

The Position of the Family Physician

In the household is usually more intimate than that of the most of one's relatives. Everybody in the house has confidence in what he says, and he studies the family's best interests in all matters pertaining to their health.

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Abbey's Effervescent Salt,

ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation.

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The General Chinese Situation is Steadily Darkening—Minister Wu is Convinced that the Legationaries Are Safe—Some Others Support Him But Proof is What is Wanted—Reports of Slaughter of Thousands.

London, July 30, 4.15 a. m.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he is still firmly convinced that the situation is safe, but, with the exception of an alleged message from the Japanese legation in Peking, dated July 19, brought by a runner, saying that the legation was still defending itself, nothing has yet been published giving anything in the nature of proof.

On the other hand the daily increasing reports of the massacre of missionaries and foreigners leave only the most slender thread upon which to hang a hope.

The general situation is steadily becoming darker and a crisis is said to be fast approaching. It is rumored in Shanghai that 10,000 Chinese troops have been ordered to move into the vicinity and that the commander of the Kiang Yu forts has been ordered to fire if any further advance is made to the number of foreign ships ascending the river. Rioting has also occurred at Kio Kiang, the mobs threatening death to foreigners.

With the arrival of the second Japanese division the allied forces at Taku and Tien Tsin are diminishing.

It is reported that Russians from Harbin have arrived at a point 150 miles north of Peking after severe fighting.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times yesterday says:

"I learn that Li Ping Heng and Lu Chuan Lin, governor of Kiang Su, both formerly anti-foreign, are advancing toward Peking with large bodies of troops. Their advent must seriously affect the situation there."

Today the consular body decided that the situation there demands the presence of a military force in Shanghai and the consular authorities have notified their governments accordingly.

London, July 28—July 11, the Chinese legation forwarded to the Queen a letter, the contents of which are as follows:

"Since the opening of commercial intercourse between foreign and China, the aspirations of Great Britain have always been after commercial extension, not territorial aggrandizement. Recently dissensions have arisen between the Chinese and the people of Chi Li and Shan Tung, certain evil disposed persons have availed themselves of the occasion to make disturbances and these have been extended so rapidly that the powers, suspecting the rioters might have been encouraged by the government, attacked and captured the Zaku forts. The suffering arising from this act of hostility has been great and the situation is much involved. In consideration of the facts that of foreign commerce of China more than 70 per cent. belongs to England, that the Chinese tariff is lower than that of any other country and the restrictions thereon on fewer, British merchants have during the last few decades maintained relations with Chinese merchants at ports as far as Mongolia as if both were members of the same family. But now complications have arisen mutual distrust has been engendered and the situation having thus changed for the worse, it is felt that if China cannot be supported in maintaining her position, foreign nations, looking on as large and populous a country, so rich in natural resources, might be tempted to exploit or despoil it and perhaps differences among themselves with respect to their conflicting interests. It is evident that this will create a state of matters that would not be advantageous to Great Britain a country which views commerce as her greatest interest."

"China is now engaged in raising men and means to cope with these eventualities, but she feels that if left to herself she might not be equal to the occasion should it ever arise and therefore turns to England in the hope of procuring her good offices in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties that has arisen with the other treaty powers."

"The emperor makes this frank exposure of what is nearest his heart and hopes this appeal to her majesty, the Queen Empress, may be graciously taken under consideration and an answer volunteered at the earliest possible moment."

The papers close with the effect of June 29, already published, which was communicated to the foreign office June 12.

The parliament paper on China shows that considerable negotiations had previously passed between Great Britain and the other European powers regarding the policy of Japanese action, while Lord Salisbury notified Ambassador Pannetote on July 22 as follows:

"You should suggest to Secretary of State Hay that any troops which it is possible to send from Manila would be of great value as it is probable that the United States legation is in great danger,

as well as the legations of the other powers."

Germany assumed the position regarding the Japanese matter, that nothing must be done to impede the action of the powers. Japan insisted upon an assurance that her intervention would not lead to collision with Russia. Russia finally declared on June 28 that she had no desire to hinder Japan's liberty, especially after her expressed intention to conform her action to that of the other powers.

The correspondence shows that Count Muraviev, the late Russian minister of foreign affairs, took an optimistic view of the situation in China but that Count Sharnoff, his successor was far from sharing in this sanguine view. He thought that Northern China was in a state of hopeless anarchy as did M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, who on June 5, considered the imminent danger over, but who afterwards on July 4, proposed a collective note warning the defect government at Peking hoping that this would secure the solidarity of the accord of the powers. M. Delcasse insisted that the relief of the legations at Peking was far more important than any petty grievances among the powers. On June 22, Lord Pannetote informed Lord Salisbury that in addition to the regiment already ordered, three hundred marines were going, though at that date the United States did not think a state of war necessarily existed in China.

Held as Hostages.

London, July 29—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express telegraphed yesterday says:

"A new general edict promulgated this evening urgently orders all viceroys and provincial governors to endeavor to negotiate peace with the powers whose provinces are held as hostages pending the result of the overtures for the abandonment of hostilities against China."

"The viceroys are also commanded to guard their territories vigilantly against attack and to prevent, by all means in their power, the advance of the foreign troops, especially along the Yangtze River. The edict says that the officials will answer with their lives for any failure to execute these orders."

"Consular agents also are asked to not a single foreigner shall be allowed to escape from the interior, where there are still fully 2,000 Europeans, connected with missionary work in isolated situations."

"When the governor of Shan Tung communicated to the consuls the imperial decree of July 19, he omitted important passages addressed to Li Hung Chang."

"It is admittedly inadvisable to kill all the missionaries, but it is equally unwise to send them to Tien Tsin. It will be wiser to keep the survivors at Peking as hostages."

"You are commanded to hasten to Peking. You are increasing in importance by delay. You are appointed viceroys of Chi Li because of your military experience, you will see to it that you lead the general army against the foreigners in Chi Li which Yu Lu, the present viceroys, is unable to do, owing to his ignorance of military affairs."

Li Hung Chang Wanted to Retire.

"Li Hung Chang replied to this edict asking to be allowed to retire on account of his age."

"Sheng now admits that he has telegrams since July 19 announcing that every foreigner at Pao Ping Fu was murdered, including forty English, French and American missionaries and announcing also that two French Jesuits and a thousand converts have been massacred at Kwang Ping Fu, on the borders of Shan Tung and Chi Li. A majority of the consuls favor strong measures against Sheng's duplicity."

Fiendish Torture.

"Local officials assert that the Italian priests murdered in Hunan were wrapped in cotton which had been soaked with kerosene, and were slowly roasted to death. It is believed that all foreigners in Chi Li have by this time been massacred and the way of massacre is spreading toward Ning Po and Hong Chow, from which point thirty English and American missionaries are endeavoring to escape in boats down the river to Kiang Su. Officials here anticipate a general uprising along the Yang Tse Kiang about August 1."

"An astounding American intrigue has been revealed to the consuls here in the shape of a skillful attempt to get the maritime customs placed in the hands of an American missionary named Ferguson, who although he was an active ally of Sheng in the latter's endeavor to hoodwink the world with regard to events in Peking, was supported by the American officials in his claims to the appointment of inspector general."

Awful Reports of Slaughter.

Tokio, Saturday, July 28—It is reported from Shanghai that the Boxers attacked the missionaries and native Christians at Pao Ping Fu, July 8. A foreign physician and 2,000 converts were massacred. The Chinese general, Li Ho Keh, is now marching on Peking. He has ordered his troops to exterminate all Christians. At least 2,000 French missionaries and 2,000 natives have been slaughtered."

Want to go to China.

Santiago De Cuba, July 29—The second Batt. of the 35th United States Infantry, under the command of Major W. B. Smith, is being transported to the United States by the transport ship, the Commodore. The company at Guantanamo and Baracoa will be taken aboard on route. The officers have received instructions to prepare warm clothing for a hard winter campaign and to be ready to embark shortly after arriving at New York. All the men are enthusiastic at the prospect of active service in China.

Letter from Bible Society Agent.

New York, July 29—The American Bible Society has received a letter from G. M. Gammon, its agent in Tien Tsin, dated June 4. Mr. Gammon, after detailing the events up to the date of the letter, in which he describes the killing of the English missionaries, Robinson and Norman, says:

"The missionaries at Pao Ping Fu have thus far, and wisely, so, refused to leave. With the railway destroyed and travel almost entirely cut off, they cannot leave, and with the government so utterly helpless and the soldiers so thoroughly in sympathy with the Boxers, there is cause to fear for their safety, although the minister has urged the officials to give them protection. The railway authorities are fighting hard to maintain communication with Peking, but the line is daily interrupted by the burning of bridges and stations, and trains are frequently returning, unable to get through. The Chinese troops sent to guard the line have failed to accomplish anything, and even if they were not in sympathy with the present anarchy, they are now in the hands of the Boxers. Society, there is every reason to believe that they have secret instructions not to resist or punish the Boxers. Meanwhile the powers have been daily sending emissaries to Peking, and Tien Tsin is one great military post, full of moving patrols, and with guards stationed at every vulnerable point. Twenty men-of-war are now at the mouth of the river, and more are coming."

Report from Missionary Worker.

London, July 28—The latest story originating in other than Chinese sources, is a special despatch from Cleo Foo, dated July 27, according to which Missionary Worker, who started for Peking a fortnight ago, has returned and reports that he has found the imperial Chinese forces completely surrounding the Tartar city. He was unable to deliver a message to the Chinese and in reply to his entreaties, the Chinese said they could not allow anyone a pass to the foreigners.

According to reports the attack on the legations ceased on the afternoon of July 11. Everything was quiet during the remainder of Missionary Worker's stay. When he left, on July 18, a decree had been issued commanding all persons to protect the foreigners in China. Returning he saw no troops for 60 miles south of Peking, but he learned that 20,000 men were in the neighborhood of Yansin and Petit Sunz.

Washington Expects News any Moment.

Washington, July 29—There is a growing expectation at the state department that news of the utmost importance may be forthcoming at any moment from Peking. It was even thought that something might be received today, but this hope was doomed to disappointment. The few cablesgrams that were received referred to minor matters and did not touch at all upon conditions in the Chinese capital. It is believed that the basis for this expectation is the knowledge on the part of the officials that certain detachments are in motion in reply to his object of communication through some secret but reliable channels. It is known that a second effort to get another message from Mr. Conger and that nearly all of the powers also have resorted to private agencies in their own interest to get a message from the Chinese. The fact has just been developed that one of the last acts of the late Col. Liscum before his death at Tien Tsin was to undertake the dispatch of a spy to Peking. Gen. Burdett, the British commanding officer at Tien Tsin, also sent out two

messengers and it is believed that the Japanese did the same. Up to date not one of these messengers has returned to Tien Tsin, nor has there been a single word heard from any of them. This fact, however, has not caused the abandonment of hope and this is true in particular of the message expected from Mr. Conger. Minister Wu is perhaps the basis for this hope on our part and he maintains an unshaken confidence in his original assertion that the legationaries are alive. The message reported to have come through Missionary Worker at Cleo Foo is regarded as most promising. Minister Wu had no cablegrams himself today, nor had the state department any directly from China. Nothing further has been heard as to the date set for the beginning of the movement from Tien Tsin toward Peking and it is said here that this is a detail that must be first settled by the military commanders on the spot. A message came to the war department from the quartermaster at the Legation, announcing the arrival of the ship, together with the Commodore, at Kobe, Japan. They have on board the mounts for the Sixth Cavalry and, although they will start for Taku at once, not a single horse will be consumed in this last stage of the voyage. It is doubtful whether Gen. Chaffee would care to leave Taku and 2,000 converts were massacred. The mounted cavalry is needed for successful operations in the flat country lying between Tien Tsin and Taku. The fact that about 100,000 troops are still in the present week, though at least a portion of the international column may start on the day fixed, namely, tomorrow. The Japanese government is doing all in its power to facilitate the international movement and though the good will of the Japanese has never been suspected as far as the United States is concerned, the knowledge is gratifying.

Long had a cable message today from the commander of the Buffalo at Hong Kong, stating that he had sailed for Taku. The Buffalo is taking out much relief men for the Boxers, and also has a lot of stores aboard for the approaching campaign.

The war department received a cablegram from Lieut. Col. Goodhue, who assumed command of the Ninth Infantry after the death of Col. Liscum, giving a part of the part played by that organization in the fighting at Tien Tsin.

The report is as follows:

"The Chinese 9th Infantry under Liscum with British forces under General Dornward in conjunction with French and Japanese attacked southwest part of wall city at daybreak on the 13th. The British and Japanese forces were sent to the south gate, protecting the allied forces from flanking fire. After being under fire for 15 hours they were withdrawn to the wall and the night was spent in the trenches. The British and Japanese had sixteen killed, 60 wounded, one missing, out of 120 engaged at this point. Company 'A', posted at the railroad station, was expected to be exposed to a heavy shrapnel fire, losing two killed and seven wounded in addition to the foregoing. On the morning of the 14th, the Japanese entered the city, entering the city. Allied forces entered town. Assigned the southeast quarter to the Americans for police and protection. Guards were established by the American forces. The British and Japanese, under the command of Baron Von Kettler, were highly praised American soldiers for their valor and gallantry in their contribution to Meade, Tien Tsin, and the Boxers."

Over 6,000 Foreigners at Shanghai.

Washington, July 28—Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, under date of June 28, has transmitted a statement of the foreign population of the city. The total number, exclusive of those living in the French settlement, at that date were 2,691 British, 978 Portuguese, 786 Japanese, 562 American, 235 Germans, 176 French, 111 Spanish citizens in Shanghai. The other representatives of foreigners range from 296 Italians and 157 Malays to two from Greece and two from Persia. The total number of foreign subjects at that time was 6,774. Of the British subjects 128 were men, 721 women and 789 children. Of the Americans 231 were men, 183 women and 148 children.

No Arms May Be Sent.

Rome, July 28—The official journal has published a decree prohibiting the exportation of arms to China.

Will Kill if the Forces Advance.

Berlin, July 29—The Chinese legation in Berlin has received a message from Sheng, director-general of railways and telegraphs, saying that he has received a despatch from Peking announcing that General Sheng Sheng was to kill all the members of the legations if the international forces advance upon Peking.

Boxers' Murderous Plot.

London, July 29—The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a despatch dated Saturday says:

"The 'Triads' have become numerous and threatening in Hai Nan. The Taoist and the local Mandarins are terror stricken and decline to protect foreigners. The missionaries except three have left with their wives and families. The natives of the Nodas district of the island were so frightened that they all joined the ranks of the Triads."

Reported Ministers Safe July 24.

St. Petersburg, July 24—A despatch from Li Hung Chang dated July 24, says that the Chinese government telegraphs him under date of July 23 that the ministers are all well. Li Hung Chang also claims that none of the powers have consented to place a warship at his disposal for his journey and he added he would be compelled to encounter many obstacles in a land journey.

Brussels, July 29—The minister of for-

ign affairs has received a telegram from Shanghai, dated July 28, which differs from a Chinese Tao Tai is authority for the assertion that all of the missionaries who have taken refuge at Pao Ping Fu have been massacred.

If the allies march on Peking it is possible that the Peking government will take refuge at Tsin An Fo. The governor of Shan Tung has informed the British consul that, according to an imperial decree the foreign ministers were safe on July 21, and that they had been furnished with a fresh supply of food by the authorities. A message received by the procurator of the Belgian missions, states that all the missionaries in Eastern Mongolia are safe and will be able to resist the rebels a long time at Tolu.

Talk of Emperor William's Speech.

London, July 29—According to this morning's Berlin despatch the Conservative government organs agree that the emperor's words at Bremer Haven have been misinterpreted abroad. The Kreuz Zeitung says it never intended to convey the idea that the troops could not make prisoners, but that the German emperor merely alluded to the fact that he had not pardoned nor made prisoners.

A telegram from Rome reports that the organ of the Vatican commenting on the speech of Emperor William says that it is the wish of the pope and Cardinal Rampollo that the powers should not resort to a policy of retaliation and vengeance.

Ex-Consul Read's Opinion.

New York, July 29—Mr. Sheridan H. Read, ex-United States consul at Tien Tsin, will say in a signed statement in the World tomorrow that he believes the Chinese reports of a federal massacre in the Chinese capital are untrue. He believes that the Chinese statement that the ministers have been spared and are held as hostages may also be true, although they may be in Peking. When the allied forces reach Peking Mr. Read thinks they will find the city deserted and the ministers gone.

He would be anxious for China to furnish any guard sufficiently strong to bring the ministers safely through the Boxers that are massing together with Chinese troops. He would be anxious to see the Chinese officials are unanimous in giving out to the world the certainty that the ministers are safe, but they will allow us to get no direct news from our ministers in Peking, for the obvious reason that the ministers are in danger.

"If the ministers are being held as hostages and are being removed to the remote island city of Signifu, a place most difficult to reach, it is necessary that the Chinese should put forth all their finesse and cunning to conceal this move until they are safely across the mountains into Shan Si and well on their way down the Ren River valley. Sheng Taoai knows practically where the ministers are every day, as the telegraph follows the route from Peking to Signifu, where it ends in that direction."

"When it is discovered that the Chinese have taken the ministers along this route, the allied forces will be able to get them to Tien Tsin by taking a circuitous route. We had very much difficulty in getting them as far as Peking; we then decided to take them over the railroad route to Hankow, but finding when we reached Cheng Tingfu that the Boxers were very strong in that direction, we decided to take them through Hsuehling, Pingtingchouang Tsingtau, the capital Shan Si."

"Being practically inaccessible, Signifu would be an ideal place for the ministers to remain. We tried to get them to Tien Tsin by taking a circuitous route, but finding when we reached Cheng Tingfu that the Boxers were very strong in that direction, we decided to take them through Hsuehling, Pingtingchouang Tsingtau, the capital Shan Si."

Ready to Kill Daughter and Self.

Chicago, July 29—Mrs. M. S. Woodward of Evanston, who she wrote the last letter received by her husband from Peking, was armed with a five-shot revolver.

It was her intention, according to the letter, if the band in the legation building were attacked to use the first three cartridges on the assailants. Then, if, with what other defenders were doing, the Boxers were not repulsed, she had decided to kill her daughter, Jane, with one of the remaining bullets and shoot herself with the last, so they would not fall alive into the hands of the Boxers.

What Foot Elm Does.

It cools a burning sunburn. It soothes a sensitive corn. It relieves smarting feet. It restores tired feet. It cures itching feet. It dispels perspiration odors. It "breaks in" new shoes. It preserves the leather. It cures sweaty blistered feet. There is nothing like "Foot Elm" for all troubles of the feet. These are facts. One box will convince you. Foot Elm is 25c a box at all druggists, or by mail, Scott & Jerry, Bonnyville, Ont.

The dog days are at hand when the temperature mounts rapidly. Yesterday was always a fool, [Aitch] on Globe.

London, July 29—A fierce dispute has broken out in Chinatown between Ho Yow, the Chinese consul general and Tong K. Chong, editor of the Chinese World, and of the Oriental and Occidental Press, one of the leaders of the Reform Association, which seeks to raise an army and overthrow the Empress Dowager and restore the Emperor, Kwang Hsu, to the throne. The editor devoted three pages of his American paper yesterday to a scolding of the consul general and an alleged exposure of his weakness and deception. The consul general retaliated with the explanation that the editor is leading a revolutionary party which has 3,000 members in Chinatown, all of whom he has watched by spies and detectives. Referring to a charge of Chong that Ho Yow had caused his (Chong's) relatives to be imprisoned, Ho Yow said:

"His relatives were cast into prison, apparently because they were in league with him to overthrow the present dynasty. We had documentary evidence against them showing that they were in a traitorous league. That any women were imprisoned I do not believe."

A few months ago a young man named Homer Lee, a graduate of Stanford University started for China, presumably to lead the revolutionary party. Documents were discovered to prove his mission and to connect him with this reform association. On July 17, the very next steamer, his way to China. The plan of Homer Lee and his Chinese schemers was to raise an army of 40,000 malcontents in the southern treaty ports of the empire and march to Peking. It was not long ago that he succeeded in intercepting at Canton more than 4,000 uniforms intended for the revolutionary army. They had been manufactured in the Straits Settlements and shipped from Singapore.

Twelve Missionaries Killed.

London, July 30—A special despatch from Shanghai dated yesterday, says that the English mission station north of Ning Po has been destroyed and 12 missionaries have been murdered.

Chicago, July 29—Special Commissioner William Rockhill, appointed by the governor to ascertain the true situation in China, passed through Chicago today on his way to the Orient. He arrived at 3 o'clock and at 6.30 was speaking toward the Chinese legation. He was accompanied by the Japanese steamer America Maru on Aug. 2.

Mrs. Rockhill accompanies her husband and will remain in Shanghai while he conducts his investigations. Mr. Rockhill said:

"I shall make my headquarters at Shanghai and investigate conditions as far northward as circumstances and the troubled conditions will permit. My sole duty is to keep the president and secretary of the board of the situation. Outside of that I am not empowered to do anything."

"You are not invested with plenipotentiary powers, then?"

"No," he answered, "My orders can be summed in two words, 'investigate conditions.' In case the government has further orders for me they undoubtedly will be called."

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Paris is Still Sweltering and Deaths are Many.

Paris, July 28—Yu Keng, the Chinese minister here, is convinced that the legationaries in Peking are safe and sound, although some of the buildings may have been destroyed. While this conviction is not shared by the official and political world here, despatches received from the far east during the past week have raised new hope that some—if not all—of the members of the legations are still alive.

The Associated Press learns that the foreign governments intend to disregard Li Hung Chang's recommendations, which they believe made in bad faith, not to march on Peking. On the contrary, the international expedition will start about the middle of next week, following as closely as possible the railroad. Little doubt is felt that the Chinese government will hold the surviving European ministers at a lever to obtain terms in the final settlement, but in this they will be disappointed, for the powers will exact for this violation of international law to the "heavens" and will demand that they would have demanded if the ministers had been allowed to leave Peking of their own volition.

Paris is still situated in a torrid zone, although heavy storms which have occurred in the neighborhood freshened the air slightly toward the end of the week. The least sent the death rate soaring, especially among children. Horses suffered terribly, the street car companies alone losing 1,200 animals. Owing to the shortage in water supply the house service in Paris is cut off between 11 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning, while many residents of the stories are inconvenienced by the intermittent service during the day, which is insufficient to meet the demands, and many restaurants even are unable to obtain sufficient for their needs. The hot weather has driven the American colony to the mountains and shores.

Paris, July 28—President Loubet, on a proposition from the minister of war, has just signed a series of important decrees reforming and re-organizing the superior council of the war office, the departments of the war office. The first decree appoints four commanders to the army corps, naming General DeSaussure, General Tamiot, General Lagon, and General Tamiot, thus modifying a former decree of General de Gallifet, according to which all members of the council of war, instead of being commanders of corps and consequently are obliged to reside at the headquarters of their corps.

This rule is especially in the case of the outbreak of hostilities, it would be necessary to appoint others in their place, who might be prepared on such a short notice to assume their duties.

The second decree makes several changes in the war office, including the appointment of General Lejeune, director of the infantry, to replace General Millet, who replaces General Tamiot as commander of the division of infantry.

The third decree appoints General Fleuret as minister of the council of war, succeeding General Brugere, who, when appointed on July 4 as vice-president of the council of war, expressed a desire to devote his entire attention to his new duties.

The fourth decree replaces General Negrier who, a year ago, was relieved of his duties as minister of the council of war, by General de Gallifet.

Paris, July 28—The Shah of Persia arrived here today and was driven to his residence by the British and American dentists, which had been fitted out for the reception of crowned visitors. The Shah comes from St. Petersburg, where he resided for some time. He is accompanied by his wife and children. He is expected to stay at the water cure at Contrexeville. Military honors were rendered to him by the French Republic Guards. The station was decorated in his honor. President Loubet, attended by his cabinet, welcomed him on alight from the train and conducted him to the landau, which was driven to the Evans mansion in the Champs Elysees, escorted by Cuirassiers. A great number of the press, which consisted of eleven other landaus with members of the Shah's suite. President Loubet left the Shah at the station and returned to the Shah's suite. The Shah returned his visit immediately.

Brilliant fetes have been organized for the Shah, including an exceptional illumination of the exposition and a review of the troops. Tomorrow he will be taken on a trip on the Seine. He will begin his residence in Paris tomorrow.

The Shah wore a dazzling display of diamonds today and the uniforms of his suite also glittered with precious ornaments.

The Peru Congress Opened.

Lima, Peru, July 28—President Romanos opened Congress with a message which says that the relations existing between Peru and other countries are unaltered. He says that it is necessary to solve the problems of the country, the Tacna-Arita territorial dispute, because the acts which the Chileans have lately practiced there have rendered absolutely necessary a compliance with the treaty of Ancon.

The president accepted the recommendation of President McKinley and favored participation in an international American conference. He called attention to the period of greatly increased industrial activity and mentioned the increased confidence in Peru's government, pledged as it is to the maintenance of peace and order.

Postal Clerk Stole from Letters.

Boston, July 28—Samuel Slobokin Garcon, Hebrew clerk in the Boston post office, was arrested today charged with rifling letters. He was held by Commissioner Fisk for trial. He is said to have confessed that his thefts from letters were induced by poverty, which followed heavy losses in the stock market. He has already pleaded guilty to the charge of opening letters and the inspectors say that he has stolen thousands of dollars.

Gave \$100,000 to Campaign Fund.

New York, July 28—United States Senator W. A. Clarke, of Montana, left today on the Lucania for a vacation in Europe. Before sailing Mr. Clarke said to an Evening World reporter: "Yes, I may have given a cheque for \$100,000 to the Democratic convention fund. Perhaps I was more than that. I sent a contribution."

A Chinese dinner is pleasant on reminiscence. For lavish display, even of floral decorations, origin customs and unattractive edibles a dinner has no counterpart.