

WRITES A STATEMENT

Roosevelt Defines His Position to the Vice Presidency.

HIS DUTIES LIE IN NEW YORK.

He Declares, and Asks His Friends to Respect His Judgment.

Deliver the Leading Alternative for the Second Place, It Seems—Views Gathered at Delegation Headquarters.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Gov. Roosevelt yesterday gave out the following statement: "In view of the revival of the talk of myself as a vice presidential candidate I have this to say: It is impossible to express how touched I am by the attitude of those delegates who have wished me to take this nomination. Moreover, it is not necessary to say how thoroughly I understand the high honor and dignity of the office, an office so high and so honorable that it is well worthy the ambition of any man in the United States.

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TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

New York state, and if the party should see fit to nominate me for governor I can in that position help the national ticket as in no other way. I very earnestly ask that every friend of mine in the convention respect my wish and my judgment in this matter."

Wrote the Statement Himself.

Standing in a small room facing a crowd of newspaper men he made the foregoing statement, reading it from a couple of sheets of manuscript. The document was in his own handwriting and in lead pencil, and he read it with the same complacency that he would have given a platform speech.

Sitting near him as he spoke were Representatives Litaner and Sherman, of New York, and Professor Jenks, of Columbia college, who have all along urged the governor not to accept. Just behind the row of newspaper men stood Frank Platt, Lemuel Quigg and E. B. Odell, the New York organization. As the governor read and waited for the newspaper men to write down the statement he frequently glanced in the direction of the group of politicians. "Who he finished he said: "Gentlemen, that is all. I have nothing more to say." Litaner said he thought the statement timely and believed that the regular delegates who were friendly to Governor Roosevelt had an idea of the situation. Then Quigg and Frank Platt simultaneously declared that they believed the statement timely.

The Meek of the Concanant.

The statement acted as a cold-water douche on those members of the New York delegation who had planned to nominate some other candidate for governor than Roosevelt.

FEELING IN THE DELEGATIONS.

Illinois Inclined for Dilliver—Indiana, Iowa and Michigan Views.

The Illinois people are holding off their meeting until the delegates are all here and the sentiment has become clearer. About the headquarters there appeared to be considerable Dilliver sentiment, and Representative Lomaner, of Chicago, said: "I have not conferred with the delegates, but those with our party like Dilliver."

"Suppose Roosevelt stands?" he was asked.

"While Dilliver is a candidate I will be voting for him," he replied.

Senator Fairbanks presided at the meeting of the Indiana delegation, and was chosen chairman, but no statement was made as to his views on the presidential purposes, although the senator continues to tell all inquirers that he is not a candidate. Colonel Charles Jewell was chosen as member of the committee on permanent organization. The Indiana sentiment was expressed by Delegate Hayward as follows: "If Fairbanks would permit the use of his name he would have the strength of Indiana, and it would be a powerful assistance to us in Indiana. Roosevelt is probably next in favor, but the delegation has not been polled." Colonel Durbin's nomination as governor received his place to be filled on the national committee. Harry New, of the Indiana Journal, was chosen.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, summed up the status of the Dilliver movement as follows: "Dilliver is gaining every minute and we believe he will be the nominee. We concede that Roosevelt, Bliss or Allison would have superior strength, but these gentlemen say they are not candidates and we accept that as meaning just what the words state. So with these strong names eliminated Dilliver is in to stay, and is sure to command splendid support from all localities." Many of Dilliver's close friends in congress were at the Iowa headquarters yesterday, including Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Hill of Connecticut.

The tabling of a Roosevelt resolution was the event of the day in the Michigan delegation, although this was construed by those opposing the resolution as favorable to Roosevelt's nomination welfare. Delegate Robertson

AS TO CENSUS FACTS

None Will Be Known For at Least Two Weeks.

SIX EUROPEANS BITE THE DUST

While Fifty-Six Are Wounded in the Engagement.

RUSSIANS LOSE THE HEAVIEST.

Four Hundred Chinese Said to Have Been Killed—Dowager Empress Orders the Practical War Declaration.

Berlin, June 19.—A semi-official dispatch from Che Fu announces that the Taku forts have been captured after a combined attack by the foreign warships. The British and German warships were killed and seven wounded. The dispatch added that the foreign settlements at Tien Tsin were being fired into by the Chinese. When the dispatch left nothing had been heard from the German detachment sent to Peking nor from the German legation there.

Story That Came to Washington. Washington, June 19.—Actual news of the situation in China was received by the navy department yesterday in two cables, the contents of which were made known as follows: "The department has received a cablegram from Admiral Remy, at Cavite, dated June 18, that informs the department that Commander Tausig cables that the Taku forts at the mouth of the River Pei fired on the foreign gun vessels and later surrendered to the allied forces on the morning of the 17th. [There was also one from Tausig, commanding the Yorktown, stating that the British admiral was at Tien Tsin.] The department instructed Admiral Kempf to consult with the other power in taking all steps necessary to protect all American interests."

It is explained that in the opinion of the authorities this order conferred upon Admiral Kempf ample power to seize forts, to fight, or to do anything, in fact, on the sole condition that in his judgment his acts should tend to the protection of American interests. It was learned at the British embassy that there were two British admirals in the Pei (Pei-Ho)—Admiral Seymour and Admiral Bruce. The former, Tausig's reference to the arrival of the British admiral at Tien Tsin does not mean necessarily that Seymour has returned with his foreign command.

London, June 19.—The dispatch of the Associated Press from Admiral Kempf, dated Washington, containing the American admiral's report of the engagement at Taku, was the first news of the capture of the Taku forts. The British government was aware that an engagement was proceeding, but it was ignorant of the result, and the great satisfaction is evinced.

CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

Dowager Empress Knows What She Wants—Details the Engagement.

London, June 19.—China declared war against the world when the Taku forts opened fire upon the international fleet. The accounts of what took place are still unsatisfactory. The official narratives coming by way of Shanghai vary widely and bear internally contradictory statements. The main facts with guesswork. One dispatch says that the Yorktown participated in the bombardment. Another asserts that American marines formed part of the storming party.

An Associated Press dispatch from Che Foo, dated yesterday afternoon, says: "The forts on both sides of Taku are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire on the international fleet, and the mixed force was as follows: Killed—British, 1; German, 3; Russian, 1; French, 1. Wounded—British, 4; German, 7; Russian, 4; French, 1. Chinese opened fire on the international fleet. The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The forts began firing in obedience to orders from Peking conveyed in a severe water signal Saturday night. Dowager by advice of Kang Yi, president of the minister of war. Several warships were struck by shells from the 12-inch guns of the forts. The heavy Russian losses were due to the blowing up of the magazine at Mandchur. Four hundred Chinese are reported to have been killed. The Chinese when retreating fell into the hands of the Russian land forces."

The Daily News has the following from Che Foo: "Two of the forts were blown up. The thirty-two warships at Taku aggregated 200,000 tons and carried more than 300 guns."

North American Turner Bond.

Philadelphia, June 19.—With yesterday's session of the North American Turner Bond the programme of the twenty-eighth national festival was formally begun. The session was devoted largely to routine business.

Town Experiences a Water Spout.

Colfax, Ia., June 19.—Colfax experienced a severe water spout Saturday night. Rain fell very hard for several hours, washing out sidewalks and filling cellars. Fifty rods of track on the Rock Island road was also destroyed. Heavy rains on Monday night caused Skunk river to rise fifteen feet in two hours.

Wat in the Chippewa Too Low.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., June 19.—The Chippewa Lumber and Boom company was unable to operate its mill here yesterday, as the water in the Chippewa river being too low to supply the power. This is the first time such low-stage water has been known in years.

Tramps Prepare for a Banquet.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., June 19.—A number of tramps who have been around the city for a week combined forces Sunday night and robbed seven ice boxes in the residence portion of the city. They left the city with about \$100 worth of delicacies.

Two Women Daily Injured.

Wenonah, Wis., June 19.—Mrs. Henry Geisler and Miss Backelberg were thrown from their buggy by a runaway team and seriously injured. Both women are in a critical condition and their recovery is in doubt.

Mrs. Beitz Sails for Europe.

Lourenzo Marquez, June 19.—Mrs. Beitz, wife of the Treasury state secretary, sailed for Europe yesterday, accompanied by her family.

JENNIE DID SAVE THE TRAIN.

But Now She Probably Wishes She Had Let the Old Thing Go.

Wabash, Ind., June 19.—The story recently sent out that the thrilling experience of Miss Jennie Creek, who saved the world's fair special on the Panhandle road from being wrecked at Mill Grove, was merely the dream of a newspaper reporter, is indignantly denied by Frank Williamson, a passenger engineer on that line who had charge of the special the night the little girl saved it from destruction. Referring to the act of the child, he says: "It was Jennie Creek and no one else who saved the special from being wrecked at Mill Grove. We were running at a terrific rate of speed when I noticed a girl ahead of us waving a small flag furiously. I slowed down and when we were within a few hundred feet I saw a few hundred feet distant had burned. Her foster father, Sam Personette, came out from under the bridge, where he had been trying to put out the fire. The train was approaching. But for the thoughtfulness of the child we would have been killed."

Miss Creek is now suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration, and at this season, thirty days of her life have been given, especially the last attempt to deprive her of the credit of her brave action and posting her through the hands of the railroad company. Her foster father, Sam Personette, who is a prominent claimant of honors she did not win.

MICHIGAN CAVALRY REUNION.

Men Who Were Out in 1861 and Fought the War Through.

Paw Paw, Mich., June 19.—Commander of the Michigan cavalry, which was organized in the month of September, 1861, with just an even 100 men, every one of whom was a resident of Van Buren county, held its fortieth anniversary reunion at Paw Paw, Mich., today. During its service, which lasted four years and a half, the company had been mustered out until the spring of 1866, another 100 men were received into the ranks.

Almost thirty-nine years have elapsed since those first 100 boys, some of them not yet out of their teens, took up arms in defense of their country and fought the bloody battles of their grizzled and gray-haired comrades. During their service, which lasted four years and a half, the company had been mustered out until the spring of 1866, another 100 men were received into the ranks.

Bliss Becomes More Probable.

The development of the movement in Roosevelt's behalf had the effect of bringing ex-Secretary Bliss conspicuously forward as the opposing candidate, and the fact was announced by those very close to him that he would accept nomination. He repeated yesterday his desire to be relieved of the responsibility, but his friends left him with the knowledge that if the nomination should be tendered it would not be declined. "I don't want to say that I will not accept it," he said, "but I do say for the future that I will be found for the place and that I will not be asked to serve. On the other hand," he added, "after no little entreaty, I will not say that if nominated I would decline. I know of no American who has ever held so high an office and I shall not say that I would do so."

Quay Views of the Matter.

In connection with the movement among the Pennsylvanians to further the nomination of Roosevelt, Attorney General John P. Elkin, the leader of the Quay forces in the state, said: "A candidate for the vice presidency should be nominated who will strengthen the ticket. The strongest candidate with the American people today is Theodore Roosevelt. He is the best vote getter by far of all the gentlemen named for second place. Roosevelt is the only man who has ever held the office of the whole country. Colonel Roosevelt is too good a Republican not to accept the nomination if his party demands it. With McKinley and Roosevelt as our standard-bearers we will sweep the country in November." Of course there are others—who have been suggested by West Virginians, Elkins and Seal—but the real fight is to get Roosevelt to run.

PRESIDENT CAN HAVE HIS WAY.

Vice President and Platform To Be Built to Suit Him.

One feature of the situation is the absolutely unanimous disposition to carry out fully the wishes of the president in everything relating to the convention. As the clans from every quarter of the country gather the overwhelming sentiment is that having served one good term McKinley deserves another, and that good faith should be shown to the country. The national committee, Saturday had disposed of all the contests except that from Delaware, in which case DuPont's followers were found to be unwilling to make such concessions as the committee could accept, and the committee decided that there was no course open to it which would insure the state to the Republican party at the fall election except to exclude both factions from participation in the early proceedings of the convention. The disposition will have the effect of throwing the adjustment of the case upon the national convention's committee on credentials.

The committee also disposed of Payne's resolution regarding the participation of federal office holders in the selection of delegates by referring them all to Chairman Hanna. It is believed by Payne that the effect of this disposition of the resolution will be to hold it over the heads of offenders in the future and that it will thus have a beneficial influence even though it was not acted upon by the committee.

Teplek of Rhode Island offered a resolution for a reduction of representation in congress of states where the free exercise of the elective franchise is prevented. It was debated at some length, but was tabled because of the subject was one for the action of the national convention, and not of the committee. A resolution looking to the reduction of the representation of non-Republican states in Republican conventions was also presented, but it was withdrawn after the adverse action taken upon the Teplek proposition.

ROOSEVELT STAMPEDE

The Rough Rider May Be Next Vice President.

DEPENDS ON THE MAN HIMSELF

He Can Have the Second Place if He Will Say Yes.

Prospects Are That He Will Have to Take It Willy-Nilly—Convention Temporary Officers Named—Contests.

Philadelphia, June 18.—The Republican national committee has made official announcement of the selection of temporary officers for the national convention as follows: Temporary chairman, Senator Walcott, of Colorado; temporary secretary, Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota; assistant secretaries—John R. Malloy, of Ohio; John R. Beam, of New Jersey; Lustin Gray, of Illinois; Gardner P. Stickney, of Wisconsin; James F. Barke, of Pennsylvania; W. B. Buchanan, of Tennessee; Warren Blodgett, of Indiana; John Q. Boyce, Kansas; F. S. Gaylord, of Connecticut. Reading clerks—Dennis E. Alward, of Michigan; E. L. Lamson, of Ohio. Clerk at president's desk, Asher C. Knobs, of Maine; official reporter, M. W. Blumenthal, of the District of Columbia; tally clerks—J. Herbert Fotts, of New Jersey; George R. Butlin, of Nebraska.

Attention Both of Delegates and other visiting politicians last night was concentrated upon the movement in the interest of Governor Roosevelt as a vice presidential candidate. The announcement of the nomination was made yesterday and it was soon announced that the state delegation had taken a positive position for the governor for the second place on the ticket. The movement of those advocating Roosevelt's nomination indicate a purpose to stampede the convention for him, which probably would not be difficult and force his acceptance of the nomination. It was also asserted by those in position to know that Roosevelt's acceptance in case of his nomination was assured, but this was not put upon stronger ground than that Senator Platt had given this assurance.

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WILL FIGHT WITH A BOYCOTT.

St. Louis Street Car Strikers to Inaugurate the Real Thing.

St. Louis, June 18.—President Mahon, of the International Association of Amalgamated Street Railway employees, made a statement Saturday afternoon: "This is now a fight to the finish. President Gompers told me this afternoon that he proposes to turn the entire power of the American Federation of Labor, with its membership of 2,000,000, against the transit company, and fight the issue until it takes five years to do it. The boycott to be declared will apply not only to the Transit Company but to every person, every business man, every association, and in fact, any corporation or individual favoring them in any way."

FOUR CHILDREN CREMATED.

Fire Sweeps Away a Home for Friendless Children at Leadville.

Leadville, Colo., June 18.—Fire Saturday destroyed the Home for Friendless Children, a charitable institution maintained by the churches. Four children were burned to death. The building was a large wooden structure and burned like tinder. There were forty children in the building, but all but four were brought out safely and most of them with scarcely a stitch of clothing on.

The four little ones were found in one of the upstairs rooms and burned to an unrecognizable condition. Thus far the management of the home has been unable to identify the dead.

Were Playing William Tell.

St. Louis, June 18.—Robert Hoelsel, 12 years old, and Gordon Collier, aged 9, played William Tell with almost fatal results. The boys got a revolver and for a while amused themselves flourishing the weapon in wild West fashion. Then they remembered the story of William Tell and Hoelsel agreed to represent Tell, using part of a brick instead of the apple. Collier fired at the brick, but hit his companion in the right cheek, inflicting a wound which is serious.

Fatally Burned on Her Birthday.

Chicago, June 18.—Clara Senne, the 14-year-old daughter of Henry Senne, was fatally burned by an explosion of kerosene in Palatine. It was the girl's birthday, and she was in the house alone with an infant when the stove exploded. Wrapped in flames, the girl fled to the store of H. C. Groebe, where a blanket was thrown over her. Neighbors then hurried to the house and rescued the baby, which was not injured. The building was slightly damaged.

Missing Woman Is Heard From.

Cleveland, June 18.—On April 6, 1885, the wife of C. L. Bailey, a contractor living at 1429 East Madison avenue, disappeared from home. Dilliver had been employed by the woman at that time. She was reported to have been in the city, but no trace of the missing woman was found. Friday her son received a letter from her in which she said she had been in an insane asylum in the north. Her name was Mrs. Bailey, and she did not know how she reached the institution.

Woman Murders a Laborer.

New Orleans, June 18.—Mrs. Anna Spuller Saturday shot and fatally wounded a laborer named James Carver, who had been employed by her for constables to aid in enforcing a writ of ejectment. While Carver was breaking open the door of Mrs. Spuller's room the woman opened a window and fired a revolver, hitting Carver in the head. Mrs. Spuller is the wife of a former prominent physician.

Attempt to Poison a Family.

Madison, Wis., June 18.—An attempt was made to poison the entire family of seven persons of George Berger, a farmer about seven miles from this city by putting arsenic in the coffee. The only reason it failed was because the would-be assassin used so much of the poison that it acted as an emetic. James Bradley, a farm hand, was arrested, charged with the crime and held in \$3,000 bail.

Reduction in Working Hours.

Minneapolis, June 18.—The Gillette-Herzog company, recently absorbed by the American Bridge company, has been instructed to reduce its working day in the local shops from ten to nine hours, with no reduction in wages. The new schedule is effective July 1.

Window Glass Scale Signed.

Pittsburg, June 18.—The window glass scale for the coming year was signed Saturday by representatives of the American Window Glass company and the Window Glass Workers' association. It gives the workers an advance of between 2 and 3 per cent.

Death of J. W. Hess.

Indianapolis, June 18.—James W. Hess, postmaster at Indianapolis, died at his home Saturday morning of consumption. He had been confined to his home several weeks. Mr. Hess had long been active in Indianapolis politics and was appointed postmaster by President McKinley in 1897.

Terre Haute a Growing Town.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 18.—The township assessor for the township which includes Terre Haute reports that the total appraisement will show an increase of more than a half million dollars for the city.

WEDDING IN THE MIDWAY.

Done in a Blaze of Glory at the Close of the Elks' Carnival.

Marion, Ind., June 18.—The Elks' state meeting and carnival closed Saturday night at 11 o'clock in a blaze of glory. The closing feature was a public wedding on the Midway, an elaborate display of fireworks. Saturday was agricultural day and the farmers of Indiana had charge of the festivities. The carnival has been an artistic and financial success.

The paid admissions increased daily, starting at \$100,000. It will thus end Saturday night with 20,000. The carnival is said to be the greatest financial amusement enterprise ever given in Indiana and will net the local lodge enough money to build a grand new building for club and lodge rooms.

Been a Long Time Disagreeing.

Provo, Utah, June 18.—Judge Booth announced his decision in the suit of Sarah Nelson against William Nelson for separate maintenance, submitted to him by the representation of non-Republican states in Republican conventions was also presented, but it was withdrawn after the adverse action taken upon the Teplek proposition.

MARINES GO TO CHINA

The Concord Sails From Manila To Assist Kempf.

FRANCE LENDING SOME SOLDIERS.

Sensational Report Not Confirmed—Safe Conduct for Foreign Ministers Reported at Peking.

London, June 18.—British marines and sailors fought the troops of General Jung Fuh Slang several hours. Many Chinese were killed.

Manila, June 18.—The gunboat Concord, with marines aboard, has sailed under sealed orders, supposedly for China. The British cruiser Buena Ventura has sailed for Hong Kong with troops and stores for Hong Kong and Tien Tsin.

Paris, June 18.—A cablegram received yesterday from the French consul at Hong Kong does not mention the reported murder of the German minister at Peking, or the reported destruction of the French squadron. The French consul at Tien Tsin telegraphs that the European detachments sent to Peking are advancing very slowly. In the recent fighting in Peking the consular reports, the Boxers burned the Protestant Episcopal establishments in Chinese town. All is quiet in the French concession.

French Troops Ordered to China.

French troops with artillery are being sent from Tientsin to Tien Tsin, where they will arrive June 25. Others dispatched from France will arrive July 3. The minister of marine has ordered a detachment of cruisers got ready for sea to reinforce the French squadron in Chinese waters. A transport is also being prepared to take military reinforcements.

Summary of Recent News.

London, June 18.—The news from China Saturday was decidedly sensational, and that it has not so far been confirmed is matter for congratulation. A Hong Kong dispatch said German minister von Ketteler had been killed by a mob in Peking. Ten thousand Chinese soldiers were reported to have disbanded and joined the Boxers, who were reported to have entered Peking June 13 and attacked the foreign legation. But were repulsed by foreign guards with Maxims. Finally it was reported that the foreigners at Peking were besieged in the legations, short of food, and deserted by the natives.

Dowager Refuses Safe Conduct.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Saturday, says that it is reported that after the audience of Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to China, with the viceroy, the five foreign ministers demanded safe conduct for their staffs and families. They said they could no longer maintain relations with the government. The answer was "certainly not. What other answer could be expected in a civilized country?" This was followed by an increase of the forces around the gates, and the next night widespread incendiarism. This incendiarism prevailed among the foreign residences. The marines of the Boxers, and other friends of foreigners, was also common. The buildings of the American missions, the customs, the streets quarters and a number of other structures were destroyed. The guards alone saved the foreigners, who, it is stated, are huddled in the legations very short of food and deserted by native servants.

Swedish General Conference.

Burlington, Ia., June 18.—The devotional services at the opening of the session of the Swedish general conference were led by Rev. A. W. Dahlsten, D. D., of Andover, Kan. The session was presided over by President Nelson and most of the time was devoted to reports and discussions of the synodical board of missions in Utah and Montana. The remainder of the session was occupied with routine business.

Dr. Edna Ferry Probably Alive.

New York, June 18.—A cable from Tien Tsin received here says that all the Methodist missionaries formerly in Tientsin had arrived safely at Tien Tsin. As Dr. Edna Ferry, reported murdered by Boxers last week, was at Tientsin it seems certain that the report is false.

Payne for Vice President.

New York, June 18.—Congressman Seno E. Payne passed through the city en route to Philadelphia for the vice presidential nomination. Governor Roosevelt came to town from Oyster Bay early in the day. He goes to Philadelphia in a special car with Senator Fairbanks and B. B. Odell, chairman of the Republican state committee. Cornelius N. Bliss left for Philadelphia during the forenoon.

Chicago, June 18.—Following are the scores made by League clubs at base ball Saturday: At St. Louis—Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 3; at Boston—Brookline 10, Boston 6; at Philadelphia—New York 6, Philadelphia 5; at Pittsburgh—Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 5. (Sunday) at St. Louis—Cincinnati 14, St. Louis 2; at Chicago—Pittsburg 1, Chicago 2.

American League: At Milwaukee—Buffalo 0, Milwaukee 8; at Minneapolis—Cleveland 1, Minneapolis 5; at Kansas City—Detroit 3, Kansas City 4; at Chicago—Indianapolis 6, Chicago 0. (Sunday) at Chicago—Indianapolis 0, Chicago 3; at Kansas City—Detroit 4, Kansas City 3 (ten innings); at Minneapolis—Cleveland 7, Minneapolis 6; at Milwaukee—Buffalo 5, Milwaukee 6.

Gov. Nash and the Taylor Case.

Columbus, O., June 18.—Governor Nash was asked what his action would be in case W. S. Taylor, Republican claimant to the gubernatorial office in Kentucky should be arrested while passing through Ohio. He said that he had made no decision in the matter, and in no case would he decide such a question until the papers were submitted to him.