IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY

MRS. CONGER DESCRIBES HER VISIT TO THE CHINESE CAPITAL

FIRST WHITE WOMAN THERE

Ceremonies of the Chinese Court—In the Presence of the Empress Dowager—Letter Written by Wife of Chinese Minister.

DES MOINES, Io., July 28.—Until July 13, 1898, no foreigner had ever entered the "forbidden city" of Pekin, the home of the emperor and the imperial family. On that day the seven wives of the resident ministers at the Chinese capital were permitted to enter that portion of the city and to personally meet the emperor, the empress and the empress dowager. Mrs. E. H. Conger, wife of the American minister, was one of the party and of her visit she soon afterward wrote an interesting account to a friend in this city. Owing to the interest that attached to the ministers and their households, now either dead or besieged in Pekin, the lady to whom the letter was written has permitted its publication. It is said to be the only written account of the visit—at least, none other has ever been published. The letter now made public, with personal matters omitted, follows:

"China is such a strange land, but each day I see more that I count value to me. The Chinese do not seem to have hard, severe, grieved, anxious, revengeful, unresigned, unhappy expressions on their faces as a class. No, their faces do not seem to have lines that indicate these feelings. They take everything that comes to them as a matter of course. I am told that they are ungrateful. But may it not be that they take the good things that come to them as a matter of course, as well as the ills? If they are not to grieve over their misfortunes they are not to rejoice over their successes. Our house boys do not seem like men with families. But they are. They are so quiet and careful and tasty and exact about their work that they seem more like gentle, careful, well-bred girls than men. I wish that I could understand their feelings. What do they think? They wear long gowns, sleeveless jackets, broad white cuffs, velvet hats and boots. They look real nice. I have become much attached to all our servants.

NEW YEAR COSTUMES.

"On New Year's day the three house boys came to the drawing room before breakfast and, with a Chinese courtesy from all at once, the first boy said: 'Happy New Year.' This was done to each member of the family. It seemed very nice. After breakfast the first cook, second cook, washerman, first, second and third coolies, first mafoo, cart mafoo, and 'little mafoo' gatekeeper, gardener 'and little gardener' and first and second messengers came, all dressed up, into the large hall. First boy said to us: 'Servants want to wish you well.' We went to the hall and each one courtesied with right hand to the floor to each of us. This was done in a quiet, dignified manner, but with smiling faces. After this was over, first boy came again and said: 'Mrs. Squires, servants want to wish you well.' Then their four boys, three mafoos, three cooks, five coolies, etc., came into the hall and did the same thing. Later first boy came again and said: 'Soldiers want to wish you well.' We stepped to the door and in front of us stood twenty Chinese soldiers. They saluted and courtesied. These soldiers have been guarding the United States legation at the gate of the compound since the trouble in the fall.

"The Chinese New Year is Feb. 11 this year. It isn't always on the same date. They will have a great time for a week or more.

"On Jan. 5 the yamen made their official New Year's calls. They came in three companies of ten and twelve in each company. They had sent word three days before to all the foreign ministers that they were coming. They came in sedan chairs, lined with fur, carried by four coolies, escorted by many outriders and men on foot.

"These men were richly dressed in the finest of long fur over garments, a rich heavy silk and satin under garment, vest and fur boots, fur hats with official buttons and feathers. They were rather fine looking men. Our four boys in uniform escorted them to the drawing room where the minister, First Secretary Squires and two interpreters received them. They were shortly escorted to the dining room, where a table was spread for them. They remained about three-quarters of an hour, chatting all the while. More cards announced the coming of the second company, and the first company took its departure. The second remained until the coming of the third company. The whole thing was novel and interesting.

EMPRESS DOWAGER.

"There is one more thing I must tell you about, because I think that you will see much in it. It is of a visit that the foreign ministers' wives made to the empress dowager. It is stated and said to be true that she had never seen a foreign woman, and that a foreign woman had never seen her. The idea was conceived that the empress dowager be asked that she allow an audience to the seven foreign ministers' wives. They wished to pay their compliments to her on her sixty-fourth birthday. This audience was granted, after some delay, and Dec. 13 was decided upon. At 10:30 mounted escorts sent by the yamen went to each legation and escorted the ladies to the British legation, Lady McDonald being royenne. Each lady was in a sedan chair having five chair bearers and two mounted mafoos.

"From the British legation we started at 11 o'clock for the 'forbidden city' to see the empress dowager. Can you see the picture? Seven chairs with five bearers and two mafoos each, and from fifty to sixty mounted Chinese escorts sent by the yamen. When we reached the gate of the 'forbidden city we had to leave our chairs, bearers, mafoos, escorts, all. Inside the gate were seven red upholstered chairs in a line, with six bearers each and many escorts on foot. We were taken to another gate, where, inside, we found a fine railroad coach given by France. We entered this car and many eunuchs, dressed in black, pushed and hauled us to another stopping place, where we were received by many, offered tea, etc. This railroad passed through a beautiful city, clean and imperial. After tea serving we were escorted to the palace. Our heavy garments were taken and we were ushered into the presence of the emperor and empress dowager. We stood according to rank, and bowed. Our first interpreter presented each lady to Prince Ching, and he in turn presented us to the empress dowager. Then Lady McDonald read a little speech in behalf of the ladies. The empress dowager responded through Prince Chinig. Another bow on our part, then each lady was escorted to the throne, where she bowed and courtesied to the emperor, who reached out his hand to each. Then a bow and courtesy to the empress dowager. She reached out both hands and we stepped forward to her. She took both of ours, then placed upon the finger of each lady a beautiful, heavy chased, gold Chinese ring, set with a very large, fine pearl. After thanking her we backed from the throne and took our places below as before. From here we were escorted by many richly dressed, highly decorated young Chinese women and Chinese officials to the banquet hall, where a large table was filled to overflowing with Chinese and European food. Prince Ching, Princess Ching and five other princesses sat at tables with us. The empress dowager and Princess Ching were dressed in most exquisite embroidered rich satins and silks, with large pearl decorations.

EMPRESS' FEET NOT BOUND.

"They were not painted and their hair not extended to the extreme. The young princesses were beautiful and carefully dressed in rich, finely embroidered satins, in bright colors. They had painted faces, hair extended and elaborately ornamented, and had long gold finger protectors. They were pictures. The empress dowager and all of her court have large feet. They are Manchurians. The binding of the feet is losing its popularity among the higher classes.

"Everywhere with us were Chinese interpreters, who spoke English and French well. After this meal we were invited into other rooms and offered cigarettes and tea. The table was cleared away and we were invited into the hall again. There sat the empress dowager and we gathered about her as before. She seemed bright and happy. Her face was aglow with good will. There was no trace of cruelty to be seen. In simple expressions she welcomed us, but her actions were full of freedom and warmth. She arose and wished us well. She reached both hands towards each lady and then to herself and said, with much enthusiastic earnestness: 'One family, all one family.' Everything she said was in Chinese. She presented to each lady the empress, the emperor's wife, who gave her hand to each. The empress is young and what is called a beautiful Chinese woman. She wore the decorations, paint, etc., of the young women.

"The empress dowager bade each lady good-by and then went into the theater. We soon followed with our large and beautiful escorts and listened and saw a Chinese theater at its very best. After about one hour's stay, interpreters explaining the play, and being served with tea all the while, we were escorted back to the banquet hall and seated, as before, at a table loaded with much food. Again we were taken to other rooms and the tables cleared away.

FORMAL TEA DRINKING.

"Once more we were permitted to see the empress dowager. She was very cordial, and when tea was passed to us she stepped forward and tipped each cup of tea to her own lips. She took a sip, then lifted the cup on the other side to our lips and said again: 'One family, all one family.' Here she presented us more beautiful gifts, all alike. After this wonderful dream day, of very, very unreal even to the seeing, we reached home at 5 o'clock.

"Only think, China, after centuries and centuries of locked doors, has now opened them a little. 'No foreign woman ever saw the rulers of China before, and no Chinese ruler ever saw a foreign woman before.' Dec. 13, 1898, is a great day for China and the world. Think of this, English was the first language spoken to them by foreign women. English is the commercial language of China, and women took English into the 'Forbidden City' and to the very throne of China and gave it an English woman's thought.

"In those foreign countries, Americans and English are almost, if not quite, one people. It is often, very often, said by the English, Americans and other foreigners that English and Americans are all the same.

"My first boy tried to impress upon me what a great thing had come into my life in this visit to royalty. He said: 'Madam, much grand thing came to you. Emperor came down from heaven. No foreign lady see him—few Chinamen. He came down from heaven. You very blest.' He opened his eyes, rolled them up, shook his head and pointed up to impress upon me the great honor and blessing we had received. To him it was all to see the empress dowager. She is a woman. The emperor is a sacred person to the Chinese. He is walled in his city and is not to be seen by his subjects, nor is he to see them. He learns nothing of his country or countrymen by observation or experience. How can this empire grow in strength and glory in such bondage? Everything about this China is made up of the seeming impossible."

Washington—The postoffice department has ordered the establishment on Aug. 15 of rural free delivery service at Richland, Wis., and additional service at Iowa City, Io.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

(The Latest Report Located Them in Pekin.)

JOSEPH H. ROBERTS.

MRS. E. G. TEWKSBURY. JANET M'KILLICAN.

EMPEROR IS WRATHFUL

HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIERS CAUSE MUCH COMMENT

INSTRUCTED TO BE MERCILESS

German Press Adverse to American Mediation in China—Emperor Criticised.

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BERLIN, July 28.—Emperor William's address to the soldiers comprising the China, expedition, forms the subject of general discussion today. The emperor's instructions to spare no Chinese, and make no prisoners, are discussed by almost everybody one meets, and by the press. The Lokal Anzeiger pretends that the emperor did not mean what his words implied, but that he merely wished to caution the members of the expedition that they were to meet a foe who does not spare and makes no prisoners. But nearly all the other papers, commenting on the emperor's speech, strongly argue against it, the Tageblatt in a specially caustic manner reminding the emperor that, telling his soldiers to carry civilization into China, and in the same breath enjoinging them to deal with ferocious severity, do not tally.

The paper further maintains that "the emperor's behavior is likely to split up the harmony of the powers, as doubtless some of the powers will not agree to the emperor's instructions."

DRAWS A PARALLEL.

Several papers draw a parallel between this latest speech by Emperor William and the one he delivered in 1898, dedicating to the Redeemer the church at Jerusalem, on which occasion the emperor preached the gospel of Christian long suffering toward all nations.

The Cologne Volke Zeitung publishes statements to the effect that a Catholic missionary who has just returned from China states that the empress is the prime instigator of the present war in China, citing a number of proofs thereof. One of the empress' chief advisers, Admiral Punyuelin, published at the empress' behest, the policy to be pursued until China should be ready for war with Europe, saying:

"The jealousy and disharmony is the advantages heaven sends China to prepare herself. When everything is ready for war we shall revenge all past injuries at one blow."

RESENT UNITED STATES MEDIATION.

The idea of the United States acting as mediator between Europe and China has met with most decided rejection here, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns, despite the honeyed words accompanying the refusal. Germany insists upon adequate redress for Baron Von Kettler's assassination and a guarantee for the permanent re-establishment of orderly conditions in China. Not before this is done will Germany be ready to listen to diplomatic propositions about the statu quo. The Associated Press correspondent learns that the sentiment in the highest German circles is indignation that, instead of practical solidarity by all the powers, the tendency is more and more plain that each is again seeking self advantages, irrespective of outraged international rights. The feeling against the United States is especially bitter, Emperor William having expected that the United States would steadfastly side with him in demanding adequate redress.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, in the main is being savagely attacked by the agrarian press here for the character of his reports relative to the meat question, disproving the hygenic pretence of the meat law. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung demands that the German government withdraw its exequatur from Mr. Guenther, adding that "proofs of Mr. Guenther's nefarious work are to be found in the United States press."

Ernst Beinnghoven, of Chicago, again writes to the agrarian press demanding that Mr. Guenther be disciplined because of statements in his reports.

STORMS DO DAMAGE.

Thunderstorms and heat this week did great damage in the Eastern provinces, especially in Stettin, Dantzic, Elbing and Schneidemuehl, whence a number of deaths are reported. Lightning killed fifteen persons and fired and consumed twenty-three large estates. A large number of soldiers were struck and killed in Brunswick, Posen and Brslau.

Crown Prince Friedrich will go tomorrow to Oels to receive congratulations from the inhabitants of the Duchy because of attaining his majority. He will remain there until Aug. 2. John P. Sousa has arrived here for another nine days' concert at Krolls Royal opera house. Since his first concerts here military throughout Germany have adopted a number of Sousa marches into their regular programmes.

TO STUDY GERMAN METHODS.

Gen. William Ludlow with his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Halstead, has arrived here for several weeks' study of the German general staff, with a view to the creation of a similar organization in the United States. Gen. Ludlow says a bill will be prepared for introduction in congress or else such an organization as the general staff will be ordered by the president.

The foreign office says all details in connection of the advance on Pekin have been left to the admirals. The foreign office understands the expedition against Pekin will move the middle of next week.

HIS MEANING.

The foreign office says the meaning of the emperor's words "no quarter" was calling attention to the fact that the Chinese began the war and carrying it on with unparalelled cruelty. So the emperor, as supreme military commander, was explaining to his soldiers what they had to expect from the Chinese.

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

The British charg d'affaires here, Lord Gough, answering a question put him by the Associated Press correspondent regarding the status of the Chinese government, said: "That is an important question and one that is likely to play a big part."

Lord Gough expressed the belief that the most recent reports from China slightly increase the prospect that the foreign ministers at Pekin are still alive.

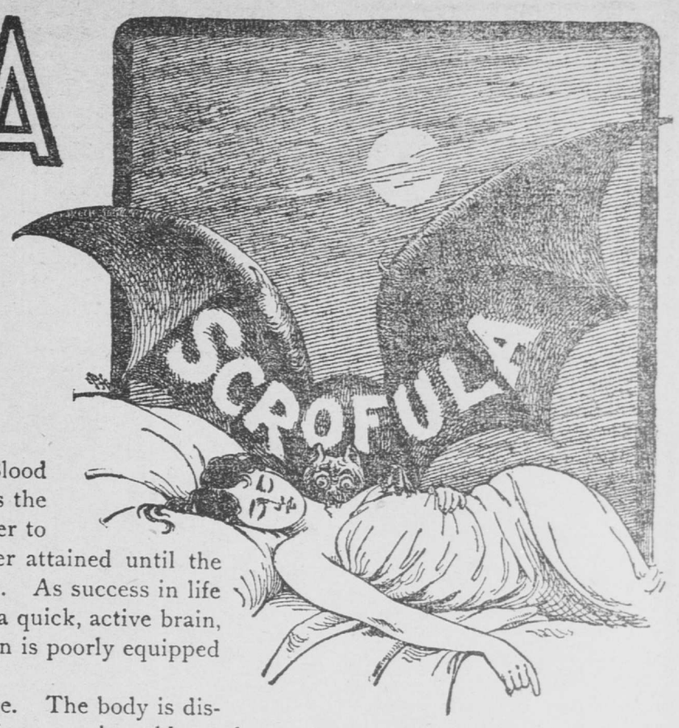
TRICKERY OF THE CHINEES IS EXPOSED

NEW YORK, July 28.—Sheridan P. Reed, ex-consul at Tien Tsin says:

"When the allied forces reach Pekin I think they may find the capital deserted and the envoys gone. It would be impossible for China to furnish any guard sufficiently strong to bring the ministers safely through the Boxer hordes that are massed together with Chinese troops, between Pekin and Tien Tsin. Is it not likely that the empress and possibly the emperor have fled with their court under escort of Manchu Bannermen from Pekin to Sinanfu, taking with them the ministers at least as hostages and leaving the other foreigners in Pekin to a horrible fate? The high Chinese officials are unanimous in giving out to the world the certainty that the ministers, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler are safe, but they will allow us to get no direct news from our ministers at Pekin for the obvious reason that the ministers are not there. If 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 finesse and cunning to conceal this move until they are safely across the mountains in Shansi, and will be on their way down the Fen river valley."

SCROFULA

A VAMPIRE THAT SAPS THE VITALITY OF YOUTH AND STEALS AWAY THE SUSTAINING STRENGTH OF MATURER YEARS.



Scrofula, the offspring of Consumption and Blood Poison, has caused as much wretchedness and suffering as the parent disease. A Scrofulous taint in the blood is a barrier to health, and neither physical nor mental perfection is ever attained until the system is purged of every atom of this destructive poison. As success in life depends largely upon a strong, vigorous constitution and a quick, active brain, a person who inherits a Scrofulous and weakly constitution is poorly equipped for life's battle, and rarely gains fortune or fame.

Scrofula is a most terrible and humiliating disease. The body is disfigured by unsightly sores and ulcers, and should the sufferer survive, old age bears the scars that were made in youth. The most common symptoms are enlarged glands in the neck, weak eyes, nasal catarrh, pains in the joints and muscles, rickets, scaldhead, or some bad form of skin trouble, white swelling and consumption. Scrofula can be detected even where there are no external signs by a peculiar pallid appearance of the skin, languor, loss of strength, etc. While in most cases inherited, bad water, poor and insufficient food, exposure and unhealthy surroundings so impoverish the blood that the poorly nourished body can make but feeble resistance to this vampire-like disease.

About ten years ago my little granddaughter fell and cut her head. We cured the wound, but afterwards the glands on the side of her face just under the ear became swollen, and finally burst. We had some of the best doctors here attend her to no purpose. I was persuaded to give her S. S. S., and a short course of the treatment entirely cured her. She is today nearly grown, and has scarcely had a sick day since.

Yours very truly, JOHN M. SEALS.
No. 115 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.

Until twenty-one years of age, I was the very picture of health, then my health began to fail. The glands on the left side of my neck began to swell; the pain was terrible. Four of the places were lanced, but instead of healing, as we expected, became open running sores. Hundreds of little bumps appeared over my body; several severe risings came under my left arm. Three of these risings were opened and the discharge was simply awful. The doctors said I had the worst case of Scrofula they had ever seen. I took Iodide of Potassium regularly and faithfully, but this nor the other drugs usually given for this disease brought relief. I decided to try S. S. S., for I was convinced that unless I adopted different treatment I could never hope to be well again. The first bottle gave some relief. After the third I was much better, and I began to feel and look like my old self; the Scrofulous sores began to heal, and the inflammation and swelling had been reduced considerably. A few more bottles cured me completely. There are now no signs of the terrible disease left; I weigh more than I ever did. My doctor was surprised when he next saw me, and when I told him I had been taking S. S. S., said, "Good; I don't care what you have been taking, since you are cured." Now, when I think of what I suffered for three long years, the sleepless nights, the constant pains, my miserable condition, the wonder is that I ever lived through it all, and I shall always feel grateful for what S. S. S. has done for me. There is an hereditary taint on my mother's side, as she was a great sufferer from Salt Rheum for many years. Very respectfully,

MRS. RICHARD WASSON.
Golden Corners, Ohio.

GOOD BLOOD—GOOD HEALTH.

S. S. S. restores the deteriorated blood to a healthy condition and stops the progress of this wasting, life-destroying malady. It does its work thoroughly and quickly. S. S. S. searches out and removes all taint, even where the poison has lain dormant in the system for years. It reinforces and stimulates the blood, and the system is kept free of all impurities. S. S. S. is the only guaranteed vegetable blood purifier; it is a safe and reliable cure for Scrofula and all blood troubles. If you are already in the clutches of this monster disease, S. S. S. will cure you, as it has thousands of others. Cure yourself and prevent the transmission of this terrible plague to your children.

SSS

Even when there is a strong hereditary predisposition to Scrofula, there may be no sign of it in infancy or childhood, but it will surely make its appearance in middle life. S. S. S., if taken now, will arrest the demon and remove the taint forever. If you or any of your family have any symptoms of Scrofula, send for our free book and write our physicians fully about your case. We make no charge for medical advice, and all correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence. S. S. S. is for sale at all drug stores. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

LADY CHURCHILL WEDDED

IMMENSE CRUSH AT THE CHURCH WHERE THE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED

PRINCE OF WALES CALLED

Ambassador Choate and Many Other Distinguished Guests Were Present When Bride Arrived.

LONDON, July 28.—Lady Randolph Churchill (nee Jerome) was today married to Lieut. George Cornwallis West at St. Paul's church, Knight's Bridge. The church was thronged with handsomely dressed women. There was no restriction upon the number admitted to the church to witness the ceremony except the capacity of the church, but only relatives and intimate friends were bidden to the subsequent wedding breakfast, and no reception was held.

The usually quiet neighborhood of Wilton place, where St. Paul's church is located, was astir early this morning. Before 9 o'clock crowds had collected outside the church gates. By 10:10 o'clock the crowds had swelled to enormous proportions. The late opening of the church doors caused great inconvenience to early guests, who were pushed here and there, and almost swept from their feet. When the gates were opened a rush was made for the doors. It was only with the aid of policemen that they were in any way controlled. The church wos not over crowded. It was sparsely adorned with palms and white blossoms. The two front pews, which had been reserved for the family of the bride were quite unoccupied, while the Cornwallis West family was not represented.

GAVE THE BRIDE AWAY.

The Duke of Marlborough, who gave the bride away, arrived in summer-like attire, a grey suit and blue shirt, and wore a crimson flower in his buttonhole. Directly after he had performed his official duties, he seemed very glad to slip away into a seat near his young American wife, who was one of the first to arrive. She was beautifully dressed, all in pale gray, with a fashionable bolero waist belt of two shades of rose color, and a small black toque.

The next most interesting guests were Lady Georgiana Curzon, Lady Sarah Wilson, and Winston Churchill, all of whom arrived almost simultaneously, the two latter in an open carriage. Lady Tweedmouth, another sister-in-law of Lady Randolph, was present. Lady Blandford, a mother of the duke of Marlborough, brought Lady Norah Churchill. Mrs. Jack Leslie, sister of the bride, whose child was christened yesterday, arrived with Lady Randolph, and followed her down the aisle of the church until she came to the front pew, when she was helped to her place. Mrs. Moreton Frewen, another of the bride's sisters, was attired in a soft white and black gown, with hat to match. Moreton Frewen acted as usher.

AMERICANS PRESENT.

A great many Americans were present, among others Ambassador Choate and several attaches of the embassy. Mme. von Andre, in white muslin and a black and white hat sat near the front of the church. Mrs. Dudley Leigh wore a lovely pink and white liberty satin gown, and a white hat wreathed with roses. Mrs. Arthur Paget came in dressed in a very pretty black and white muslin gown, carrying pink roses. Mrs. Ronalds, who arrived very late, wore a white muslin dress, and a toque of rose leaves. She was accompanied by Mrs. Blow, who wore a gown of pale pink and white. Mrs. Adair wore dark grey, a white tulle boa, and a pale blue toque with pink malmaisons. Among other important people present were M. de Several, Lord and Lady Londonderry, Lady de Grey, Lady Granby, Lady de Trafford, Count Albert Mensdorff, Baron and Baroness Eckhard Stein, Lady Limerick and Mrs. Willie Greenfell.

The arrival of Lady Randolph Churchill with the Duke of Marlborough was the signal for a general rush outside the church, all eager to catch a glimpse of the bride. There was some little delay at the church door, and the duke, who was carrying a large umbrella, handed it with great ceremony to a friend before proceeding to give his arm to Lady Randolph. His grave was very serious, almost severe, as was also Lady Randolph, as they walked up the church aisle. The bride was wonderfully handsome and young looking as well, in a gown of pale blue chiffon, with beautiful real lace and ostrich feathers in her toque.

SIGNED THE REGISTER.

The register was signed by Mrs. Moreton Frewen, the Duke of Marlborough, Winston Churchill ,and the best man, Lieut. H. C. West, a brother of Lieut. West in the Scots guards. Directly they entered the vestry Winston Churchill gave his mother a tremendous hug and spoke to Lieut. West. Afterward as they came down the aisle, Lady Randolph looked radiant as did the young bridegroom who was smiling and nodding to friends.

After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Moreton Frewen, where the wedding breakfast was served to fifteen people at six small tables. The menu was the usual wedding breakfast, but there was no wedding cake. Mr. Frewen proposed the bride's health and the bridegroom responded. He said: "Jennie's friends are my friends. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart and the bottom of Jennie's heart for all of your good wishes."

After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom started for Broughton castle, which Lady A. G. Lennox has lent them for the honeymoon.

Lady Randolph's going away dress was a pale blue baiste. Lieut. West was attired in a flannel suit. Showers of rice were thrown after the couple as they departed. The Prince of Wales called on Lady Randolph Churchill yesterday and bade her good-bye. He also sent a present.

VALUABLE PRESENTS.

Among the presents received by Lady Randolph was an exquisite pearl and diamond tiara, for which the duchess of Devonshire had received subscriptions. Among those who subscribed were A. J. Balfour, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Landsdowne, Lily, dowager duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana, Georgiana Curzon, Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Countess of Crewe and Essex, and many others. Another gift was a splendid jug of beaten silver and two masisve tankards, from officers of the Scots guards, comrades of the bridegroom. Lieut. West's gift was a beautiful pearl and diamond necklace. Sir Ernest Cassel gave a pearl and diamond laigrette. There was a great deal of plate, and some lovely gold boxes.

GIRL UNDER A SPELL.

Father Says She Was Hypnotized Against Her Will.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 28. — Several days ago the pretty eighteen-year-old daughter of Milton Wicker, of Gwynnville, went into a trance, from which she could not be aroused for forty-eight hours, despite the efforts of physicians and friends.

Since then she has gone into five trances of protracted length. Her father claims that she is under hypnotic influence, and he fixes the responsibility upon persons in Gwynnville.

He came here this morning and consulted with an attorney with a view of taking legal action to protect his daughter from the evil influence under which he believes she has fallen. He avers that her health will be utterly destroyed unless preventive measures are taken by the law.

BRITAIN STILL GLOOMY

PEOPLE FIRMLY BELIEVE IN MASSACRE OF THE LEGATIONERS

ROSEBERY AN ALARMIST

Delivers Excitable Speech in the House of Lords and Is Ridiculed—Japanese Warships Being Hurried at Elswick.

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LONDON, July 28.—This week of rumors, edicts and Chinese protestations by the score ends with England as firmly convinced as ever that the foreign ministers at Pekin have been massacred. Not only that, but in the determined attempt on the part of the Chinese authorities to convince the world of the truth of their assertions, prominent organs of public opinion are unanimous in seeing a desperate plot on the part of the Chinesee government to delay the day of retribution in the hope that the powers will become embroiled among themselves. The Chinese declarations have, in fact, aggravated, rather than ameliorated, the feelings against the Eastern empire.

Archibalt Ross Colquhun, the distinguished geographer and correspondent of the Times during the Franco-Chinese war of 1883-84, in an able review of the situation, declares: "What we want is not knowledge, however profound, of the Chinese. Rather would we strengthen the hands of Admiral Seymour or some other commander, throw ourselves bodily into the breach, and, if necessary, take some risks. No big thing has ever been done without a certain amount of risk."

DENOUNCED RETALIATION.

Bernard Shaw comes out with a scathing protest against retaliation, such as the suggested execution of Prince Tuan, the razing of Chinese cities, etc, "which," Mr. Shaw says, "characterizes the most horrible, cowardly mobocracy that can be imagined. Revenge, under any extremities of provocation, must be absolutely barred."

HURRYING WARSHIPS.

Quietly, but steadily, Japan's three war vessels building at Elswick, are being pushed toward completion. The Idsumo, a powerful armored cruiser, is nearly ready, and 600 Japanese sailors are aboard of her, patiently waiting the word to sail. The average opinion is that they will be needed for a deadlier conflict that the suppression of the Boxers. Even the unhistorical Spectator this week pessimistically inclines to the belief that the interests at stake in the far East are too varied and too conflicting to enable the powers to indefinitely preserve the thin ice of harmony on which they are standing at present.

NEED MORE MONEY.

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 Statist, "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 to imoprt, the rate will have to rise to a comparatively high figure before gold arrives. On the other hand if the bank is willing to give facilities early imports of gold from the United States may occur. The arrival of two or three millions of gold from New York would greatly facilitate the issue of British and other government loans. That the United States can spare a considerable amount of gold is certain."

ROSEBERY AN ALARMIST.

With the perils of possible international complications weighing upon him, the Earl of Rosebery has once more appeared in the role of an alarmist. His excitable speech in the house of lords yesterday with its noticeable personal bitterness against Lord Salisbury, has not tended to improve the chances of that section of the Liberals which is struggling so hard to dominate the party policy in Lord Rosebery's interests. Nor did the Earl of Kimberly, who usually is a warm supporter of the ex-premier, hesitate to disapprove his suggestion that the commander in chief should assume some of the functions now performed by the secretary of war.

"Unhappy the country," declared Rosebery, "which depends upon its past."

But Lord Salisbury, with an optimism strangely contrasting with his recent appeal for the formation of rifle clubs swept doubts and fears away and with jocularity mingled with acerbity squelched the unfortunate Earl of Wemyss, who had ventured to suggest that the safety of the country was menaced.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

A most important development of the discord of the Liberals is a letter supposed to have been written by one of the Liberal-Imperialists, claiming that the conservatives in the next election should not oppose the Liberals who voted with the government on Wednesday. This has raised a howl among the opposition. Lord Durham comes out frankly among the opposition. Lord Durham comes out frankly belittling Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the house of commons, urging Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. H. H. Asquith to issue a programme inviting followers.

"We shall know, then," writes Lord Durham, "whom we can trust and what the real Liberal policy is to be."

A serious attack has been made in the columns of the Express against the treatment of emigrants arriving at New York. That paper sent a representative in the steerage of the steamer La Champaign who, in the course of a series of articles, entitled "The Closed Door," has been giving English readers vivid pictures of the horrors of a steerage passage. The writer, however, chiefly devotes himself to the alleged brutality and corruption of officials at the barge office and on Ellis island. The latter the writer describes as a prison, where, he maintains, emigrants are beaten and abused worse than cattle. The Ellis island wardens are called "the dirtiest ruffians in New York." Medical examination of emigrants, it is alleged, is made without regard to theory or principles of hygiene.

THE AFTERMATH.

Caring for the Wounded and Sick of the Panama Rebellion.

COLON, June 18 (via Galveston, Tex.)—The canal camp has generously placed its hospitals and its medical staff at the disposal of the 180 wounded during the recent insurrection. The surgeon from the French cruiser Suchet is also assisting in the work of caring for the injured. The government is still burying the dead and carcasses of horses and mules are exposed in a state of putrefaction. Eleven cannon and a thousand rifles were captured from the rebels.

For over fifty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."