Dress-up suits for little boys—vest suits made from men's serge—not made from women's dress serge—look out for the difference. Sailor suits—serge, tweed and cheviot, ages 4 to 10, 1.50 to 5.00. Jacket suits from French models. Novelty suits in double the variety of former seasons. Tuxedos and vestees; the variety is confusing—but it's interesting to mothers and boys. Prices 2.50 to 8.50.

Boys' Tweed Suits, Brownie style, coat, pants and vest, vest to buttoll down back, four rows of braid on collar of coat and vest, Italian lined, sizes 22 to 26..... 2.50

Boys' Brownie Suits, dark mixed tweed, seven rows of braid on collar, silk emblem on vest, vest to button down back, coat Italian lined, sizes 22 to 27..... 3.00

Boys' Heavy Dark Grey Tweed Brownie Suits, small check pattern, coat trimmed with red and white braid, vest of red cloth, to button down front, red cloth shield, with white silk emblem, sizes 21 to 27 ..... 4.00

Boys' English Blue Serge Tuxedo Suits, coat silk faced and Italian lined, double-breasted vest, to button down the front, blue silk emblem on shield, sizes 22 to 27 ..... 5.00

Oak Hall Clothiers

115 to 121 KING STREET E. and 116 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

GALVESTON'S DEAD ARE THROWN INTO THE SEA

Continued From Page 1.

Company in this city, from General Superintendent English of that company, at Houston, Texas:

"Three of our operators just arrived at Houston from Galveston. Chief operator lost his whole family, and is badly bruised. Reported that our manager and his family are saved. There is not a telegraph pole standing on the island. The telegraph line of the Gulf and Interstate Railroad completely washed away for 15 miles. Bodies rotting in the streets. Hauling them out to sea. Cannot get men to bury them. Telegraph lines completely wrecked. Newspaper reports not exaggerated."

An Indescribable Scene.

The scene in and about Virginia Point is indescribable. Those who survived the flood and destruction are nearly all severely injured. Most of them present a painful sight, with their limbs lacerated and bleeding. Many of the dead have their faces and heads mutilated so that it is almost impossible to identify them. Members of the corps aboard the relief train that went out from here yesterday placed the head boards on the hurriedly dug graves, in every instance giving as nearly as possible the age and an accurate description.

It was found necessary in many instances to bury three or four in one grave.

Survivors Are Homeless.

Those who have survived the wreck are homeless, as have had nothing to eat since Saturday. As most of these are injured, relief must be furnished soon, or they will help to swell the list of the dead.

Most of the bodies found in the vicinity of Virginia Point are supposed to have been washed inland from Galveston. The number cannot be estimated.

A Third Relief Train.

At 5 o'clock a third relief train had unloaded men and provisions for the relief of Galveston.

Yesterday a brakesman left Virginia Point to walk towards Texas City. He found a little child, which he picked up and carried for miles. On his way he discovered the bodies of nine women. These he covered with grass to protect them from the vultures until some arrangements could be made for their interment.

At Texas City many bodies of dead Galvestonians are being washed up on the shores of the bay.

Sixteen Lives Lost.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 11.—At Hitchcock 16 lives were lost. Two Italian families of 13 persons lost 12 of their number by drowning.

Many refugees have been picked up here and taken to the Jacquard Hotel, where they are being given every possible attention. Many of these refugees were suffering from injuries and had been in the water for some time.

News from the coast, along the Gulf and Inter-State Railroad, shows that in over 60 towns Saturday's storm demolished buildings and wrecked property. It killed one or two persons in nearly every place, besides injuring great numbers.

Fairweather's

FAIRWEATHERS

RaceWeek

The "tip" you get will likely cost somebody a hat—you may win or you may lose—in either case we'd like to figure in the transaction to the extent of a silk hat sale—we're showing the newest blocks by the best makers—

A SPECIAL VALUE IN A SILK HAT AT..... 5.00

Fall Styles—

Youmans — Hawes — Stetson — Mallory—Christy—Tress and other good makers have all contributed in getting us together the finest range of styles in guaranteed quality hats—in Silks, Derbys and Alpines — that we've ever had to sell from.

J. W. L. FAIRWEATHER & CO., 84 YONGE.

PROTECTING THE LIVING

By Sending Barge Loads of Dead Bodies Out to Sea and Throwing Them In.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 11.—G. L. Russ, passenger conductor on the International and Great Northern Railroad, was among a party of refugees who reached this city at midnight. Mr. Russ said to a reporter:

"I will not attempt to describe the horror of it all; that is impossible. When I left Galveston men, armed with Winchester rifles, were standing over burying squads, and, at the point of rifles, compelling them to load the corpses on drays to be hauled to barges, on which they are towed into the gulf by tugs, and tossed into the sea.

"As I left I saw a barge freighted with dead on its journey to the gulf.

"This manner of burial is imperative; the living must be protected now."

Mr. Russ' story was confirmed.

THE MANAGER IS SAFE.

But the Chief Operator of the Postal Lost His Wife and Children.

New York, Sept. 11.—W. H. Baker, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company of New York, to-day received the following despatch from W. H. Ordway, auditor of the Texas branch of the company at Dallas:

"English, the general superintendent, reports Manager Crowe and family at Galveston safe. Chief Operator Johnston lost wife and children. Night Chief Jefferson and family safe."

WIND BLEW 100 MILES AN HOUR.

City Filled With Destitute and the Improvised Morgues With Corpses.

Galveston, Texas, by despatch boat to Houston, Texas, Sept. 10.—The terrific cyclone that produced such a distressing disaster in Galveston and all thru Texas was predicted by the United States Weather Bureau to strike Galveston Friday night and created much apprehension. The night passed without the prediction being verified, but the conditions were ominous. The southeastern sky was sombre. The Gulf beat high on the beach, with a dismal thunderous roar that presaged trouble. The air had the stillness that betokens a storm.

Spiteful Puffs of Wind.

Then from out of the north the wind began to come in spiteful puffs, increasing in volume as the day dawned. By 10 o'clock Saturday morning it was almost a gale. At noon it had increased in velocity and was driving the rain, whipping the pools and tearing foliage in a vicious manner. Residents near the beach were around to the danger that threatened their homes as stupendous waves began to send their waters far inland. The Gulf force drove the waves with irresistible force high upon the beach, and the gale from the northeast pitched the waters against and over the wharves, choking the sewers and flooding the city from that quarter. The streets rapidly began to fill with water.

People Between Two Dangers.

Communication became difficult, and the helpless people were caught between two powerful elements, while the winds howled and rapidly increased in velocity. Railroad communication was cut off shortly after noon by the track being washed out; wire facilities completely failed at 3 o'clock, and Galveston was isolated from the world.

Dreadful Apprehension.

The wind momentarily increased, the waters rapidly rose, and the night drew on with dreaded apprehension depicted in the face of everyone. Already hundreds and thousands were bravely struggling, with their families, against the mad waves and fierce wind for places of refuge. The public school buildings, court house, hotels, in fact any place that offered apparently a safe refuge from the elements, became crowded to their utmost.

Wind 100 Miles an Hour.

At 6.25 p.m., just before the anemometer blew away, the wind had reached the frightful velocity of 100 miles an hour.

Then sturdier buildings swayed and trembled and crashed, carrying death and destruction to hundreds of people. Windows were driven in or shattered by flying slate; telegraph, telephone and electric light poles, with their masses of wires, were mapped off like pipe stems, and thru the air flew house roofs like stringless kites before the hurricane.

What velocity the wind attained after the anemometer blew off is purely a matter of speculation.

The Barometer Readings.

The lowest point touched by the barometer in the Associated Press correspondent's office, which was filled by frightened men and women, was 28.04½ at about 7.30 p.m. It then began to rise very slowly, and by 10 p.m. had reached 28.60. Then the wind gradually subsided, and by midnight the storm had passed. The water, which had reached a depth of 8 feet on the strand at 10 p.m., began to ebb very rapidly, and by 5 a.m. the crown of the street was free of water.

To-night the city is filled with the destitute, the bereft and the homeless, in the improvised morgues are the rigid forms of hundreds—whole families side by side.

Under Ten Feet of Water.

The city beach in the southwestern part of the city was under 10 feet of water, and the barracks were destroyed. The soldiers had a miraculous escape from drowning. Many substantial residences in the western and southwestern part of the city were destroyed, and the death list from there will be large.

A heavy mortality list is expected among the residents down the island and adjacent to the coast on the mainland. Both were deeply flooded, and the houses were to a great extent insecure. The heaviest losers by the storm will be the Galveston Wharf Company, the Southern Pacific Railway Company, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company and the Texas Lone Star Flouring Company.

SUNDAY NOTHING TO MONDAY.

The Horrors Witnessed at Galveston Were Intensified by Much Looting.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 11.—The tug boat Brunswick, which arrived here last night from Galveston, brought additional details. The horrors of Sunday were as nothing compared with Monday's. An attempt was made to bury the dead, but the ground was full of water and it was impossible to dig trenches. Alderman McMaster and S. P. Morrissey secured authority to have the bodies taken to sea for burial and a barge was brought up to the Twelfth-street wharf for that purpose. The firemen rendered heroic service in bringing the bodies to the wharf, but it was almost impossible to get men to handle them.

Much Looting Was Done.

During the storm and afterwards a great deal of looting was done. Many stores had been closed, their owners leaving to look after their families. The wind forced in the windows and left the goods prey for the marauders. Ghouls stripped dead bodies of jewelry and articles of value. Captain Rafferty, commanding United States troops here, was applied to for help and he sent in 70, the remnant of the battery of artillery, to do police duty. They are patrolling the streets under the direction of the Chief of Police.

Urgent Appeal for Aid.

An urgent appeal to the outside world was issued and those who respond are asked to send contributions to John Sealy, chairman of the Finance Committee; W. C. Jones, mayor; M. Lasker, president Island City Savings Bank; J. D. Skinner, Galveston Cotton Exchange; C. M. McMaster, Galveston Chamber of Commerce; R. G. Lowe, manager of The Galveston News, or Clarence Ousley, manager Galveston Tribune.

Meeting to Organize Relief.

At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon a meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of organizing to relieve the suffering and to bury the dead. A Burial Committee was appointed, charged with collecting and burying the bodies of all dead. Inquests will be dispensed with.

A. Hamlin, a traveling salesman, who arrived on the tug boat, says that only one house is left standing at Seabrooke. The mainland is strewn with dead bodies.

Tents and Rations to Go.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Orders have been issued by the War Department for the immediate shipment to Galveston of 355 tents and 50,000 pounds of rations. These stores and supplies are divided between St. Louis and San Antonio, and probably will be delivered to-night or to-morrow.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 11.—A bulletin received at noon states that Governor Sayers has placed Galveston City and Island under martial law. Adjutant-General Scurry is ordered to have the State troops to take charge at once. The order includes instructions that the troops compel the people to bury the dead.

400 BODIES IDENTIFIED,

While 200 Others Are in the Morgue at Austin Awaiting Identification.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 11.—Official reports from Galveston to Gov. Sayers to-day are that 400 bodies have been identified, 200 more are in an improvised morgue awaiting identification, and many more are thought to have drifted out to sea and their identity will not be known for weeks.

Conditions Beggar Description.

A telegram from Adjutant-General Scurry, who is at Galveston, to the Governor is as follows: "Have just returned from Texas City, with several Galveston parties, who assure me that conditions there beggar description."

"Accounts have not been exaggerated.

"One thousand lost is too conservative.

"While a portion of the provisions have been destroyed by water, sufficient is on hand to relieve immediate necessities. The citizens seem to have the situation well in hand. United States troops and Company C, Volunteer Guard, with citizens, patrol the streets to prevent looting.

10,000 Are Destitute.

"I request W. B. Wortham to go to Galveston from Texas City, for the purpose of advising me of the city's most urgent needs, and I returned here to report and ask for further instructions. I respectfully suggest that the distress is too great for the people of Galveston even with the assistance of Houston, to stand, and that a general appeal for help would be welcomed. The estimate of 10,000 destitute does not seem to be excessive."

LINKS!! Plenty of them to choose from. A good serviceable pair of cuff links at 75c; better quality at $1.00 to $2.50; solid gold from $3.00 per pair. Ammon Davis, the jeweller, 176 Queen St. East.

FLY TO PIECES,

The Effect of a Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food, and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better. Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded.

"He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it, and we found it most excellent. While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before, and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum Food Coffee. The old troubles left again, and I never had any trouble since." Anna Coen, Mt. Ephraim, Ohio.

HAMILTON NEWS

A POINTER TO WORKINGMEN

Pickets in Case of a Strike Cannot Lawfully Tamper With Men Brought in to Work.

SO JUDGE SNIDER HAS DECIDED.

Rear End Collision in Hunter-Street Tunnel—General City News.

Hamilton, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—A case of considerable importance to both capital and labor was tried by Judge Snider to-day. It was that in which nine men were charged with besetting the premises of the Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Company, and seeking to compel the company and its manager, T. A. Carroll, to change their mode of doing business.

In the early part of last month two polishers, Williamson and Terry, were dismissed by Manager Carroll, and, 15 minutes later, on his instructions, the factory was closed. Next day all but the polishers came back, and the trouble began. The strikers, as they called themselves, put out pickets, and in the course of a few days Manager Carroll had eight of them summoned for seeking to prevent him from carrying out his business in his own way. These men were committed for trial, and came before the judge to-day.

Those Under the Charge.

The accused men are James Gray, W. M. Williamson, Thomas Terry, W. Cotton, R. M. Hunt, Walter Pett, H. Campbell, W. Mason and William Burns, the last-named being president of the local Polishers' Union, and not an employe of the company. The indictment to which they were asked to plead was as follows: "That they, on Aug. 10 and divers other days since that date, did unlawfully, wrongfully and without lawful authority beset and watch the buildings and premises of the Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Company, with the view to compel that company and one T. J. Carroll, manager of the company, and other persons to abstain from doing or to do acts which they had each of them had a legal right to do or abstain from doing; to wit: to compel the said company and the said T. J. Carroll to change the mode of doing their own business."

All Pleaded Not Guilty.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty, and said they would be tried by Judge Snider without a jury. They were defended by Henry Carscallen, Q.C., and Crerar, Attorney Crerar conducted the prosecution.

At the outset the defendants' counsel moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it was entirely different to the charge at the Police Court, on which the men were committed; that it contained a double charge, in naming the company and Mr. Carroll, and, chiefly, that it did not specifically state the acts by which the defendants sought to make the company change its methods.

Judge Snider was not with Mr. Carscallen on any of the objections; he thought there was no need to particularize the acts, as the defendants fully conversant with them and were not taken by surprise.

Mr. Carroll's Evidence.

Manager Carroll was the principal witness. He told of the discharge of Williamson and Terry and the subsequent proceedings. He saw each of the defendants at one time or another doing picket duty in front of the factory, saw them making signs to the men at work and saw and heard some of them talking to newly-engaged men, inducing them to quit work.

The company lost 15 or 20 men in this way.

Constable Campaigu, Arthur Kinker, William Matthews, Ernest Carroll, William Clinton, Jesse Singer and Arthur White also gave evidence of a corroborative nature.

Mr. Carscallen's Argument.

Mr. Carscallen argued that the evidence adduced had not shown that the defendants committed a criminal offence. Nor had it shown that injury had been done to the company by reason of the defendants' acts. He quoted what Chief Justice Meredith had said in regard to the Massey-Harris picket case at Brantford. Mr. Carscallen submitted that the crown had not established the fact that the defendants had sought to alter the company's mode of business.

The Judge's Remarks.

Judge Snider, in reply, said that the evidence had shown that the defendants had used every means, other than violence, to prevent other men from getting employment at the works. They had stayed at certain points, made signs and in other ways urged the men at work to come out. Staying around a factory in this way and using such means amounted to a besetting of the company's place. The defendants' purpose and intention was to prevent other men from working there; that was clear to His Honor. It was perfectly right for men to band together for their own protection, but they must do it legally, and at the same time employers should receive equal protection. The capitalists should not control the men; nor should the men control the capitalists.

On consulting with the defendants, Mr. Carscallen decided not to call any evidence.

Mr. Crerar Was Lenient.

Mr. Crerar said Mr. Carroll and the Crown would be satisfied if a light fine was imposed on the men. This was the first time such a case had come up, and as Hamilton was a manufacturing city, there must be a certainty as to what men could do, so as to prevent trouble in the future.

Mr. Carscallen asked that a case be reserved, but Judge Snider concluded that the judgment to be given by Chief Justice Meredith would meet the case.

Pointers to the Men.

In addressing the defendants, His Honor told them they had gone farther than they ought to have done. They, doubtless, misapprehended their position, and he believed they acted without intent in doing as they did. As theirs was the first case of the kind to come before him, in view of this, he would impose a small fine, but they were hereafter to obey the law. The rights of all must be protected. As they had violated the law without knowing it, the fine would be $5, payable within 10 days.

The further similar charges against Gray, Hunt and George Pope were not pressed.

A Rear End Collision.

About 8 o'clock this morning an engine that was backing up to the James-street Station of the T., H. & B., to take out the Toronto train, ran into the rear of a freight train that was going east thru the Hunter-street tunnel, about 50 feet from the eastern end. The caboose was torn off its trucks and dashed against the tunnel roof. The car in front of the caboose carried lumber, which was scattered. Conductor Oldfield and Brakesman Hickey, on the freight, were slightly hurt. Engineer Flood had charge of the engine that backed into the freight. The line was cleared during the morning.

Mrs. James' Funeral.

The funeral of the late Mrs. James, wife of Rev. C. J. James of St. Thomas' Church, this afternoon was largely attended. A private service was held at the house at 2 o'clock this morning. This afternoon a service was held in the church, conducted by Rev. Canon Forneret, Rev. F. E. Howitt and Rev. G. Kuhring of Toronto. The members of the congregation turned out in large numbers to pay a last tribute to the deceased.

The pallbearers were: Charles Tinling, E. D. Cahill, Adam Brown, W. P. Burton, T. Lester and D. B. Pratt. Among the chief mourners were Dr. Burkitt of Montreal and William Burkitt of Chicago, brothers of deceased.

Police Points.

Willie Dunn and Earl Young are very bad boys. Yesterday at the Police Court they were found guilty of stealing a horse and buggy belonging to William Brown of Beverley. To-day they admitted that they stole a lot of things, curry combs, whips, brushes, etc., from John Estice, on the Mountain. Dunn was sent to the St. John's Industrial School, Toronto, for four years, and Young to go home with his mother.

The police had no evidence to offer in support of the charge of keeping a disorderly house, laid against Mrs. Abcock, Macnab-street south, and the case was dismissed.

Underwriters to Meet.

The Dominion Board of Fire Underwriters will hold their annual meeting here on Sept. 19. The Board of Trade has kindly placed its rooms at their disposal.

Cemetery Finances.

At the meeting of the cemetery governors to-night Secretary Pray presented a long report of the finances of the board. The receipts were $3332.90 and the expenditure $2241.43. Ald. Ten Eyck referred to the fact that the expenditure exceeded the appropriation for the year 1900. He moved at the meeting that the system of bookkeeping was bad, and the secretary was empowered to get clerical assistance.

Spence's Surrenders.

Alex Spence, an old-timer, surrendered himself to the police this evening. He has been wanted here since 1898 to answer to a charge of assaulting Jacob Burgess, a well-known citizen.

Minor Matters.

It is charged against Ald. Hurd that he works on shares a farm at Burlington from which vegetables are supplied to the city for the House of Refuge.

Imported cigars sold at reduced prices. Come and try them. Alive Bollard, 4 King-street west.

Rev. Dr. Rose of Ottawa is to succeed Rev. G. F. Salton as pastor of Centenary Methodist Church in 1902.

D. A. Fletcher has filed a caveat in the Surrogate Court against the probating of the last will of his mother, the late Susan Fletcher, widow of Hannon P.O.

MORE DETAILS OF TERRIBLE BUTCHERY BY CHINESE TROOPS

Continued From Page 1.

Kong says that on Sunday night a mob gathered in the finest quarter of the city calling for revenge and exhorting one another to "kill the foreign devils." A serious outbreak is said to be feared there, and it is also suspected that the processions of the dragon were arranged as a mere pretext to begin riots and massacres.

FRANCE IS WITH RUSSIA.

Cable Instructions Sent to the French Commander to Withdraw From Pekin.

London, Sept. 11.—France has formally adhered to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Pekin to Tien Tsin. A representative of the Associated Press learns on unquestionable authority that telegraphic instructions were sent yesterday from Paris and St. Petersburg to M. Pichon and M. De Giers respectively, the Ministers of France and Russia at Pekin, directing both Ministers, in conjunction with Generals Frey and Linowitch, to take measures to withdraw the legations and military contingents of both countries to Tien Tsin immediately upon circumstances permitting.

Diplomatic circles in London are inclined to believe that this step will lead to similar action on the part of the United States and Japan, and that while Germany may hold out till Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee arrives in China she will ultimately acquiesce, leaving Great Britain little choice but to follow suit.

CHINESE WERE POSTED.

Blue Book Shows They Knew They Had to Suppress the Boxers or Get Into Trouble.

Paris, Sept. 11.—M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has in preparation a yellow book, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns from an authoritative source, which will reveal certain interesting facts now known only at the Foreign Offices of the powers.

It will be seen that M. Pichon, French Minister to China, foresaw the Boxer movement and the complicity of the Chinese Government from the outset. He warned M. Delcasse, who, acting rapidly, took the initiative, and proposed to the powers with special interests in China the organization of a naval demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili, believing that the assembling of a powerful International fleet would make the Chinese Government renounce all complicity with the Boxers. Unfortunately the powers declined M. Delcasse's proposal, which was made about the end of last March.

CHINESE PEACE COMMISSION.

Prince Ching Said to Be One of the Appointees—Different Stories Are Told.

London, Sept. 11.—The officials of the Chinese Legation decline to make public the text of the Imperial decree commanding the opening of peace negotiations, but the legationers say the document appoints Prince Ching, head of the Tsung Li Yamen, a plenipotentiary as well as Li Hung Chang. It was added that it had been suggested that Liu Kun Yi, the Viceroy of Nankin, and Chang Chi Tung, the Viceroy of Hankow, would also be appointed, but the decree does not mention them.

Stories Are Different.

The information obtained at the Chinese Legation in London regarding the Imperial edict on the subject of peace negotiations differs materially from the news on the same subject obtained in Washington, where the announcement is made that the decree appoints as plenipotentiary to negotiate for peace Li Hung Chang only.

Was Empress Dowager Captured?

A despatch to a news agency from Nagasaki, Japan, says it is reported there that the Dowager Empress of China has been captured by the Russians at Johol.

Italy is Scared, Too.

A special despatch from Rome says the Italian Cabinet has decided to initiate immediately peace negotiations with China. Italy will formulate demands for an indemnity, and if they are accepted Italian intervention will be considered terminated, and no proposals tending to further warfare in China will be considered.

NOT READY TO TREAT WITH LI.

A Hitch in the U. S. Negotiations Towards the Arranging of a Peace Commission.

Washington, Sept. 11.—From the formal statement given out to-day, it appears that the State Department is not yet ready to begin direct negotiations with Li Hung Chang. It does not question his credentials as a plenipotentiary, but simply leaves the matter in abeyance. Probably this is because all the powers have not yet returned their responses to the Russian note and it is desired to avoid making the United States the first among the powers to abandon the hope of harmonious action and strike for itself toward the settlement directly with China.

Many Want to Hear From Conger.

Also it may be deemed well to wait to hear from Mr. Conger, who several days ago was invited to express his opinion upon quitting Pekin.

Minister Wu was twice at the State Department to-day. It was understood that his first call was in part, at least, to secure transportation for Li Hung Chang from Shanghai to Taku on a United States vessel. His later call was to receive the answer of the department to that application, as well as to the communication respecting Li Hung Chang's functions. The answer returned by the State Department to the latter communication apparently made it unnecessary at this time to pursue the enquiry as to the ship. If Li may not enter into negotiations at present, there is no occasion to transport him to Pekin.

LI IS STILL IN FRONT.

An Imperial Edict That He is to Proceed to Pekin to Co-Operate With Ching.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A cable despatch from Earl Li Hung Chang has been received, giving the text of an Imperial edict directing him to proceed at once to Pekin and there co-operate with Prince Ching in the negotiation for peace. The edict is issued by the Emperor, and is dated Aug. 27. Sir Robert Hart, Minister of Imperial Customs, is directed to secure necessary facilities for the trip. The powers also are asked to afford Li Hung Chang protection and security and to facilitate his movements.

Wants a Yankee Vessel.

In accordance with this last direction from the throne, Earl Li asks that a request be made for a Government vessel on which he can make the trip from Shanghai, and Minister Wu will probably ask that a United States vessel be designated to carry the Chinese statesman. The edict was delivered by Minister Wu to Acting Secretary Hill this morning. The text will not be made public until the reply of the United States shall be determined upon.

Getting Ready for Departure.

Continued preparations are being made to bring away the United States troops. The transports Pennsylvania, Indiana, Sumner and Garronne are ready to go to Taku as soon as Gen. Chaffee shall start from Pekin. One or more of the regular transports will also be available.

Getting After the Fiends.

London, Sept. 11.—Considerable importance is attached to the announcement from Taku that the expedition to Pao Ting Fu will leave on Friday. It is thought strange that no German troops are mentioned as participating in the expedition. Apart from the belief that the Chinese Emperor's latest edicts emanated from Pao Ting Fu, it is said that Gen. Yung Lu, who is one of those held responsible for the outrages at Pekin, also is there.

Expedition to Pao Ting Fu.

Taku, Sept. 6, via Shanghai, Sept. 10.—The expedition to Pao Ting Fu will leave on Friday. It is made up as follows: British, two regiments of cavalry, a battery of horse artillery and 300 infantry; Italians, 1600; Japanese, 300; Russians, 300, and Americans, 500.

Numbers 4000 Men.

Chee Foo, Sept. 8, via Shanghai, Sept. 10.—The Pao Ting Fu expedition leaving today numbers 4000 men.

France Would Accept Ching.

Paris, Sept. 11.—It is asserted here that, should Prince Ching arrive in Pekin properly accredited, France would readily accept him and begin peace negotiations. Ching is regarded as being a capable man and fitted to act as a peace commissioner.

Japs Under British Orders.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.—The six hundred Japanese marines who were landed here have formally placed themselves under the orders of the British general.

Russian Scouts Blown Up.

A Russian scouting party was blown up by a mine near the fort and several of its members were killed.

The commanders of the Chinese forts at Che Foo are greatly disturbed by reports that the Germans purpose taking the forts, and they are threatening to defend them to the end. The heavily manned Krupps in the foreign settlement will be destroyed if a fight occurs.

The United States battleship Oregon arrived at Woo Sung to-day. She steamed at good speed thruout the trip.

CANADIAN GOODS FOR CHINA.

The Empress of China Carried Supplies to Wei Hai Wei for the British Troops.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 11.—Ralph Smith, M.L.A., left for Ottawa to-day to attend annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress.

The value of Canadian manufactured goods shipped by the Empress of China on Monday to the commander of the British troops at We Hai Wei, is estimated at nearly $150,000. They consisted of greatcoats, boots, fur caps, socks and moccasins, fifteen thousand pairs of the latters are being shipped. Almost all were manufactured in Quebec.

The C.P.R. steamship Tartar arrived from Japan and China to-day after a fast trip, with 175 passengers and tea cargo of over 3000 tons. She is under orders to load a cargo of flour for Vladivostock.

The Doctor's Last Test.

Physicians often have to exercise great care to avoid becoming the victims of imposition. If a dishonest applicant for a pension can hoodwink some doctor into his getting his certificate may be made the means of perpetrating a fraud upon the Government, and social parasites who seek to sponge on public and charitable institutions are always trying to inveigle a physician into saying the word or writing the line which would gain them admission.

An interesting case in point was related by the leading oculist of Montreal, a man whose practice extended far outside of the bounds of the city. One day a young woman came into the office, accompanied by an older woman, apparently the mother. The young woman wore colored glasses, which she might have assumed to be superfluous, as it was claimed that the girl was totally blind. What was wanted of the doctor was a certificate authenticating this claim of blindness; putting it beyond dispute; and it was frankly stated that the object in seeking this was to obtain certain aids and advantages of a philanthropic nature impossible of access otherwise. The standing of the oculist was such that a statement from him would carry full weight wherever presented.

On examination the surface of the eyes gave no indication of any effect; but that might be so and blindness still exist. Applying tests of the strongest light the girl professed herself to be absolutely unable to distinguish between light and darkness. The doctor was puzzled and baffled. Apparently the girl was stone blind, but he was unable to solve the problem of those eyes, to discover the cause of the blindness or say just where the defect lay.

The doctor was more than half disposed to grant the desired certificate when, as a last expedient, he hit upon a novel experiment. He dismissed the patient with instructions that she should come again at a certain hour the following day. When she came the doctor had her securely blindfolded with a heavy bandange over her eyes. Then he took a tiny morsel of silk which had been ready, and held the lively little thing by its tail before the girl's face, the not touching her, while he ordered the bandage to be removed. No sooner was the bandage off than her screams ran thru the place, and her eyes were wide with terror at the harmless little rodent, which had thrown herself completely off her guard and exposed the imposture. Of course she saw it, or she would not have screamed. Needless to say the applicant did not get that certificate.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A Sensible King.

When Lord Palmerston complimented the father of the present King of the Belgians on the superlative wisdom with which he had managed his rich and cosy little Kingdom, that astute sovereign answered that his theory and practice of statecraft were equally simple. "The whole of my philosophy," said his majesty, "is not to meddle. When a prime minister comes to me for advice or direction, I ask him whether he can command a parliamentary majority. If he says 'Yes,' I go about my business and feel no further anxiety on the subject. If he says 'No,' he goes about his business, and my course is equally straight before me." Some time afterward, in the troublous days of 1848, some demagogs of the extreme party in Belgium appear to have forgotten the sort of king with whom they had to deal, and surrounded his country house at Laeken to ask that he should abdicate or otherwise cease from ruling over them. On the following morning, therefore, as soon as he was up, his majesty invited several of his most influential subjects to discuss the question with him, and stated his own case with refreshing frankness. "I have," observed the king, "saved a little money in your service; I have ann annuity as widower of a British princess, and I have a life interest in a place called Claremont, which is really a nice house, in England, within a pleasant ride of the metropolis of London. If you wish to get rid of me I am ready to go, and all I ask of you is that we may separate upon amiable terms. If you do not desire my immediate departure I must request that you will protect me from further molestation. I object to have my rest disturbed, especially at bed-time." Van De Weyer and Nothomb, who were then among the chief men in Belgium, undertook to guarantee the king's slumbers from further disturbance, and all ended with serenity and mutual content.

The Vreda—Merrythought Race.

Rochester, Sept. 11.—Two 50-footers of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the Vreda, skipper and owner Arthur D. Peuchen, and the Merrythought, Skipper Aemilius Jarvis, both of Toronto, contested off Charlotte harbor to-day for a handsome cup offered by George W. Sweeney, of the Hotel Ontario. The course was triangular, 3 1-3 miles to each leg, twice around, a total distance of 20 miles. The start was made at promptly 11 o'clock and Vreda won by 55 seconds, crossing the finish line at 2.33.20, Merrythought at 2.34.15.

On the judges' boat Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville, Ont., as represented by Charles B. Clark of Toronto, entertained the judges, Commodore Wright of the Rochester Yacht Club and members and visiting yachtsmen. All visiting yachtsmen say that the Walkerville firm has done a great deal towards bringing about the races just finished, and Mr. Clark says his firm is ready at all times to support sports of any kind of an international nature.

Minota, the defeated yacht in the Fisher Cup race, left for Toronto at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

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March 22, 1899. Kansas City, Mo.

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The Oyster Season Has Commenced

And Here Are Some Delightful Ways in Which the Succulent Bilvalve Can be Cooked.

Stewed Oysters, Baltimore Style.

Open neatly three dozen medium sized fresh oysters, place them in a saucepan with their liquor and add one ounce of good butter; cover the pan, place it over the fire and cook for two minutes; then add one wineglassful of good Madeira wine and a very little cayenne pepper; cook together for two minutes longer, and add one gill each of Spanish sauce and half glaze. Stir thoroly until boiling, and just before serving squeeze the juice of a lemon; add one-half ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, and serve immediately in a hot tureen.

Half Glaze Sauce.

Put one pint of clear, concentrated veal gravy in a saucepan, mix it with two wineglassfuls of Madeira and a bunch of sweet herbs, and cook the broth over the fire until boiling. Mix two tablespoonfuls of potato flour to a smooth paste, with a little cold water, then mix it with the broth and stir until thick. Move the pan to the side of the fire and let the sauce boil gently until reduced to two-thirds its original quantity. Skim well, pass it thru a silk sieve, and it is ready for use.

Baked Oysters.

For baked oysters, put in a small lined saucepan a quarter of a pound of butter and one teacupful of cream, stirring them well over a fire until thoroly mingled. Add one wineglassful of wine, one tablespoonful of anchovy sauce and a small quantity each of cayenne pepper and grated lemon peel. Continue stirring over a fire until hot. Pour half of this mixture into a dish and lay the oysters on it. Strew Parmesan cheese and bread crumbs over, with a little salt and pepper, pouring on the remainder of the cream and butter, with another thin layer of crumbs and cheese on top. Bake until nicely browned in a brisk oven, and serve while hot.

Stuffed Oysters.

Stuffed oysters are something of a novelty and require delicacy and care in the preparation. Put the grated yolks of four hard-boiled eggs into a basin and mix in half the quantity of minced bacon or salt fat pork, add a little pepper or chopped parsley and make them all into a paste by adding the uncooked yolk of one egg. Split open four dozen oysters, stuff them with this mixture, put them in large oyster shells, cut them over with bread crumbs, put a little warmed butter on top, place them in an oven and bake until done. Put them on a dish, garnish with pieces of fried bread and serve.

Oysters With Parmesan Cheese.

Drain the oysters as free as possible from liquor, spread the dish thickly with butter, lay the oysters on it, strew finely minced parsley over them, season with pepper, pour one-half glass of champagne over and cover thickly with grated Parmesan cheese. Put the dish into the oven and when nicely browned on top drain the fat carefully off the oysters and serve, while very hot, in the same dish.

Broiled Oysters in the Shell.

Take freshly opened oysters and an equal quantity of bread and cracker crumbs flatten them on a well-greased broiler and broil for two minutes on each side. Salt slightly and arrange on the toast, then lightly glaze them over with maitre d'hotel s