

HILL AND JONES MEET

New Yorker Discusses Situation With National Chairman.

OTHER LEADERS GATHER

IMPERIALISM TO BE BIG ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN

New York, July 23.—One of the earliest callers today on National Chairman Jones at Democratic headquarters was ex-Senator David B. Hill. Mr. Hill said local, state and national politics were discussed at some length, but there was nothing of particular significance in the consultation.

After a conference lasting over three hours, at which Senator Jones, Norman E. Mack, Frank Campbell, chairman of the Democratic state committee, ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, National Committeeman James Guffey of Pennsylvania, Senator Hill of New York and National Committeeman Urey Woodson of Kentucky were present, Senator Jones left for Long Branch.

CHAFFEE THOUGHT TO BE NOW AT TAKU

Washington, July 23.—The war officials now calculate that General Chaffee, with his troops, on the Grant, will arrive at Taku this evening, though it may be several days before his report of the fact can reach the department.

IMPERIALISM THE BIG ISSUE

The senator declined to confirm or deny the rumors that the national committee had been asked to make overtures to W. Bourke Cockran, Carl Schurz and other prominent anti-imperialists to enter the campaign.

He said: "Mr. Bryan believes, and the Democratic platform says, that imperialism is paramount, because the people are most interested in seeing the military and expansion policy of the present administration crushed in the states. The national chairman was asked as to conditions in this state; if he considered that there was the closest harmony possible between the party leaders."

AWAIT TOM REED'S REPLY

Republican Committee Beseech Him to Take Stump.

New York, July 23.—Senator Hanna is not in the city today. Joseph H. Manley was at Republican national headquarters for a short time, but as Saturday is an off day at the headquarters, no business was done.

R. C. Kerens of Missouri, who left for the west today, will go to Chicago, where he will take charge of the campaign in the mountain states. He is looking after his own state of Missouri.

ROCKHILL GETS HIS INSTRUCTIONS

Washington, July 23.—Special Commissioner Rockhill called at the state department this morning and had a final conference with Secretary Hay.

Mr. Rockhill left Washington at 2:30 o'clock for the afternoon for the Pacific slope. He will stop at Chicago for a day en route.

TOPEKA TO GET BIG MEETING

Silver Republicans and Populists to Notify Them.

Lincoln, Neb., July 23.—William J. Bryan had no visitors of prominence today, and devoted most of his time to the preparation of speeches. According to leading authorities, the chairman Edmonson of the national committee among them, Topeka, Kan., stands the best chance of securing the meeting at which Mr. Bryan will be notified of his nomination by the Populists and silver Republicans.

EVASIVE AS TO \$100,000 CHECK

Senator Clark of Montana Answers Question.

New York, July 23.—William A. Clark of Montana left today on the Lucania for a vacation in Europe. Before sailing Mr. Clark said to the Evening World reporter:

"Yes, I may have given a check for \$100,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. Perhaps it was for more than that amount. I sent a contribution."

STRATTON LAW HELD VOID

Court Rules Against Act Relating to Primaries.

San Francisco, July 23.—The supreme court of California has declared that the Stratton law, which provides for registration for primary elections, is unconstitutional. The unconstitutionality was affirmed upon two grounds. One is that the legislature exceeded its jurisdiction in seeking to eliminate parties that cast less than 3 per cent of the total vote.

MID-ROADERS FAIL BADLY

Not Enough in Ohio to Hold Convention.

Columbus, O., July 23.—The efforts of the middle-of-the-road Populists to hold a state convention here were not successful. Not over a dozen members put in an appearance. They decided it would be inadvisable to nominate a state ticket. Members of the party will follow their own ideas in voting for state officers, although preference was expressed for the nominees of the Union Reform party.

ELECTORS AT LARGE WERE NAMED AS FOLLOWS

Orvin J. Frey, Old Port; Thomas T. Matland, Cincinnati.

Nevada Republicans Pick Date

Carson, Nev., July 23.—The Republican state central committee has de-

clined to hold the state convention at Virginia City, Aug. 20.

BURKE NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23.—Frank B. Burke was nominated as congressman by the Democrats of the Seventh district today.

MISSIONARY WILDER

DEPARTS FOR PEKIN

(Continued from page 1.)

by courier to Tien Tsin and mailed at that place June 14. The missionaries, Mrs. Woodward said had fled to the American legation.

June 19 she declares, acting under the advice of Minister Conger, she and her daughters, accompanied by Secretary Bainbridge and a guard of four soldiers, left the legation and started for the railway station. With difficulty they reached the station, only to find that the Boxers had torn up the rails for several miles, burned the telegraph wires and cut the telegraph wires. Nothing remained but to return to the legation. They were continually attacked by ruffians, and the missionaries and after a desperate running fight, they managed to regain the protection of the legation.

In the legation, Mrs. Woodward says, it was reported that a small army of the allies had started to relieve the prisoners. Prisoners, she declares were plentiful.

Concluding her letter, Mrs. Woodward says: "We feel confident that we will be rescued. In fact we are assured that it is possible will be done by our government and other Christian nations to relieve us immediately."

MINISTERS MAY BE AT SINANFU

New York, July 23.—The World tomorrow will publish a statement by Sheridan P. Reed, ex-consul at Tien Tsin, in which he says:

"When the allied relief forces reach Pekin I think they will find the capital deserted by the court and the emperor. It is not unlikely that the empress, and possibly the emperor, have fled with their court under the escort of Manchurian bandits from Pekin to Sinanfu, taking with them ministers and other foreigners in Pekin to a horrible fate."

The ministers are being held as hostages, and are being removed to the remote inland city of Sinanfu, a place most difficult to reach, it is natural that the Chinese should put forth all their efforts to secure their escape. This move until they are safely across the mountains.

The route from Tientsin proceeds down the Peking river valley to Ping Ku Yan, which is on the far side of the Yellow river, and thence due west to Sinanfu, the capital of Shen Si.

For many years the Chinese have been contemplating the removal of the court from Pekin to this inland city, the idea being uppermost in the Chinese mind that the more inaccessible the capital the more secure it would be from the demands upon China from the outer world.

Besides, this city was a capital of China in ancient times, it is situated on the southern base of mountains, known to the Chinese as the great north trade route.

It will be almost impossible to move an army equipped with modern arms, their narrow passes and deep ditches, which separate the provinces of Chi Li and Shan Si. The only way in which Sinanfu could be reached by an army would be by way of the Yang Tse, proceeding from Hankow up the Han river and Tan river valleys. This would be a very rugged and difficult task, as there is a very rugged range of mountains to the south of Sinanfu which extends across this part of China from east to west.

The Yellow river might seem to be the casual observer of a map to be the means of reaching Sinanfu by water, but this river is not navigable for several hundred miles from its mouth (having changed its course in 1852 and now emptying into the Gulf of Pe-Chi Li instead of Yellow sea, as before).

There is also a possibility that a commissioner will be required on the spot to make additional troops necessary. In this event a speedy relief column no doubt would be sent from Manila.

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WASHINGTON IS STILL IN DOUBT

Washington, July 23.—Coming from three separate directions assurance that the foreign ministers at Pekin were alive and well on July 24, had a tendency to dissipate the pessimistic view which the state department has been taking for the last few days as to the situation in Pekin. It is true that a comparison of the various reports and statements bearing on this subject appear to demonstrate the fact that they all come from one fountain-head, either Yan Shih Ki or Hsun Chang. But the persistence with which these stories of the safety of the ministers are circulated undoubtedly shakes the confidence of those who heretofore have been satisfied that all of the ministers in Pekin were dead.

Today's assurance came from Mr. Post from Mr. McWade, the American consul at Canton, and from Minister Wu, the Chinese minister here. The latter came to the state department by express to deliver an edict received by him, to Secretary Hay. It is similar in form to the edict published yesterday in London. The minister says that the only differences are those involving separate translations.

Mr. Wu's translation of Sheng's dispatch is as follows: "Edict of 28th of the sixth moon (corresponding to the 23rd of July) unfortunately all ministers, except Baron von Ketteler, are alive and unharmed. They are now being supplied with vegetables, fruit and provisions by this government to show its sympathy for them."

WU LABORS WITH HAY

If Mr. Wu had any doubt as to the safety of the ministers, it seems to have been dissipated by this edict. He labored earnestly with Secretary Hay to convince him that he had secured the acceptance of this official declaration of the Chinese government. He pointed out that this last declaration differed materially from many of the other statements that have emanated from Chinese sources in the important fact that it did not represent merely the belief of a minor official or a viceroy; it was the solemn declaration of the Chinese government. In making the statement touching the ministers, the Chinese government therefore assumed a serious responsibility for the safety of the ministers. He declared that it could not be considered that such responsibility would be lightly assumed, and, therefore, he, Mr. Wu, did not hesitate to assert his positive belief that the ministers were still alive on July 24.

SAYS CHINESE ARE "SO DIFFERENT"

When his attention was called to the apparent failure of Yuan Shih Kai to accept the offer of the Chinese government, the allied ambassadors put into communication with the minister, Mr. W. Shrugged his shoulders in a deprecating manner and merely replied that

The Chinese were so different from other people that the usual tests could not be applied to them; it would not be possible to predict what they would do in communication with the ministers met by Europeans or Americans. It was possible, he added, that Yuan was really undertaking to do what the admirals had proposed, and he would like to see his last message to Minister Conger.

SUSPICION IS DEEP

These assurances of Yuan have been given in answer to the repeated and urgent demands of the various European governments that they be placed in communication with the ministers, and the last assurance of Yuan was in answer to the specific demand of the foreign admirals for direct communication with the Chinese government.

Yuan's announcement that the imperial government of Pekin not only asserts the safety of the ministers, but declares that they have been provisionally accepted as true, indicates that the Chinese government desires that the inquiry then naturally arises: "If the ministers have been provisionally accepted as true, why does not the Chinese government demand a direct message from the besieged ministers, allow them to communicate with their governments? Why not furnish direct and unequivocal evidence of the safety of the ministers, instead of this repetition of an assurance which the world hesitates to accept?"

The failure to present a direct method, which must be available, tends almost irresistibly to the suspicion that something has happened in Pekin which the Chinese government desires to conceal from the powers; that it is afraid to allow the true story to be revealed until terms have been made with the powers, and are willing at the gates of the empire. Just what that something is furnishes a fruitful theme for speculation, but no satisfactory conclusion can be reached until the forces of the allies or the legationaries arrive at Tien Tsin.

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EXPEDITION TO START THIS WEEK

Berlin, July 23.—The foreign office says all the details in connection with the advance on Pekin have been left to the admirals. The foreign office understands that the expedition against Pekin will move the middle of next week.

The foreign office says the meaning of the note which was published yesterday was calling attention to the fact that the Chinese began the war and were carrying it on with unparalleled cruelty. So the emperor, as supreme military commander, has ordered his soldiers what they had to expect from the Chinese.

Asked whether the powers held a definite intention to deal with the status of the Chinese government, a representative of the foreign office answered: "We do not know with whom they have to deal, we know whom we have to fight against."

The British charge d'affaires here, Lord Gough, answering a question put by the Associated-Press correspondent, expressed his desire for the most recent reports from China, slightly increase the prospect that the foreign ministers at Pekin are still alive.

LETTERS OF SIR CLAUDE

Correspondence on Situation—Kwang Hsu's Appeal.

London, July 23.—A parliamentary paper on China was issued this afternoon, dealing with the period from the murder of Missionary Brooks, Jan. 4, to July 13, when the Chinese minister at London, Sir Claude MacDonal, Loh, communicated to Lord Salisbury the imperial edict.

A written communication from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonal, was received yesterday, that the demeanor of the inhabitants of Pekin was quiet and civil toward foreigners, although from the panic and confusion of the Chinese, it could be assumed the latter are being subjected to threats of violence.

"Happily for my country and for the foreigners," he said, "Yung Lu and Foreigner Chang are, I believe, now in power, and this leaves me heartened, even though the presumption of the ministers may prove correct—that the legationaries are still alive."

LI HUNG CHANG DISTRICTED

The feeling obtains here that this may not solve the situation, and that, though alive, the ministers are still probably held as hostages. The equivocal declarations of Li Hung Chang have served to deepen the feeling of mistrust regarding all Chinese affirmations.

The Associated Press learns that the foreign governments intend to disregard Li Hung Chang's recommendations, which he believes are made in bad faith—not to march to Pekin. On

MODERN WILLIAM HILL SAVES BABE'S LIFE BY KILLING EAGLE

San Francisco, July 23.—In Mendocino county a few days ago George Alpers, a well known marksman of this county, saved the life of a month-old babe by planting a bullet in the wing of a monster American eagle that had seized the infant with his talons and was bearing it away.

RATHBONE IS ARRESTED AND LODGED IN THE GUARD-HOUSE

Havana, July 23.—Mr. Estes G. Rathbone, recently director general of posts in Cuba, was arrested today at 11 o'clock for a charge of treason. He was charged with the unlawful drawing of two orders for \$500 each, paying his private coachman and gardener from the postal funds and drawing per diem allowance when not on duty.

Rathbone remained in the court room all day awaiting the decision of the judge in the matter of acceptance of France Gamba, one of the richest Spanish merchants of Havana, as bondsman for \$25,000.

He was obliged to go to the guard house to secure better terms in the final settlement, but in this they will be disappointed for the powers will exact for this violation of international law even a higher penalty than they would have demanded if the ministers had been allowed to leave Pekin of their own volition.

Meanwhile, negotiations are actively proceeding between the powers, and the situation which will succeed the entry of the international troops into Pekin will be awaited with the greatest anxiety. Already things do not appear to be going altogether smoothly at Tien Tsin, and jealousies are beginning to pop out that may develop into a very serious disagreement before long.

JAPAN'S COURSE IS WATCHED

The relations between Japan and the powers are being discussed in the diplomatic world. Although the Japanese minister here scouts the idea of any alliance between China and Japan, the possibility of her acquiring civilization, looks down upon the Chinese, still their many race affinities and other ties between the two nations, with Japan's ambition, may lead to a coalition of the two great members of the yellow race, which would be fraught with peril to the western world. China, under Japan's tutelage, would become a great power, whom the European nations might have graver problems than the parceling out of her territory among them, which has chiefly occupied them up to the present. As indicating the Russian suspicion of such an eventuality, it is known here that Russia is mobilizing 200,000 men at Odessa for any emergency.

EUROPE MUST HAVE GOLD

Looks to the United States for Supply. London, July 23.—With the shipment of men to the China sea comes the need of money. European nations must have more gold.

"It will become necessary," says the Standard, "to raise the value of money in London to a point where gold will be attracted from the United States, and unless the Bank of England affords facilities for the importation of gold, the value of the pound will have to rise to a comparatively high figure before gold arrives. On the other hand, if the bank is willing to give facilities for early imports of gold from the United States, the value of the pound will fall to a comparatively low figure, and the United States can spare a considerable amount of gold is certain."

SHANGHAI IS MENACED

Large Force of Chinese Concentrated Near City. New York, July 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: Twenty-five thousand armed Chinese are concentrated some distance from here. A competent military authority declares that precautions taken for defending Shanghai are insufficient.

While the existing operations show the emptiness of the Russian bubble, they fully confirm all that has been foreseen of Japanese power. It is officially stated that the arrival of only 5,000 men altogether unless reinforced from Europe.

Officials of Central China, while praising their efforts to preserve peace, are at the same time preparing for possible war by collecting arms and munitions and strengthening the forts at Woo Sung Kiang Gim and other points in the Yangtze valley. Admiral Seymour cannot interfere while war has not been declared.

GIVE TO AID THE NINTH

Americans Contribute to Hospital Ship Maine Fund. London, July 23.—The hospital ship Maine committee has received a donation of \$5,000 from Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark of New York with a request that it be used for the relief of the Ninth United States infantry sick and wounded.

Another subscription of \$1,000 from an anonymous source brings the total since July 12 to about \$14,000. Now that the United States wounded in the war in the Maine, the women's committee feel assured that the project will appeal more than ever to every American.

POPE REBUKES KAISER

Deprecates Spirit of Revenge and Urges Prayer. London, July 23. a. m.—A telegram from Rome reports that the organ of the Vatican, commenting on the speech of Emperor William, says that it is the earnest wish of the pope and Cardinal Rampolla that the powers should not resort to a policy of retaliation and vengeance.

The pope has issued a letter directing prayers in all churches for the safety of the Christians, and instead of motives of revenge, the letter expresses the hope that the Almighty will inspire thoughts of concord and peace which will prevent further ruin and massacre.

SMOOTH WORDS FROM PEKIN

Decree Speaks of "Token of Interest" to Legationaries. Paris, July 23.—The Chinese minister at Paris, Yu Keng, has received the following imperial decree dated July 24: "The foreign ministers who are at present safe and sound except at Tien Tsin, are having the foreign legationaries supplied with provisions and comforts as a token of the interest we feel in them."

FEAR FOR A DENVER MAN

Friends Are Anxious For Dr. H. G. Welpton. Denver, July 23.—J. C. Welpton of this city today received a letter from his brother, Dr. H. G. Welpton, the Christian physician and missionary in China, which was written on June 23, and in which he said he would cable to Denver to assure his friends of his safety. As no cable message has been received, his friends here have been killed.

war to Asiatic countries, the following official statement obtained from the treasury bureau of statistics today will be of general interest.

Domestic exports of firearms, gunpowder and cartridges and other explosives from the United States to China, Hongkong and Japan the past six months ended Dec. 31, 1899:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Amount. China: \$4,696,000; Hongkong: \$2,376,000; Japan: \$2,376,000.

No gunpowder was ever exported from the United States to China, Hongkong or Japan since 1897. China took nearly twice as many firearms from the United States in the past six months ended June 30, 1899, and nearly three times as many as in 1897.

It is strongly suspected that a good many of the firearms exported to Hongkong found their way into the hands of the Filipino insurgents. The total exports of firearms and munitions of war to Asiatic countries from the United States in the past six months ended June 30, 1899, as compared with similar exports from Europe to the same countries.

For example, in the last annual report of Consul Ragland at Tien Tsin, dated Oct. 1, 1899, the following statement is made: "Within the last three months German firms have sold to the Chinese government some 200,000 stands of firearms, accompanying munitions of war. The prices paid and patterns furnished have not been made public, but it is reported that the guns are very inferior to those imported from Europe. Gun manufacturers have not felt it worth while to keep an eye open in China."

WILSON ON THE WAY

General Reaches New York en Route to China. New York, July 23.—Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamer Yucatan from Havana were General James H. Wilson, recently governor of Matanzas and Santa Clara province in Cuba, and his two daughters. General Wilson is expected to leave tomorrow afternoon. After landing he will take his daughters to his home in Delaware and then proceed to San Francisco to embark on the steamer for Hongkong.

General Wilson says he knows something of China and the Chinese. "I have spent a year in China. I cannot believe that the young Li Yuan-shan would be so stupid as to permit foreign envoys, and hope to hear that they have been protected. However, we cannot tell how widespread this trouble is."

FEAR FOR THE NURSES

China Not a Party to Red Cross Convention. Washington, July 23.—One of the phases of the trouble in China, which heretofore has been overlooked, but which may prove to be of great importance, is the fact that China is not a party to the Geneva Red Cross convention. This fact, which the signatory powers bound themselves in time of war to respect the Red Cross and to treat surgeons and nurses belonging to the armies of the enemy as noncombatants.

"China is the only one of the great powers which has not joined in this convention, and it is possible that this fact may be taken advantage of by the Chinese in permitting any of the women nurses who are being sent to the far east from landing in China for duty there, should any hostile force be brought on the view taken by the American commander in China.

There are nineteen women nurses on the transport Grant. They were destined for the relief of the Chinese who landed in China if General Chaffee considers that the conditions are such that they could be useful and not put into unnecessary peril. There are also five nurses on the Sumner, which sailed from San Francisco on the 17th. They also can be diverted for service in China if General Chaffee desires.

FOREIGNERS IN SHANGHAI

Consul General Goodnow Sends Number of Each Nationality. Washington, July 23.—Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, under date of June 22, has transmitted a statement of the foreign population of that city on May 25 last, exclusive of those living in the French settlement. At that date there were 2,691 British, 978 Portuguese, 736 Japanese, 562 American, 525 German, 176 French and 111 Spanish citizens in Shanghai. The other nationalities represented ranged from 296 Indian and 151 Malays to two from Greece and two from Persia. The total number of foreign subjects in the city at that time was 8,774, of the British subjects, 1,132 were men, 721 women and 788 children.

Of the Americans, 231 were men, 183 women and 148 children.

LEAVES TODAY FOR CHINA

Transport Hancock is to Get Away at Daybreak. San Francisco, July 23.—The transport Hancock will sail at daybreak for Nagasaki with four batteries of the Third artillery, a detachment of 500 marines and 300 recruits on board. The troops are destined for service in China. She will be followed by the Meade next Wednesday.

The Kosciuszko was brought here from Seattle in a hurry to load for China. She will take away a siege battery composed of 140 men and 170 horses. In a week the transport will be ready to sail, and the battery is here she will go out next Saturday.

WILL BUY MOUNTAIN GUNS

Government Plans to Purchase Batteries For China. Washington, July 23.—It is the plan of the war department to purchase several additional batteries of mountain guns for service in China. The board of ordnance and fortifications sometime ago recommended the acquisition of the guns, which are being bought with a view to their use in the Philippines. The situation in China has since developed and has increased the necessity for this type of equipment for troops destined for service in that country.

M'KINLEY'S ACT SCORED

Y. P. C. U. Condemns Executive's Course as to Canton. Denver, July 23.—The committee on reforms of the Young People's Christian Union of the Presbyterian and associated Reformed Presbyterian churches, favoring resolutions, which were adopted, favoring Sabbath observance, urging young people to abstain from the use of tobacco, and advocating prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The resolutions further declare: "We condemn the establishment of the canton system in the camps of the United States army, and along with thousands of other Christians of the land we deprecate with earnest feeling the action in regard to the canton, that not only injures the moral interests of our brave soldiers, but practically nullified the will of the people as formally and authoritatively expressed in the law of congress."

Rev. McKenzie Cleland of Chicago reported a resolution recommending that the motto of the present motto, which he characterized as "ungrammatical, meaningless, godless, and a perversion of the holy scriptures." The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the question is thus referred to the next general synod of the United States Presbyterian church.

Rev. A. C. Douglas of Des Moines, Iowa, addressed the convention on the subject of Temperance. "Two things are essential to the success of our cause," he said. "The first is the moral character of our leaders, and the second is the moral character of our people."

WOLCOTT MAY BE AMBASSADOR

Washington, July 23.—The name of ex-Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts has been under consideration as successor to the late Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado as ambassador to Italy.

The letter written by Dr. Welpton Kiang, at that time, June 23, was very forthright about the situation, and that the natives were all dead, and evidence of trouble were scarcely to be seen.

He wrote from the interior of China, where there is comparatively peace, and to which place it is not believed that the rebellion has spread. Dr. Welpton was very forthright about the situation, and that the natives were all dead, and evidence of trouble were scarcely to be seen.

He also declared that it would be a great mistake for the powers to partition China; that the Oriental nations were left intact in order that Christian missions might spread throughout the empire.

SLAIN AT PAO TING FU

Missionaries Massacred According to Corroborative Reports. New York, July 23.—Cable messages were received today by both the Presbyterian board of foreign missions and the American Bible society, corroborative of the reports that the missionaries at Pao Ting Fu had been massacred.

The message received by the Presbyterian board from Shanghai, and which was supposed to have been sent by Rev. George F. Fitch, it reads as follows: "Sixty-five, Hodges, Taylor, Mackay and other missions, several massacred Pao Ting Fu July 8. Nanking, Japan missionaries all Shanghai, Japan. The American Bible society today received a cablegram from Shanghai, as follows: 'All massacred Pao Ting Fu. Foreigners inter ordered Shanghai. Wire \$3,000.'"

This was sent by the Rev. John Nokes, to whom the \$3,000 was at once cable.