must be found in the appointment by the representatives of the powers of a competent vizier, as has so often been successfully done in other eastern crises. Otherwise the hideous calamity of China falling to pieces may in a few months be exciting the cupidity and overtaxing the capacity of all the ruling men.

Commenting on the supposed hesitation of the United States to actively participate in the movement to suppress the Boxers, as reported in cable dispatches from Washington, the Statist says: "No European power will misunderstand the present hesitation of the United States and jump at the conclusion that American feeling and opinion may be disregarded. The United States will undertake military operations in China as it did against Spain if the protection of its citizens require them, or if the powers threaten to exclude American merchants from their rights in China acquired by treaty. Unless the ministers muddle matters Great Britain can reckon on Japan and the United States maintaining, even by force, the policy of the open door in China."

A Cabinet meeting held to-day under the presidency of Lord Salisbury was concerned almost wholly with the situation in China.

MASSES NOT ANTI-FOREIGN.

Chinese Who Sit in High Places Making All the Trouble.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The American Bible Society has received a report from Charles F. Cammon, one of its representatives in Tien-Tsin, North China, concerning the disturbances there. "There has been in the north," Mr. Cammon says, "extreme drought, sufficiently severe to alarm the government, and as a result the crops have failed and famine has come to great masses of the people. The distress has been so great that probably hundreds of able-bodied men, deprived alike of work and food, have turned highwaymen, tearing the clothes from well-dressed travelers, depriving women of their trinkets, and making travel dangerous. Two great secret societies have been looting and destroying the homes of native Christians in Shan-Tung, and threatening to kill or drive from the country all foreigners, openly defying the soldiers sent to suppress them. Some of the missionaries have their compounds filled with native Christians whose homes have been destroyed and themselves made destitute. One native pastor is now on his way to Tien-Tsin, hiding by day and journeying by night, to escape capture and decapitation at the hands of the rioters, who are everywhere seeking him. Although our missionaries have thus far remained at their posts, in order to encourage and, so far as possible, to protect their flocks, they are in constant danger. In these and other troubled regions our colporteurs have continued to labor, and with success, only one case of persecution coming to my notice. Two of our men were set upon by a party who were out with the 'rain god' praying for rain, and after beating and mocking them they tore their clothes and burned their books. They were not severely injured, however, and upon demanding to see the local official the crowd collected and gave them a sum sufficient to replace both books and clothing. There has also been a great change in the attitude of the official and educated classes toward foreigners and foreign books since the failure of the reform party and the fall of the Emperor, particularly in and about Peking. This is, of course, due to the attitude of the Empress dowager, as in the rioting in Shan-Tung and elsewhere; and it has inspired renewed and bitter opposition toward Christians, Christian books, foreigners, and western learning generally. It is those who sit in high places who are persistently closing heart and mind to the light of truth, to reform and progress, while the poverty-stricken people of low estate, forgotten by their own countrymen, are turning to the missionaries for help and guidance."

RUMORS NOT CONFIRMED.

Nothing Known at Washington Concerning Riots in Peking.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Nothing has been heard here from any official source to confirm the alarming reports of the destruction of the embassies and legations in Peking, and in view of the fact that the government itself is not able to open communication with the scene of the troubles the officials are inclined to doubt whether private enterprise could do more. In other words, they do not believe the report. Minister Wu, of the Chinese legation here, called at the State Department this afternoon, but he declared that he was without any advice from his own government and said his visit to Secretary Hay had reference to a personal matter.

The unconfirmed and unofficial rumor that Baron Von Ketteler had been killed soon spread to diplomatic circles and caused great uneasiness as the erroneous statement got abroad that the State Department had received confirmation of the report. As a matter of fact neither the State Department nor the German embassy knew anything of it. The rumor was none the less disquieting, for aside from the grave international aspect of such an act Baron Von Ketteler is intimately known, having been for several years secretary of the embassy at Washington.

The only dispatch received to-day was one to the British embassy announcing that Japan would send a small additional force of soldiers and marines to Tien-Tsin. This is a mixed regiment which is about to embark at Yokohama. It will include cavalry and artillery with corps of engineers, sappers and an ambulance party. The engineers and sappers are counted on as being capable of helping in the field in the expedition forces now in China.

The following cablegram on the same subject was received this evening at the Japanese legation from the Japanese government at Tokio: "The situation in north China is daily growing more serious. The imperial government has consequently, in addition to the fleet already at Taku, decided to dispatch a military force of about 1,000 men to Tien-Tsin to strengthen the hands of the Japanese minister in China. The latter is acting in full concert with the other representatives of the powers."

The report of the destruction of the embassies and legations at Peking was followed by many telegrams asking the State Department for information. Some of these came from Iowa, the home of Minister Conger, and some from friends and relatives of the other persons connected with the United States legation at Peking. Mrs. Baldwin, sister of Mr. Conger, called in person at the department to inquire into the truth of the story. The department was obliged to make answer in each case that it had no news and that it could not confirm the report. It was apparent that the officials did not believe that the United States legation had been burned and they were only sorry that they could not make a denial upon authority.

It is said at the State Department that according to the last reports there were at the United States legation besides Mr. Conger, his wife and daughter, at least one lady visitor, Secretary of Legation H. G. Squires, of New York; W. E. Bainbridge, of Iowa; Lieut. L. Key, naval secretary, and F. D. Cheshie, interpreter.

Inquiry at the War Department concerning the communication facilities at the scene of the trouble developed the fact that cable communication ends at Shanghai. From Shanghai a telegraph line runs up to Tien-Tsin, there branching off into lines, one to Taku on the coast of Pe-Chi-Li gulf, and the other continuing up to Peking. If, as reported, the line between Tien-Tsin and Taku has been cut, communication with Peking would not be interrupted, but this would explain the absence of any word within the last twenty-four hours from Admiral Kempff at Taku. Minister Conger's silence, too, might be the result of a like hapening to the line from Peking to Tien-Tsin, for it is improbable that if the Taku-Tien-Tsin line has been severed, the Boxers would leave the remaining means of communication open. Any interruption south of Tien-Tsin would shut off the very heart of the trouble from the outside world. As stated above, Shanghai is the nearest point to Peking that can be reached by cable. It is hardly possible that the deep sea cables themselves should be molested and Shanghai itself thus cut off, but the latter is so distant from the direct scene of conflict as to be of little avail as a basis of communication if the inland wires are intercepted.

Discredited at Paris.

PARIS, June 16.—The Foreign Office views skeptically the dispatch from Hong-Kong announcing the destruction of the foreign legations at Peking and points out that as telegraphic communications with Peking are cut, the news should be taken with prudence.

TO AVERT GENERAL WAR.

Effort to Induce the Powers to Act Harmoniously in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—It is learned in authoritative quarters that the negotiations relative to the Chinese crisis have led to a discussion of the larger subject of so adjusting and harmonizing the action of the several powers interested as to maintain complete equilibrium and assure the continued peace of the world. The French authorities have been particularly active in urging that one of the prerequisites of any action was to see that it tended toward maintaining the balance between the countries interested in the East, and there is reason to believe the representations have had considerable influence in keeping any one of the several nations from putting a preponderating military force in China, a course that would open the way to general international disturbance.

It is said that the operations of the Boxers are rolling up a heavy bill of damages against the Chinese government and that this will be the subject of a strong demand for indemnity by the United States as soon as order is restored in China. It is held that under the terms of our treaty with China, not only are American missionaries entitled to the protection of the Chinese government, but even their native converts. Acording to the doctrine that we have laid down in the case of the British missionaries' claim, the Chinese government can be held responsible for outrages committed against American citizens, even in times of rioting, if the government troops, its agents, fail to respond to call or participate themselves in the rioting. This is said to be the case with the Boxer disturbances. The particular treaty provisions covering the cases of the American missionaries and their native converts is unique. It is contained in Article 29 of the treaty of 1859. It is as follows:

"The practice of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, is recognized as teaching them to do good and to do to others as they would they should do unto them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who according to these tenets, peaceably teaches and practices the principles of Christianity shall in no case be interfered with or molested."

NO NEED OF INTERVENTION.

Opinion of Chinese Ambassador at Berlin—German Official View.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.]

BERLIN, June 16.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press saw the Chinese Ambassador at Berlin to-day. Through an interpreter he said: "I have had no news whatever from the Chinese government about the Boxers' rebellion. The Boxers are a mere rabble, robbers, thieves and rascals. There are no scholars, mandarins or officials among them. The reports that the Chinese soldiers have attacked the international forces cannot possibly be true. The Empress opposes the Boxers and the troops could not act against her. The Boxers will soon be suppressed. They could have been suppressed by the Chinese troops without landing the international forces. The embassies could have been protected by guards of Chinese if the embassies had asked for them."

The above information was smilingly and self-containedly given.

The latest official German news from Tien-Tsin, dated the 15th, is viewed at the Foreign Office as corroborative of the reports that the situation has intensified during the week. The Foreign Office continues to believe that the Chinese government makes common cause with the Boxers, but does not believe the government troops attacked the international forces, as "that would be too crazy a venture."

BOXERS IN TIEN-TSIN.

Have Burned Chapels and Are Terrorizing the People.

BERLIN, June 16.—A semi-official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated June 15, read as follows:

"The foreign settlements here are adequately protected. Bands of Boxers have appeared in the native town. They have burned three chapels and are spreading terror among the inhabitants.

"Two railroad bridges between Tien-Tsin and Lang-Fang have been rendered impassable by the Boxers, and the construction train dispatched to repair the destruction of the railroad near Lang-Fang has been interrupted in its advance to the relief of the troops. In the meanwhile the German detachment has continued to march towards Peking by road."

The Tsung Li Yamen (Foreign Office), it is added, has sanctioned the entry of foreign troops into Peking to the number of 1,200 men.

TROUBLE NEAR WEST RIVER.

Troops from Canton En Route to Suppress an Uprising.

HONG-KONG, June 16.—The British first-class cruiser Terrible, with troops, sailed for Tien-Tsin this morning.

Capt. Percy M. Scott, of the Terrible, previous to sailing arranged to land a twelve-pounder and other ship's guns for land service.

The British first-class armored cruiser Undaunted has suddenly been ordered north under sealed orders. She will sail immediately. Trouble is brewing near West river. Riots have broken out at Bun-Chow, whence over a hundred refugees arrived at Wu-Chow on June 12.

About 5,000 rebels have assembled at Kwei-Li-Sien. Bodies of Canton troops passed through Wu-Chow on June 11 on their way to meet the rebels.

BARON VON KETTELER.

The German Minister Married Miss Ledyard at Detroit in 1897.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister to China, who is reported to have been killed in the Boxer riots in Peking, was a son-in-law of Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad. The baron was married to Miss Ledyard in 1897. When the news was conveyed to the Ledyard home it was their first intimation of what is said to have occurred. Members of the family stated that the baron's wife was with him in Peking, and that a cablegram had been received from them a week ago, saying all was well.

Will Give All Protection Possible.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16.—Dr. S. H. Chester, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church, has received the following reply to a telegram sent to the State Department at Washington in reference to protection of missionaries in China:

"We are doing all that is in our power to obtain information as to the condition of the various American missions in China, and to render them such protection and assistance as is possible in the delicate and difficult circumstances which now prevail there. The President will not relax his efforts in affording all possible protection to our people in China."

The Dutch Will Send Troops.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The government has instructed the governor general of the Dutch East Indies, Herr W. Rooseboom, to dispatch a warship with troops to China.

RACE GOERS MANGLED.

Three People Killed and Sixty-One Injured—An Actress Hurt.

BATHURST, Gambia Colony, West Africa, June 16.—A native rising has occurred in the Gambia colony and two British commissioners and six members of the police have been killed at Sannkandie, on the south bank of the Gambia river, by Mandingoes. The party had gone to Sannkandie to settle a question of local administration when the Mandingoes suddenly attacked and murdered them. Mr. Cecil Sitwell, one of the murdered commissioners, was formerly an official in the Windward islands.

Later—Mrs. Bernhard Beere was badly bruised and cut about the arms. The total number of those injured in the accident is sixty-one.

Three Killed, Sixteen Injured.

LONDON, June 16.—A collision between an express train and a train filled with Windsor race-goers occurred at Slough. Three persons were killed. Sixteen passengers were taken to the hospital.

The race train was standing at Slough station when the express dashed into the rear end of the former train. Some of the coaches were telescoped. The severe injuries consisted largely of broken limbs. Mrs. Bernhard Beere (Mrs. C. W. Oliver), the actress, is reported to be among those injured in the collision.

Cable Notes.

The Cunard line steamer Lucania, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, has on her passenger list the name of Richard Croker.

The Twenty-first Italian Legislature was opened yesterday in the presence of King Humbert, Queen Maragret, the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of Genoa, the Count of Turin and many senators and deputies. King Humbert was warmly applauded during the reading of the speech from the throne.

OBITUARY.

John Henry Hoffeker, Delaware's Only Representative in Congress.

DOVER, Del., June 16.—Representative John Henry Hoffeker, the State of Delaware's only member of the lower branch of the national Legislature, and who is said to have been the only Republican both factions of the party could agree upon for such position, dropped dead to-day in Smyrna.

Francis of Orleans.

PARIS, June 17.—Francis of Orleans, Prince of Joinville, son of the late Louis Philippe, King of the French, is dead of pneumonia, aged eighty-two years. He married a daughter of Emperor Pedro I, of Brazil. He commanded the French fleet which bombarded Tangier in 1844 and accompanied General McClellan's staff during the American civil war.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Ben E. Stewart, well known in Memphis insurance circles, committed suicide there yesterday with poison. Business troubles are assigned as the cause.

The Washington State Grand Lodge of Masons has voted not to admit liquor dealers to membership in the order, and directs present members who are in that business to withdraw.

Because she refused to live with him, Charles R. Myrick, aged forty-two years, of Gilbertsville, N. Y., yesterday shot and instantly killed his wife, forty-years old, and then shot himself in the head, dying instantly.

Twelve hundred hogsheads of tobacco, valued at $114,632, and filling two trains, left Paducah, Ky., last night for continental Europe via New York. This is the largest single shipment that ever was made from here.

In the Canadian House of Commons a bill was introduced by the premier raising the poll tax on Chinese from $50 per head to $100 per head. Sir Wilfred Laurier also promised to appoint a royal commission to investigate the whole question of Chinese and Japanese immigration and report its findings to the imperial authorities.

At New Orleans yesterday Mrs. Anna Spuhler shot and fatally wounded a laborer named James Carver, who had been employed by deputy constables to aid in enforcing a writ of ejectment. While Carver was breaking open the door of Mrs. Spuhler's room the woman opened a window alongside and fired with a revolver, hitting Carver in the head. Mrs. Spuhler is the wife of a former prominent physician.

Maurice Tiehm, a German-American who went to Hamilton, O., in 1892, and at once took out naturalization papers, has appealed to Secretary of State Hay to bring diplomatic pressure to bear on the German government to secure the release of his son Albert, who is a prisoner at Dammuskirsch, Alsace, and is in great danger of being drafted into the German army, although he is an American citizen. Young Tiehm was on a visit to his birthplace when arrested.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Arrived: La Champagne, from Havre. Sailed: Palatia, for Hamburg, via Cherbourg; Manitou, for London; Campania, for Liverpool; Trave, for Cherbourg and Southampton; Spaarndam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Ems, for Naples, etc.; Sardinian, for Glasgow; Ethiopia, for Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Arrived: Tauric, from New York; Etruria, from New York. Sailed: Lucania, for New York.

PRAWLE POINT, June 16.—Passed: Noordland, from New York for Antwerp.

GENOA, June 15.—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, via Naples.

MOVILLE, June 16.—Sailed: City of Rome, from Glasgow for New York.

CHERBOURG, June 16.—Sailed: St. Paul, from Southampton for New York.

BREMEN, June 16.—Sailed: Bremen, for New York, via Southampton.

BROWHEAD, June 16.—Passed: Saxonia, from Boston for Liverpool.

Attempt to Poison a Family.

MADISON, Wis., June 16.—An attempt was made to poison the entire family of seven persons of George Bringer, a farmer living about seven miles east of Birth, by putting arsenic in the coffee. The only reason it failed was because the would-be assassin used so much poison that it acted as an emetic. James Breland was arrested, charged with the crime and held in $3,000 bail.

Actor Married at Police Headquarters.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 16.—William Melbourne McDowell, the actor, was married here yesterday to Miss Wilhelmina Maria Wilton, of Baltimore. Rev. J. Francis Ribble, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony, which took place at police headquarters.

Not in the Same Category.

London Leisure Moments.

A well-known Irish judge in the Insolvent Court once detected a witness kissing his thumb instead of the book in taking the oath, and in rebuking him sternly, said: "You may think to deceive God, sir, but you won't deceive me."

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS

BALLOTING YESTERDAY WAS NOT MARKED BY UNUSUAL INCIDENTS.

National Party Claim Success in Havana—Vote Not Counted, but Thought to Be Close.

HAVANA, June 16, 6:16 p. m.—The result of the election probably will not be known till midnight, the count of the ballots not beginning until 6 p. m. The day was very quiet. At 10 a. m. probably half the total number of inscribed voters had cast their ballots. The election board, nearly all of which were composed of members of the National party, were extremely contented, claiming to be absolutely sure of winning.

The Associated Press correspondent visited a great many booths, which were clean and orderly. The Cubans, members of the boards, were conducting the elections in exemplary manner, being anxious to show their fitness for independence.

Up to 9 o'clock to-night General Wood had received nothing but satisfactory accounts from all parts of the island concerning the behavior of the people during the elections. General Lee, General Wilson and Colonel Whitside all make similar statements. General Wilson particularly characterized the election at Matanzas as a remarkable exhibition of good sense.

Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santa Clara are all recognized as overwhelmingly in favor of the Republican party. It is not likely that the results in Havana will be known before the hour for closing the cable, but the Nationalists are claiming the election by large majorities. The adherents of Mora say that the vote was very close. Mora claims that his chances were hurt by the issuance of 20,000 copies of a circular during the morning. In this circular Mora is quoted as saying that after an interview with General Gomez he had decided to resign. Later in the day Mora issued a denial of the circular.

White Cubans Successful.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16.—The first Cuban election passed without the slightest disturbance in this province. In this city there was only a small vote and only one ticket, on account of the withdrawal of the National party a week ago. The white Democratic ticket was unanimously elected and the same party was successful throughout the department. Probably not 20 per cent. of the legal electors voted. Senor Ginan was elected to succeed himself as mayor of Santiago de Cuba. He is a friend of Governor Castillo, who organized a successsful campaign and will probably eventually favor annexation.

NOT SEEKING IT.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

which your nominations for the presidency are made."

"Do you seek a Boer plank in the platform?"

"There will be no move of that kind by us. Naturally it would be gratifying to us if such a plank were put into the platform, but if it comes about it will be through the spontaneous action of the delegates."

The Boer representatives will remain here until Tuesday, and perhaps longer.

Dinner to Senator Hanna.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Senator Hanna was tendered a complimentary dinner to-night by the officers of the Union League, the most prominent club in the State. The occasion was an entirely informal one. About seventy-five guests were present, including most of the prominent Republican leaders now in the city. President of the league, Joseph G. Darlington, presided. Several addresses were made, among the speakers being Senators Hanna, Depew and Senator Scott, of West Virginia. The clubhouse was brilliantly illuminated and the assembly hall, in which the dinner was given, was a veritable garden of beauty.

DELEGATIONS EN ROUTE.

Chicagoans Have a Stuffed Elephant in a Baggage Car.

CHICAGO, June 16.—This city was to-day the center of the Western rush for the Philadelphia convention. Three large organizations identified with the Republican party in Cook county started for the Quaker city to-day, and hundreds of delegates and people from the Western States passed through en route for the convention. The Hamilton Club of Chicago, two hundred strong, started at noon over the Baltimore & Ohio. The members carried with them a stuffed elephant, which occupied nearly half of the baggage car. In Philadelphia they will be the guests of the Young Republican Club. A portion of the North Dakota delegation and others from that State, together with Richard Yates, Republican nominee for Governor of Illinois, and Governor Shaw, of Iowa, accompanied the club. The Cook county Republican Marching Club, to the number of three hundred, left later in the day over the Baltimore & Ohio. The Marquette Club delegation, two hundred strong, departed over the Wabash, occupants of a special train.

The Colorado delegates, accompanied by a brass band, left for the East late this afternoon on a special train. The Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska and upper Michigan delegates, with their friends, will leave here to-morrow over the Baltimore & Ohio. Nearly all expect to reach Philadelphia Monday.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Many Delegates and Politicians Call, but Few See the President.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The ante rooms of the White House fairly swarmed to-day with politicians who had stopped off in Washington on their way to the convention in Philadelphia. Although among them were not a few of the party leaders, the visitors had little opportunity to converse with the President, and those who did broach the subject of the convention did so warily and got no intimation from him as to his personal choice for the second place.

Secretary Hitchcock accompanied a large Missouri party, including D. M. Houser, J. L. Minnes and D. L. Dyer. Theodore Brewer, one of the district delegates, was a delegate to the Republican convention which renominated Grant at Philadelphia twenty-eight years ago. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, with some Illinois delegates, Representative John C. Ames, C. B. Hitch and F. E. Coyne, were also with the President a few moments. Senator Cullom said he had no choice for Vice President and added that the nominee should be a man of such qualities as would fit him beyond question to perform the duties of chief magistrate should necessity arise.

Mr. Hermann, commissioner of the Land Office, introduced three friends from Oregon—McCammant, Rufus S. Moore and H. E. Ankeney. The President expressed to them his gratification over the manner in which Oregon had acquitted herself in the recent election, but the delegates responded happily that Oregon would do better this fall.

Col. J. R. Burns, who was one of the most prominent candidates for the Senate in the recent contest in Kansas, with E. J. Hanna, a delegate, was escorted by Mr. Curtis, of Kansas. They are for Dolliver. Senator Carter introduced two of the Montana delegates—F. Forbes and Tyler Worth. They had not made up their minds on the vice presidential question.

Shortly before noon Postmaster General Smith arrived at the White House for a consultation with the President before leaving for Philadelphia. The draft of the platform prepared by him was submitted to Mr. McKinley. The conference lasted almost three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Smith left for Philadelphia at 12:45 p. m.

Several members of the diplomatic corps are likely to go to Philadelphia to attend the convention. The party will include the English and German ambassadors and the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu. The visit will be unofficial of course.

Will Boom Bradley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16.—The "McKinley Club special" will leave Louisville at 12:45 Sunday with several sleepers carrying Kentucky's delegation to the Philadelphia convention. The Kentuckians will boom ex-Governor Bradley for Vice President. Ex-Governor Bradley will probably be elected chairman of the delegation and John W. Yerkes national committeeman. The delegation will organize at 5 p. m. Monday at the Continental Hotel, Kentucky's headquarters.

"McKinley and Elkins."

WHEELING, W. Va., June 16.—The larger part of the West Virginia delegation to the Philadelphia convention left this afternoon. The special cars occupied by the party bear immense signs reading "McKinley and Elkins," as the choice of the Republicans of West Virginia for the national ticket. In the party are Messrs. Horkheimer, Curtin, Carney, Whiteshot and other delegates, and Representative Dovener.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair in Northern Indiana—Showers in Southern Portion.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

For Ohio—Showers on Sunday and probably on Monday; fresh easterly winds.

For Indiana—Fair in northern portion; showers in southern portion on Sunday; Monday, showers; brisk easterly winds.

For Illinois—Partly cloudy, with showers in southern and western portion on Sunday; brisk easterly winds; Monday, showers.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Observations on Saturday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Pre.	Weather.
7 a. m.	29.97	64	76	N'east.	T	Cloudy.
7 p. m.	29.98	72	65	N'east.	T	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 76; minimum temperature, 63.

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for June 16:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	75	.16
Mean	70	T
Departure	—5	—.16
Departure since June 1	—25	—.59
Departure since Jan. 1	—114	—3.79

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p.m.
Chicago, Ill	56	66	58
Cairo, Ill	68	80	76
Cheyenne, Wyo	44	84	78
Cincinnati, O	64	74	72
Concordia, Kan	62	90	88
Davenport, Ia	56	82	76
Des Moines, Ia	64	78	74
Kansas City, Mo	66	86	82
Little Rock, Ark	70	86	84
Memphis, Tenn	58	82	78
New York City	62	80	74
North Platte, Neb	56	86	82
Oklahoma, O. T	68	94	90
Omaha, Neb	66	74	70
Pittsburg, Pa	58	68	62
Rapid City, S. D	52	72	70
Salt Lake City	60	72	70
St. Louis, Mo	64	76	76
Springfield, Ill	62	78	72
Springfield, Mo	68	84	82
Vicksburg, Miss	70	90	88

KEEP COOL BY DRESSING PROPERLY

Men's Underwear

A LIST OF GARMENTS selected by one with fifteen years' experience in the manufacturing, importing and selling of Men's Underwear.

This Line Was Selected With You In Mind

1st—Is a showing of plain and fancy colored Balbriggans, Egyptian Netted Shirts and Jean Drawers..... At 50c

2d—Is a collection of French Lisles, Blues and Pinks; German Cellular blue stripe—Arcadian Netted (a good one), French Balbriggans—and Morley's Cobweb Lisle, the lightest weight garment made..... All At $1.00

3d—Represents French White Lisle-finished Bals, and a fancy line of French goods, the equal of any $2.00 showing in the city..... Only $1.50

4th—Is our offerings in German Cellular and Linen Netted Garments..... Special $2.00 $2.50

These garments are all confined. Don't take what others tell you are just as good. Others want to sell. You get the worst of it.

Long Sleeves—Half Sleeves—Long Legs—Short Legs—Extra Sizes—Boys' Sizes.

GERRITT A. ARCHIBALD

38 Washington Street—East.

NEW ENGLISH FAD.

The American "Rest Cure," with Overfeeding Attachment.

London Mail.

Society has at last found a new fad, the scientific cultivation of laziness. The bicycle fever of three years ago has now given place to a mania for hygiene, and particularly that form of hygiene which represents lying in bed as the cure for all fleshly ills.

It is about time. Chloralism, morphinomania, and eau de cologne intoxication have been enormously on the increase during the past ten years. The accelerated pace of modern life has brought all manner of evils in its train, evils which drugs and sedatives only increase. So smart folks are trying the experiment of throwing physic to the dogs and going back to nature.

The Weir-Mitchell rest cure is the most popular of all. There are many nursing establishments around London which undertake this and the cure is expensive enough to keep it select. The one great drawback to it is the time it takes. To undergo it properly one must be dead to the world for from five to ten weeks.

No wise doctor will permit the rest cure treatment to be tried at home. The patient has to go to some special institution, and must surrender all of his interest during the time. He is not allowed to receive any visitors, except after special permission from his doctor; he must not read or write, and it is impressed on him that he must not try to think. For the time he is to be merely a passive lump of flesh in the hands of his manipulators.

For a full course of treatment the victim is put to bed immediately on arrival and is not allowed to stir day or night. For the first two days he is given half a pint of milk every two hours and meals of average size at the usual hours. His nurse may amuse him by reading light literature to him, or, if he is very insistent, he may induce her to write him a letter or two. But the nurse is strictly forbidden to talk about illness or about his own symptoms in any shape or form.

This is merely preliminary. On the third day the real treatment begins. This treatment may be summed up in a few words—isolation, seclusion, rest, electricity, overfeeding, massage.

Overfeeding is one of the most important parts of the whole. The idea is to stuff into the patient as much as he can eat. His appetite is tempted in a thousand ways and he is coaxed or bullied into eating twice or three times his ordinary meals.

Here is a specimen daily menu given to a delicate woman by the late Dr. Playfair, who was a great believer in the system:

6 a. m.—Ten ounces of raw meat soup.
7 a. m.—A cup of black coffee.
8 a. m.—A plate of oatmeal porridge, a gill of cream, one boiled egg, three slices of bread and butter, cocoa.
11 a. m.—Ten ounces of milk.
2 p. m.—Half a pound of rump steak, potatoes, cauliflowers, a savory omelette and ten ounces of milk.
4 p. m.—Ten ounces of milk and three slices of bread and butter.
6 p. m.—A cup of gravy soup.
8 p. m.—A fried sole, roast mutton (three large slices), French beans, potatoes, stewed fruit and cream and ten ounces of milk.
11 p. m.—Ten ounces of raw meat soup.

This same scale was maintained for the whole time, and the triumphant physician reported that there was no sign of dyspeptic symptoms. Yet the lady was one who beforehand would have declared that a sponge finger cake was too hearty a dinner for her. In six weeks she gained three stones and one pound in weight.

Overfeeding is not all. Twice a day the passive sufferer is violently massaged, every part of the body being kneaded and pounded and pinched and rubbed till the poor thing wonders if there is such a thing in the world as peace. At first this is very tiring, but one gets accustomed to it in time. It is necessary for the digestion of the food. Besides this, electricity is applied to all the muscles once a day. This alone takes about an hour, so that, although the patient is resting, he is by no means unoccupied all the time.

After a week or two the subject begins to get up, first for a quarter of an hour a day, and so on till the greater part of the time is spent in a hammock or easy chair.

Does this overfeeding do good or harm? On this point opinion in medical circles is sharply divided. But the general agreement is that it is specially suitable for nervous and overwrought women. Without the co-operation of the patient and a willingness to be passive but little can be accomplished. It is not suitable for all alike, and it is often necessary to abandon it after a few days. Many people find they cannot endure the idleness after a short time.

Wherever the cure is gone through, the increase in flesh and improvement in the quality of the blood are enormous. Some doctors, however, declare that the flesh thus acquired is of no use, and is soon lost. They point to the fattened Strasbourg goose, and want to know if it is any healthier than its thinner brother, who runs about unstuffed.

The other cures go together. They are the herb cure and the fresh air cure. We owe both of them mainly to Father Kneipp, the German water cure priest, who died not long ago. The herb cure is largely based on the dicta of the old monkish school of Salerno, which flourished some six or seven hundred years ago. Its book of maxims was long the popular medical guide of half Europe. It was forgotten for a century or two, but recently many of its directions have been dressed up in different form and given to the world afresh. They may be briefly summarized. Live naturally, sleep moderately, eat sufficiently but not too much, exercise the happy mean in everything. Remember the old maxim,

"Six hours of sleep suffice for beast and man,
Seven for the lazy, eight we grant to none."

Pass every possible moment in the open air. Obtain your cures from the herbs of the field rather than from drugs. Study the overpowering virtues of sage, the king of all herbs. "Don't coddle yourself."

There is nothing perhaps very striking in all these, but they are certainly sign-posts to a different life than the overwrought, overworked, hyper-excited, restless existence of most fashionable folks.

**English Women Garde