

FROM AFRICA TO CHINA

PUBLIC ATTENTION IN GREAT BRITAIN IS TEMPORARILY TURNED

MERCHANTS RATHER SKEPICAL

Those Who Have Large Interests in China Think the Boxer Uprising Has Been Magnified as to Importance.

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LONDON, June 16.—The serious condition of affairs in China is becoming the most absorbing topic in Great Britain. Peking is heard of now almost as much as Pretoria, while countless correspondents and amateur diplomats talk eagerly of the perils presented by the far Eastern crisis.

In view of the general public's concern and the dispatches from China, it is rather remarkable to learn that the Boxers appear to have but little affected the great volume of business between China and England. The largest houses in London trading with the far East, corporations, insurance companies, banks and merchants, are all busy as usual, saying their operations are not interfered with. The manager of a leading bank, with branches at Tien Tsin and other places in China, says he receives no telegrams daily from our representatives. They seldom ever mention the rising.

However, this section of the business world and those whose capital they represent, are naturally awaiting the outcome of the crisis with anxiety. They are apparently more disturbed over the possibility of the powers falling among themselves after the Boxers receive their quietus, than over the amount of damage the Boxers will wreak prior to that event.

Secretary Hay's attitude is watched in England with the greatest interest, but it is pretty generally recognized that the United States has no intention of pulling any chestnuts out of the fire.

WEST AFRICAN REVOLT.

There is such a plethora of crises to ward Europe in which British interests are concerned, that the average reader of English newspapers finds it hard to keep track of them or play them in their position of relative importance. China alone is only singularly the masses, which still maintain a keen interest in the doings of Lord Roberts and his men. Nor are the doings of the British force in Ashanti, reputed by an overwhelming horde of correspondents, while even the conservative weeklies admit that the usual mistakes have been made of underestimating the strength of the enemy. The news of rising of the non-British colony of Gambia adds little to the strain which affairs on the west coast of Africa have imposed on the resources of the military organization, whose normal complement has its hands full at the other end of the dark continent.

CAPE CRISIS.

But perhaps more important than any of these is the political crisis at the Cape. It is drawing on Great Britain that unless this is tactfully and satisfactorily set straight, the pacification of South Africa may be indefinitely delayed. The putting down of a possible anti-British agitation in Cape Colony similar to that which has existed for a century in Ireland, but without the physical force of the latter, is being regarded as a far more serious task than out-fanking and disarming the Boers.

DEATH OF MRS. GLADSTONE.

On all sides the death of Mrs. Gladstone has called forth genuine expressions of sympathy and admiration, such as would rarely have been given to any other woman in the kingdom. The trend of thought is that she was the ideal wife. Her coffin is exactly similar to Mr. Gladstone's. Both the general and the particular of her life are being commemorated in the public ceremony at Westminster will be as simple as possible, in accordance with her own ideas, and those of her great commoner. Through their grandsons, Mr. Gladstone and the public ceremony at Westminster will be as simple as possible, in accordance with her own ideas, and those of her great commoner.

Rev. C. M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan., has received a hearty welcome in England. He was the guest at Liverpool of Rev. C. T. Aked, who has lectured in America. Large crowds heard Mr. Sheldon recount his experience at Topeka which led up to his writing "In His Steps."

TO CHECKMATE THE COURT.

Dr. Kinyoun Issues an Order to Transportation Lines.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Dr. Kinyoun, the federal quarantine officer of this port, today issued an order to the railroad and steamship companies forbidding them to carry passengers out of this city unless the holders of tickets are provided with a certificate of health from the marine hospital service. The order includes both whites and Asiatics, and was issued with a view of rendering a scheme on foot to purchase all of the big printing houses in the United States in the interest of an English syndicate. The information is to the effect that three houses have been approached, and that two of the number have agreed to sell. Those approached are J. B. Lyons, of Boston; the Martin B. Brown company, of New York; and the Wynkopp-Hollenbeck-Crawford company, of the same city.

HAVANA.—The result of the election probably will not be known tonight, the counting of the ballots not beginning until 6 p. m.

DOVER, Eng.—Ten yachts started today on the annual race from Dover to Heligoland for the German emperor's cup.

MINNESOTA STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Cor. 5th and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

GENOIS AND FOREIGNERS

IT IS PRONOUNCED THE GRAVEST THAT HAS EVER OCCURRED IN THE ORIENT

OPINION OF A PARISIAN

Man Who Has Studied Chinese Problem Believes the Outcome of the Present Trouble Will Be Startling.

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PARIS, June 16.—News of fighting between the European troops and the Boxers has excited the interest in today's situation in China, which is forming the leading feature of all the newspapers. The diplomatic world is equally stirred, especially in view of the contradictory reports regarding the attitude taken by the empress dowager. Even the Japanese and Chinese delegations appear doubtful as to the exact condition of affairs. At the Chinese legation much uneasiness prevails. The explanation given by the officials is that the Boxers are simply outlaws, with no recognition from the government, and are ill treating their own countrymen as well as foreigners.

The Chinese officials admit guardedly that the general situation in China is hardly satisfactory and there is room here for beneficial reforms, but they are far from pleased at the recent developments which will give Russia an opportunity to play what will be a predominant part in intervention.

The Japanese ambassador, Kaio, when interviewed, said he had received no information from his government regarding the action to be taken here, but he had every reason to believe Japan would act in concert with the other powers, which course, in his opinion, is the surest method of bringing about prompt and durable tranquility. Isolated action on the part of one or another of the powers, he says, would only produce chaos, and would be likely to lead to trouble between the powers themselves.

CRISIS IS GENERAL.

A man who is entitled to speak with authority of Chinese matters, Gabriel de Lamoignon, for eight years French minister at Peking, says to me that his opinion regarding the extension of the anti-foreign movement.

"For Europeans," says M. de Lamoignon, "the crisis is the gravest that has yet occurred. It appears to me that the dowager empress at the present moment is entirely under the influence of a powerful coalition of literateurs, comprising the principal officials at court, who feel that their former countrymen who have been shaken by the invasion of the products of western science, such as the telegraph and railroad. This coalition has impressed the empress with the importance of the concessions made to foreigners as threatening the integrity of the empire. The present movement is a struggle against Western civilization, in which the empress is a complete. The Boxers are the tool which is being used against foreigners—to be repudiated should matters not result as they are hoped they will. The return of the dowager empress and court to Peking from the summer palace signifies that the empress and her court are afraid the revolution will turn against them when they find themselves abandoned by the government."

AMERICANS IN NEED.

The number of Americans seeking assistance at the United States consulate and embassy has perceptibly increased in the last few weeks. Many are in sore straits and appealing to wealthy Americans for aid.

King Oscar II. of Sweden is having a truly royal time in Paris. His majesty is dined and feted, but is putting in most of his time at the opera.

A second royal visit to French soil in connection with the exposition is the Shah of Persia, who has arrived at Comteville, traveling via Russia. He is en route for the course of the waters before coming to Paris at the beginning of July, when he will open the Persian national parliament.

The French press, which has been in a mood of living and the day's doings. With Orientalism, the king kept the official word at Comteville waiting three days after the official date before he arrived. The papers say the shah creates wonderment by having the highest class of his meals served to him at one time and dipping into them in disregard of general rules. His general demeanor and kindly actions have made a most favorable impression.

THE VICTORY OF THE FRENCH CONTINIST IN THE automobile race appears to be due as much to American luck as to French superiority. Mr. Winton was only three seconds behind the winning auto car and was gaining, when, owing to a bad light, he mistook the signal for starting and awkward corner with the result that one of the front wheels struck an embankment and the axle was badly bent. Mr. Winton struggled on but eventually abandoned the race. He is now in London whatever against the management or the conditions of the race and is confident that but for the accident he would have made another attempt when the opportunity offered. He has already started for home.

The world famous Moulin Rouge dancing hall situated on the Boulevard des Capucines, Rue Montmartre, the Mecca of every pleasure seeking foreigner, is likely to fall into the control of an American syndicate.

South Dakotan Tells of South African Experiences.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 15.—John Thomas, formerly a resident of Minner county, this state, who left some weeks ago for South Africa, where he has secured a position as station agent at Lainsburg, Cape Colony, has written an interesting letter to friends in this state in reference to incidents which came under his observation while on his way to South Africa and other matters in connection with the war between the British and the Boers. His letter is in part as follows:

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DOUGHERTY AND HIS ASSOCIATES

SO ASSERTED THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR IN AN INTERVIEW AT BERLIN

REVOLT HAS BEEN MAGNIFIED

This Opinion is Shared in by German Diplomats—Foreign Office Refuses to Believe Government is Party to Their Crimes.

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BERLIN, June 16.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press saw the Chinese ambassador at Berlin today. Through an interpreter, he said: "I have no news from the Chinese government about the Boxers' rebellion. The Boxers are a new rabble, disturbers, thieves and rascals. There are no scholars, mandarins or officials among them. The reports that the Chinese soldiers attacked the international forces cannot 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 the aid of the international forces. The embassies could have been protected by guards of Chinese if the embassies had asked for them."

The above information was readily and seasonably given. The latest official government news from Tien Tsin, dated the 15th, is viewed at the foreign office as corroborative of the reports that the situation has been intensified during the week. The foreign office refuses to believe that the Chinese government makes common cause with the Boxers, and does not believe the Chinese troops attacked the international forces, as "that would be no great venture."

The opening today of the Elbe-Travel canal with great ceremonial pageantry in the presence of the emperor and cabinet delegates from cities throughout Germany is one step forward. The canal has a length of forty-one miles, a width of thirty-two meters, of which twenty-two to twenty-three are on the bottom, a depth of two and a half meters, and cost \$4,000,000 marks, of which Luebeck pays 17,500,000 marks, Prussia 7,900,000 marks. Vessels of 800 tons, such as, for bulk, the Elbe vessels, will navigate thereon.

The principal one will be at Moellen. The canal will revivify the internal and foreign trade of the old city of Luebeck, and transportation from the Austrian and German harbors on the Elbe will be greatly cheapened and facilitated by it.

DEPARTMENT STORE BILL.

The department store bill will come up in the diet Monday, but it is doubtful if it will pass now owing to obstructive tactics. However, it is certain the diet will adjourn during the course of the coming week. During the summer the session hall, which was only recently finished, will be reconstructed at an expense of 22,000 marks, because its acoustics are abominable.

Recently the lower employees of the Prussian railways have shown an inclination to affiliate with the Socialist party, and have evinced in every respect dissatisfaction with present salaries and conditions. The official Berliner Correspondenz today publishes a formal warning, threatening the employees with summary discharge.

In anticipation of the main legislative topic of the coming fall, namely, the readjustment of the German tariff, a vigorous agitation has set in in the press and rostrum. Beginning with the recent meeting of a meeting of high protectionists will be held at the Kaiserhof June 19 and 20, in favor of the raising of the duties. A prominent official declares there is no doubt an autonomous tariff will be proposed by the government, but also that in the coming treaties there will be fixed a minimal tariff which will be as far as the reduction will go. This minimal tariff will be kept a secret. After this a series of preliminary negotiations for new commercial treaties with different countries will begin. It is significant that yesterday Dr. Meinel, the minister of finance, in the diet, and replying to objections raised by Dr. Bartels, the Center leader, said next session would see some Agrarian legislation.

The Vossische Zeitung says that German agriculture can only succeed by improving its methods and not by artificially raising the price.

Count von Pawlowsky, secretary of state for the interior, leaves soon for Paris, to officially represent the empire, thence he goes to England.

His emperor has awarded Margarete, Countess of Newitz, crown or the third class, for merits in German art in America.

Clubbursts did a vast amount of damage to the city, especially in the Rhine, Hanover and Westphalia.

NATIVE UPRISING.

Two British West African Commissioners Killed.

BATHURST, Gambia Colony, West Africa, June 15.—A native rising has occurred in the Gambia Colony and two British commissioners and six members of the police have been killed at Sannar, on the right bank of the Gambia river, by Mandingoes.

TALKED OF THE WAR.

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The Surprise Clearing Sale

Is in full blast. It has been a surprise that we were willing to cut our prices so much below our extremely low regular prices, and 90 per cent of the people who visited us last week have been purchasers. We do a big business during the busy season, and are satisfied with our profits. We are contented to run out the balance of our stock during the summer at your prices, so that our fall stock will be entirely new and fresh. Don't worry about us. We make money in the end by selling below cost for the balance of the season. Goods during this sale either cash or credit.

Advertisement for The American Housefurnishing Co. featuring various household items like chairs, tables, lamps, and tools with prices. Includes a 'Carpet Dept.' section and a 'Picture Frames' section.

THE AMERICAN HOUSEFURNISHING CO., 22-24 E. SEVENTH.

Brave Bugler Cassi.

BORN in Monte Carlo, Violin Virtuoso in Paris, Ranchman in Arizona, This Soldier of Fortune in Dahomey and Cuba Who Won a Red Cross Prize Years for Peace and Domesticity in the Metropolis.

New York Herald.

Wear of bivouac and battle, Emille Cassi sighs for peace.

"A Soldier in Algeria