ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER COLDS

Require Prompt Treatment.

Mrs. Henriette C. Olberg, Albert Lea, Minn.

Mrs. Henriette C. Olberg, superintendent flax and hemp exhibit at the Omaha Exhibition, writes from Albert Lea, Minn., her recent experience with Peruna. She says:

"This spring I contracted an aggravating cold, having been exposed to the damp weather. Catarrh of my throat and head followed, which persisted in remaining, notwithstanding I applied the usual remedies.

"Reading of the merits of Peruna in the papers, I decided to try it and soon found that all that has been said of your medicine in such cases is true.

"I am very pleased with the satisfactory results obtained from using Peruna, am entirely well, and consider it a most valuable family medicine."

Catching cold in the summer is a more frequent occurrence than is most generally supposed. Winter is generally supposed to be the time for colds. But cool nights alternating with hot days, sudden showers, following sultry heat, profuse perspiration and cooling draughts, are all peculiar to summer, which causes a multitude of people to catch cold.

Mrs. Mary Lawler, of Appleton, Wis., was cured of an annoying summer cold by Peruna. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, she says:

Mrs. Mary Lawler.

"Last August I caught a summer cold which settled in the kidneys and caused me serious inconvenience. Nothing I did seemed to help me and the doctor advised a change of climate. As that was out of the question for me, I tried Peruna as a last resort and I found it was a Godsend to me."

Summer colds require prompt treatment. They are always grave and sometimes dangerous. The promptness and surety with which Peruna acts in these cases has saved many lives. A large dose of Peruna should be taken at the first appearance of a cold in summer, followed by small and oft repeated doses. There is no other remedy that medical science can furnish so reliable and quick in its action as Peruna.

Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book entitled "Summer Catarrh," which treats of the catarrhal diseases peculiar to summer.

REBELLION IN CHINA IS SPREADING FAR AND WIDE

Rumored That The Palace Has Been Burned, the Emperor Murdered and the Dowager Has Committed Suicide.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

BERLIN, June 20.—"The responsibility of the Chinese Government for recent events," said a high official of the Foreign Office, "is now clearly proven. It has been ascertained that 10,000 Chinese troops, who deserted to the Boxers, did so under direct orders from the Chinese Government. Promotion to the highest positions of notorious anti-European officials also points in the same direction. This is a war of China against all foreigners, including Germany, and the proper method now is to go ahead vigorously, quickly and resolutely, no matter what the final outcome may be."

An inspired article in to-day's Kreuz Zeitung says: "Prompt and effective measures must be taken, even if the volunteer corps from the regular army is sent out, as the present German forces are insufficient."

The Berliner Tageblatt, which reliably reflects the view of political circles in Berlin, says: "A power which is unable in time of peace to protect envoys accredited to it from its own subjects has ceased to exist as a state. We do not doubt that all Cabinets are inspired by determination to save what can be saved."

The Government has ordered the German Consul at Chefu to establish service by sea between Chefu and Taku immediately. The gunboat Leichs, which arrived at Kiel yesterday destined for South America, has been ordered to proceed to China and is hastily preparing to sail to-morrow. The new armored cruiser Fuerst Bismarck is under orders to be ready to sail for China within a week. The naval authorities in the shipyard at Kiel are showing extraordinary activity. An order has been issued directing that marines whose terms of service expire next month shall be retained in the service. Major General von Hoepfer will command the battalions of marines sent to China.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "A private dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that Russia has landed 9000 men, who will not place themselves under the command of Admiral Seymour, but will act independently."

LONDON, June 21, 3:20 a. m.—The reports of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Peking and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources and cabled to this city from Shanghai, are still unverified. However, the Italian Consul at Shanghai has wired to the Italian Foreign Minister, Marquis Visconti Venosta, that the legations are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the Continent that the allies have not grappled with the situation effectively and that even 50,000 troops would be powerless to do much to control 4,000,000 square miles.

The latest story sent out by the Shanghai gossips is that Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung Li Yamen, has burned the imperial palace at Peking and murdered the Emperor and that the Empress Dowager has committed suicide.

The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts, as described by the Shanghai correspondents, was gory in the extreme, nothing less than "rivers of blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up inside the forts."

The Russians guarding Tientsin, according to another report, fired artillery and rifles June 15 at a range of fifty yards into the dense crowds of attacking Boxers and killed 300.

Japan, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Yokohama, intends to land an expedition at Fuchau.

TRANSPORT THOMAS IS STILL AT SEA

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The dispatch from Shanghai last night to the effect that the United States transport Thomas with troops from Manila was diverted at Nagasaki and had arrived at Taku with 1200 men is said by War Department officials to be without foundation.

The Thomas sailed from San Francisco June 16 and it is, of course, impossible that she could have arrived at Nagasaki.

The Government is in a position to forward reinforcements to China from San Francisco without the loss of much time, as arrangements already have been completed for the dispatch of two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry, numbering about 900 men, and a battalion of marines, numbering 220 men, to Manila by the transport Grant, which is scheduled to sail from San Francisco about the 1st prox. The original intention was to send this force to Manila for the relief of volunteer troops to be brought home for discharge June 30 next. In case it is desired it will be a simple matter to change the destination of the Grant from Manila to Taku and by so doing place over 1000 well-drilled troops at the disposal of the officer in command of the American forces in China. The Grant is a fast ship and can make the run between San Francisco and Taku in about thirty days. Such assignment would have a double purpose. It would augment the strength of the American forces in China and at the same time serve to render unnecessary a further depletion of the garrisons in the Philippines, a course, which, it is said, would be somewhat embarrassing to General MacArthur in the execution of his plans for the preservation of order in the distant islands.

MISSIONARIES CARRIED OFF BY THE CHINESE

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The naval officers take some comfort from the report of the French Consul at Shantung, transmitted by Consul Fowler, to the effect that the missionaries at Tsang Chow were carried off alive by the Chinese general. The hope is entertained that the missionaries were carried off to insure their protection, and evidence that the Chinese troops at that point are not acting with the Boxers.

Owing to the vague character of the French Consul's report, however, it may be said that this inference is somewhat strained.

It is said at the State Department that the whole effort of the Government at this juncture is devoted to the re-establishment of communication with Admiral Kempff and Minister Conger. That was the burden of the talk at the White House conference this morning and the action of the United States Consul at Chefu in promptly chartering a vessel to push the Government's messages as far along as possible has, in large part, solved the problem.

It was declared by the officials to-day that no additional reinforcements, naval or military, have been ordered to China. The gunboats Princeton and Marietta and the supply ship Zafiro are lying at Cavite, ready to sail for Taku at a moment's notice, but the word has not yet been given.

FRENCH RESIDENTS AT YUN NAN FU ATTACKED

PARIS, June 20.—The French Consul at Mongtse cables that he has received from M. Francois, French Consul at Yun Nan Fu, the following telegram, dated June 15:

Were attacked June 10 on leaving Yun Nan Fu and were forced to return to the town. All our baggage was rifled and the missions and railroad buildings were burned, except my residence, where I had gathered our countrymen and which we defended without rifles.

After twenty-four hours, the mandarins having at last taken measures, I called upon them to conduct us to the frontier, and I expect them to answer for the safety of the roads.

It is urgent that the Government should demand peremptorily that we be permitted to leave, as we are like prisoners, but the French troops in Indo-China must not cross the frontier. All the Frenchmen are safe at the present moment.

The Consul at Mongtse adds that the situation there is still critical. Alarms are frequent, but thus far there have been no serious incidents.

The dispatch from M. Francois is a day later than the last previous news.

RUSSIAN LOSSES AT THE TAKING OF TAKU

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—Vice Admiral Alexejeff, from Port Arthur, reporting the capture of the Taku forts, says the bombarding fleet was commanded by the Russian captain, Dubrowolski, as senior officer present. The Russian losses were two lieutenants killed, one severely and one slightly wounded and sixteen men killed and sixty-seven wounded. The gunboat Giljak was seriously damaged by a shell below the water line and must be docked for repairs. The gunboat Korejez was leaking in six places and had her cabin destroyed. The gunboat Bobr was damaged. Besides the above Admiral Alexejeff says the French warship Lion, the British Algerine and the German gunboat Iltris participated in the engagement.

SEYMOUR'S COLUMN ARRIVES AT PEKING

LONDON, June 20.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 20, says: After an arduous march and frequent fighting with the Chinese, Vice Admiral Seymour arrived at Peking Sunday afternoon. On five occasions the Chinese attacked the column in great force. There were many mounted men among the Chinese, but most of the natives were badly armed. At times they fought with admirable courage and bravery. The losses of the Chinese during the march are estimated at 500 killed. The losses of the foreigners were trifling.

The exact state of affairs inside Peking it is impossible to describe in view of the many conflicting reports, nothing having been received from the legations or foreigners there.

Surprise is expressed at the fact that a large force of Indian troops has not been ordered here.

Wire communication between Tientsin and Peking is impossible. The foreign officials here are totally ignorant of the state of affairs in the north.

TRAINING SHIP BUFFALO IS ORDERED TO SEA

SOUTHAMPTON, June 20.—Hurry orders have been issued for the cleaning of the United States training ship Buffalo. All leaves of absence have been canceled and all hands have been ordered on board to-night in order that the Buffalo will be ready to sail to-morrow morning. Her officers claim they do not know her destination, but believe she is bound for China.

The Buffalo was scheduled to go to Christiania and thence to the United States, but these orders are said to have been revoked. It is claimed she has about 700 men on board. The United States cruiser Albany cannot leave for a month, owing to lack of equipment.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington said that the Buffalo with 300 landsmen aboard has been ordered at once from Southampton to the Philippines.

MERCHANT STEAMERS MAY NOT GO TO TIENTSIN

SHANGHAI, June 20.—The Peking news wired to-day emanated from the administrator of the Chinese telegraphs. It is as follows:

Merchant steamers are not allowed to proceed to Tientsin, and vessels on their way there have returned to Chefu.

Correspondence with Tientsin is difficult. The Chinese Merchants' Company has ceased sending vessels northward.

It is learned authentically that an understanding exists between Great Britain and the Viceroys of Nan Chung and Wa Chang, which accounts for the quietness in the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley.

It is reported that Siu is executing large bodies of suspects daily.

The British armored cruiser Undaunted arrived at Woo Sung yesterday and cleared for action while passing the forts as a precautionary measure.

Owing to the disinclination of Acting Secretary Hackett to take the responsibility upon his shoulders of making public portions of Admiral Kempff's dispatch, it was late in the afternoon before the President had given his approval that the rather meager statement of the admiral's communication be given out.

It was then found to contain little that is new. Persistent inquiry developed the fact that the date of the cablegram was Chefu, June 20. The admiral's statement that heavy firing was heard at Tientsin on the evening of the 17th is possibly the base of the report current that Peking was attacked that day by the foreign column, although it seems incredible that the sound of anq such artillery could be heard seventy-five miles, the distance from Peking to Tienstin. It is possible that the admiral means himself, at Taku, heard heavy firing in progress at Tientsin, thirty miles distant, though with an open river above him to that point and gunboats capable of navigating the channel lying at Tientsin, it would seem that he should have been able in that case to ascertain what the firing meant in the two days that elapsed before the date of the dispatch.

Naval officers generally bitterly regret that Admiral Kempff was not in the fighting at Taku. Up to the receipt of his dispatch this afternoon they had continued to hope, even in the face of the foreign reports to the contrary, that the American naval forces had taken some part in repelling the attack of the Chinese forts. But the admiral's statement that the forts were captured by the other foreign forces dismissed that hope. The prevailing idea among the naval officers is that the reduction of these forts was absolutely necessary to the safe progress of any international relief expedition to Peking and that Admiral Kempff should have found it to have been within his duty in the protection of "all American interests," to have borne his part in the burden. Much depends, however, on the exact terms of his instructions, and in fact it is not known definitely whether or not he actually received all of his instructions. The responsible officials therefore are making no criticisms of the admiral's conduct.

The administration is said to be very much embarrassed because of the length of time which necessarily will elapse before the United States military reinforcements reach China. When General MacArthur at Manila received instructions to send a regiment of infantry to Taku with all possible dispatch it was impossible for him to comply immediately because of raging storms. Had the order for the troops been issued when the troubles at Peking were reported to be inevitable, it is more than likely that the troops in the Philippines would have started before the prevailing typhoon made such a step impossible and would now be on Chinese soil.

There is every assurance that General MacArthur executed his instructions as promptly as possible and that the delay in the departure of the troops was due entirely to conditions that could not have been anticipated or guarded against.

An evidence of the total unpreparedness of the foreign colony in Peking for the Boxers' uprising is afforded by a report of the State Department from Mr. Conger, in which he wrote from Peking April 6 that he had succeeded in obtaining permission from the Tsung Li Yamen to admit free of duty the goods to be placed on exhibition in the American warehouse in Shanghai, to be established by the National Association of Manufacturers. Bond was to be given that none of the goods would be sold.

Evidently the American Minister was zealously devoting his attention to the introduction of American wares in China without apprehension of a reactionary movement.

MORE JAPANESE TROOPS ARE BOUND FOR TAKU

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The American Minister at Tokio telegraphs that two transports, with 1300 men and 100 horses, sailed to-day from Japan for Taku; that 600 Japanese troops have already landed and that five Japanese war vessels are now at Taku. He adds that the Japanese Government is prepared to send additional forces should the necessity arise.

WILL TRANSPORT GERMAN MARINES TO CHINA

BERLIN, June 20.—The German Consul at Chefu has been instructed to consult with the commander of the German squadron with a view to establishing postal connection with Taku.

The North German Lloyd steamers Frankfort and Wittekind have been chartered to transport German marines to China. They will leave in about a week.

FORTS ORDERED TO FIRE ON FOREIGN WARSHIPS

HONGKONG, June 21.—The Chinese expect trouble at Canton on the departure of Li Hung Chang for Peking. It is rumored that the forts have received orders to fire on any foreign warship attempting to pass. A gunboat is kept under steam in case of emergency. There is no warship at Canton.

The Anti-Foreign Movement in China—Boxers Undergoing Punishment Object to Being Photographed.

From the London Graphic.

HARASSED BY REBELS.

Belief Expressed That Panama May Soon Surrender.

KINGSTON, Jam., June 20.—The British steamer William Cliff, from Colon, arrived to-day and reported that when she left Colon June 18, Panama was still in possession of the Government, but it was believed Panama would be surrendered to the rebels.

Death of an Artist.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—E. D. Grafton, a water-color artist of national reputation, died at his home here to-night. He was 88 years old and had practiced his art in Cincinnati over fifty years.

THE EMPORIUM. | THE EMPORIUM.

Let Us Sell You a Twenty Dollar Suit for $16.00

You can select any $20.00 suit in the store, and there are several hundreds of them. We give you *until closing time Saturday night* to avail yourself of this very liberal offer. You can have a sack suit (single or double breasted), a cutaway frock or the more formal Prince Albert style of coat. The materials are plain and fancy worsteds, nobby worsted cheviots, cassimeres and serges, all in this season's newest and most-in-demand patterns and colorings. The suits were made by the most skillful manufacturing tailors in America, and will be found faultless in fit and finish. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at *one-fifth off the regular price*, your choice for..... **$16.00**

Pants at One-Quarter Off the Regular Prices.

We have 300 pairs of Pants, the matching coats and vests of which have been sold. The materials are worsteds and cheviots, in stylish patterns, plain serges, black clay worsteds. If you need some new trousers to brighten up the coat and vest that you are wearing, get a pair of these well cut, perfect fitting Pants, *any time before the closing hour Saturday*, at **one-quarter less than regular prices.**

$3 Pants..$2.25 $5 Pants..$3.75
$4 Pants..$3.00 $6 Pants..$4.50

Second Aisle—Right of Entrance.

Boys Coarse Rough Braid Sailor Hats 39c

The pretty style shown in illustration, plain white with fancy colored bands, or fancy mixed straws, plain or fancy bands, regular $1.00 each, on **Thursday** for..... **39c**

Hat Dept.—Main Floor.

Some Boys' $6.50 Suits Will Be Sold for $4.95.

They are for youths 10 to 16 years of age, made from the same class of goods that their fathers' are made of; strictly up to date in pattern and style; perfect fitting single or double breasted Vests. The big store's regular reasonable price $6.50; for **Thursday, Friday and Saturday,** at the very special price..... **$4.95**

Second Floor—Right of Entrance.

Boys' Vestee Suits, Worth $3.00, for $1.95.

These for the little fellows, 3 to 7 years of age, made with fancy yokes, coat trimmed with soutache braid, coat or sailor collar, as preferred, pants seams all taped, just such suits as others charge $3.00 for—**Thursday, Friday and Saturday only..... $1.95**

A Sale of Men's Furnishings for the Week.

These are the balance of several lots of goods left over from previous sales; size lines being broken and quantities small, we have again reduced prices far below original sales figures.

Leominster Laundered White Shirts, in size 14 only, regularly $1.00—to close **25c**

Men's Golf Shirts, equal to most $1.00 garments, sizes 14½ to 16½—market to close..... **48c**

4-ply Linen Collars, originally 25c each, size 14 only, and a lot of Coon Brand Collars, nearly all sizes, but slightly soiled—to close, **per doz.....25c**

Men's and Boys' 25c Suspenders..... **19c**

Men's Mercerized Cotton Socks, look like silk—3 pairs for..... **50c**

Men's Belts, manufacturers' samples—to close..... **14c, 28c, 58c**

Third Aisle—Right of Entrance.

Millinery Sale Continues

The stock of Holm & Nathan, wholesale milliners, at 512 and 514 Market street, bought by us at *one-third of wholesale prices.* Bargains big and plenty of them.

$1.50 Hats trimmed with Ottoman ribbon, rosette and quills..... **45c**

$2.00 Hats, trimmed with silk fringe scarf and quill..... **69c**

Ladies' $10 Hats, hand made, fine trimming..... **$4.65**

$15.00 Imported Model Hats..... **$7.35**

Second Floor.

Cabinet Photos. Perfect likenesses, good finish, $1.50 dozen.

THE EMPORIUM and Golden Rule Bazaar. CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST—AMERICA'S GRANDEST STORE.

Candy for Country. Put up in tin boxes without extra charge.

PHOENIX PARK MURDERERS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED

Fitzharris and Mullet Will Be Deported by Order of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Assistant Secretary Taylor to-day rendered a decision adverse to the appeal of James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet from the decision of the immigration officials at New York, who held them for deportation on the ground that having been convicted of felony in connection with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Thomas Henry Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882, they cannot be permitted to land in this country under our immigration laws. In concluding his opinion on which the decision is based the Solicitor of the Treasury says:

"I do not think the heinous crime in which Fitzharris and Mullet participated and for which they were found guilty can be justly dignified as a political offense and therefore discriminated from the ordinary crime of assassination and murder and I must advise you that after careful consideration of this case that my opinion is: First, that the crime for which Fitzharris and Mullet were convicted and sentenced was murder in the ordinary sense and cannot be classed as a political offense. Second, that Fitzharris, having only a conditional pardon, could not have been admitted even under the acts of 1895 or 1882. Third, that Mullet, even if his pardon is full and unconditional, is excluded by the act of 1891; and, fourth, that the action of the board of inspectors denying a landing to these immigrants on the ground that they had been convicted of felony should be sustained."

The men will be deported on vessels sailing next Saturday.

The annual production of jute fabrics in Germany now amounts to $11,900,000 in value.

IRISH NATIONALIST CONVENTION ADJOURNS

Adopts Constitution for the Irish League and Denounces the African War.

DUBLIN, June 20.—The Nationalist convention, which opened here yesterday under the presidency of John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish Parliamentary party, concluded its sessions to-day.

The convention adopted a constitution for the United Irish League, the provisions including the abolition of the right of the crown to challenge jurors in political cases, except for cause, the repeal of the treason-felony and arms acts, educational equality for Catholics, compulsory extension of the laws providing agricultural laborers with cottages and acre allotments and similar demands.

William Redmond proposed a resolution condemning the war in South Africa and expressing a hope that the two republics would maintain their independence. This was adopted.

Adjudged Insane.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MONTEREY, June 20.—Fred Fells, a Castroville man who was arrested Saturday for battery on a complaint sworn to by W. H. McIntire, was yesterday taken before the Lunacy Commission of this county to be examined. He was adjudged insane and will be at once committed to Agnews Insane Asylum. The principal witness in the case was the young man's father.

Relief for Coghlan.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Commander W. T. Burtwell has been ordered to duty in command of the Puget Sound naval station at Bremerton, Wash., relieving Captain J. B. Coghlan, placed on waiting orders. Commander F. P. Gilmore has been detached from command of the Luzon at Cavite and ordered home for retirement.

Telephone Stock for Sale.

SAFEST AND BEST INVESTMENT BEFORE THE PUBLIC TO-DAY.

PEOPLE'S MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY,
CAPITAL STOCK $5,000,000. 50,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

Is the owner of the most valuable Telephone Franchise in the United States.
Has 3500 contracts for use of its telephones.
Has assured net income of over $100,000 a year.
GIVES city FREE telephones and switching in all city offices; FREE Fire and Police Department wires.
GIVES city telephone users $2,000,000—20,000 shares of its stock for using its phones.
Charges lower rates than Bell Company.
Will pay 10 per cent dividends on its stock if supported by telephone users.
GUARANTEES that no assessment will ever be levied on its stock.
Will keep millions of dollars in California that now go to Eastern capitalists.
ONLY 5000 SHARES for sale for construction purposes, at $25.00 a share, payable in monthly installments of $5.00. Last day for subscription June 30, 1900.

Full information furnished on application to
PEOPLE'S MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY,
206 Sansome Street, San Francisco.