

BIG FORCE TO CHINA.

Two More Regiments and Six More Warships Will Go From Manila.

DEFEAT FOR ALLIED FORCES.

Americans and Russians Fail to Relieve Tien-Tsin—Larger Force to Try.

Washington's Prompt Response to Admiral Kempf's Request for Reinforcements—He Will Have a Fleet of Thirteen Warships—Norfolk Navy Yard Ordered to Prepare Four More Cruisers for Foreign Service—Hordes of Chinese Troops Block the Road From Taku to Tien-Tsin—Prince Tuan Said to Be Leading the Chinese Attack on the City—Report of the Destruction of the Foreign Concessions Confirmed—Chinese Minister at Washington Gets News That All Foreign Representatives in Peking Are Safe, but the Report Is Apparently Unofficial.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A brigade of troops and six more warships have been ordered by the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, to proceed from the Philippines to Taku. These large reinforcements are to go as soon as possible. On account of the policy of secrecy pursued by the two departments, it cannot be ascertained definitely when the necessary orders were issued, but there is reason to believe that they were sent to Major-General MacArthur at Manila and Rear Admiral Remy at Cavite soon after the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and had no relation to the news that came from Rear Admiral Kempf to-day that a column of Russians and Americans had been repulsed at Tien-Tsin. The designation of the two additional regiments to compose the brigade, one, the Ninth Regular Infantry, having been previously ordered, was left to Gen. MacArthur. Three of the ships are the monitor Monadnock, Capt. E. T. Strong, and the gunboats Marietta, Commander H. E. Gibson, and Princeton, Commander Henry Knox, all of which are supposed to be at Cavite. This will give Admiral Kempf a squadron of thirteen vessels, the others being the cruiser Nashville (Nashville), the battleship Oregon, the gunboats Albatross, Yorktown and Monocacy, the distilling and supply ship Iris, and supply ship Saffro. Six war vessels ordinarily compose a squadron, and more than that number a fleet, so that Kempf will have a division that may properly be designated a fleet. The assignment of the Monadnock is especially significant, not because of the intention, now abandoned, to lay her up in reserve, but on account of the fact that she is suitable more for attacking strong fortifications and armored ships than for any other purpose.

The Navy Department also issued orders to-day to the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard to put the colliers Alexander, Saturn, Hannibal and Caesar in condition for foreign service, and will doubtless issue directions to prepare the distilling ship Arctura and the collier Scindia for a voyage to China. These preparations, together with a new policy of the Navy Department of suppressing news of naval movements in Chinese waters, shows how seriously the Government regards the Chinese situation.

The decision of the Navy Department to prepare colliers for service in Chinese waters was in accordance of a recommendation of Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment. Its significance lies largely in the lesson learned by the Department in the war with Spain, that to be prepared means half the battle. The Department does not know whether the colliers will be needed, and it certainly hopes that they will not be, but it is impossible to disregard the importance of such a step. More significant than the orders to the Alexander, the Saturn and the Hannibal, were those to the Caesar. The last-named vessel has been used as a station collier at San Juan, Porto Rico, where coal is scarce. She came home recently for an overhaul, and this having been completed, the Department was about to order her back to San Juan. But coal for the squadron in China is regarded as more necessary than coal for the few vessels in peacetime Porto Rico, and she has accordingly been directed to remain at Norfolk until further orders.

The collier Scindia is at Gibraltar, on her way from the Philippines to Boston. The distilling ship Arctura is at League Island. If Admiral Bradford's recommendations are followed, and they probably will be, both these ships will be put in condition for service in China. Distilling ships will be needed badly if there are any extended land or naval operations in that country. For the past hundred years the disasters which have befallen naval expeditions on Chinese soil and in Chinese waters have been due largely to lack of drinking water for the men. Impure water or the lack of any water has played greater havoc in the personnel of naval expeditions over there than Chinese bullets. The Arctura, originally built to carry a million gallons of oil, will hold that much water. She has an apparatus for distilling salt water into drinkable water. Undistilled salt water is also bad for boilers of ships, so that the Arctura will serve a double purpose if she is sent to China. Admiral Kempf has at Taku the dis-

tilling ship Iris, with a plant capable of distilling 20,000 gallons of water a day. The price of coal has gone up since the Chinese trouble began, so that on the score of economy alone the Government would be wise to send colliers to the East. Freight rates have advanced also. Where the carriers were asking an average of 75 cents a ton for taking coal from this country to Manila, and in some cases as low as 50, they now demand from 80 to 100 cents a ton for freightage. The Navy Department naturally objects to this trading in the necessities of the Government, and is prepared to start its own line of colliers, if necessary, thus not only insuring a saving of money, but providing movable coaling bases for its squadrons in the Orient. Cardiff coal, until recently 81 cents a ton at Hong Kong, has advanced to 81.75 cents a ton in gold at that place.

The naval transport Solace, which landed a battalion of marines at Taku and then started for the United States, has arrived at Nagasaki, where the Navy Department has directed her to remain until further orders.

No official information about the reported killing or wounding of Lieut. Wright of the United States Marine Corps near Tien-Tsin has been received here. John N. Wright is No. 18 on the list of Second Lieutenants of Marines. He was born in Indiana and appointed to the Marine Corps from South Dakota on Oct. 2, 1899. On Nov. 15 of that year he was assigned to the marine barracks at the Boston Navy Yard and went thence to Cavite.

REPORTS FROM ADMIRAL KEMPFF. The Relief Force Sent to Tien-Tsin Repulsed by Chinese Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Two dispatches came from Admiral Kempf to-day, the more important of which, dated Taku, via Chefoo, June 23, contains the information that the United States Marines under Major Waller, with the Russian troops, had an engagement with the Chinese army near Tien-Tsin. They could not "break through the Chinese lines," the Admiral said, and he added that a force numbering 2,000 men was ready to make another attempt. The other dispatch, likewise dated Taku, via Chefoo, June 23, was in part as follows:

"No news of whereabouts of Peking relief expedition reported by cablegram June 13. Japanese sent several thousand troops, now due. No news from Tien-Tsin or Peking since last report."

In this dispatch Admiral Kempf said, in answer to an inquiry from the Navy Department, that 20 Russian, 75 French, 30 German, 75 British, 40 Italian, 25 Japanese, 75 Russian and 50 American troops were in Peking. This is the little column that went to the Chinese capital to protect the foreign legations before communication by telegraph and rail with Peking was suspended.

The Government does not pretend to interpret Admiral Kempf's despatch about the engagement near Tien-Tsin, but while some officials are not satisfied that the Chinese army which "seemingly repulsed" the Americans and Russians was composed of Imperial troops, a majority of the officers of the Government, including practically every naval official, is convinced that Kempf referred to regular Chinese soldiers and not to the Boxers. The situation is all the more critical on that account, for an attack by Imperial forces on a foreign column, having no other object than to protect the interests of foreign citizens, is certainly an act of war if the powers choose to so regard it.

TELEGRAM FROM LI HUNG CHANG. He Denies the Authority of the Powers to Go to Peking and Restore Order.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Li Hung Chang, out of presumably from telegraphic communication with Peking, has given another instance of his independence and his diplomatic foresight by communicating directly with the United States Government and other governments on an important subject, having no other object than to protect the interests of foreign citizens, is certainly an act of war if the powers choose to so regard it.

be their doubts of the usefulness of intentions of another, the European Governments should certainly have no reason to suspect that the United States is seeking to take advantage of the present situation to obtain a foothold in China. There is reason to believe that this view prevails at European capitals and at Tokyo, for responses gratifying in their promptness have been received from some of the nations concerned, while all the others, similarly sounded by France, have shown to that Government a disposition to use their force solely for the purpose of protecting life and restoring order. It is noteworthy and may be regarded as significant that Russia was the first Power to assume this Government of an intention to act with the other nations for the accomplishment of that unselfish end.

SIXTH CAVALRY FOR CHINA.

Night Troops of the Crack Regiment May Stop There on Their Way to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Eight troops of the Sixth United States Cavalry may be sent to China. Orders were issued several weeks ago for two squadrons of this regiment to mobilize at San Francisco, preparatory to being sent to Manila to take the place of invalid battalions to be sent home. The transport Grant, now at San Francisco, was selected to carry the night troops, aggregating about eight hundred men. Heretofore army transports going to Manila have not stopped at Nagasaki, Japan, except on the return trip. Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War for the Grant to go to Manila by way of Nagasaki, and the Government is well informed of this movement. The Grant will also carry for the Navy Department a battalion of marines destined for Cavite.

The purpose of ordering the transport to go by way of Nagasaki is to enable the sending of the Sixth Cavalry to the Philippines in time for possible action, but it is not thought she will be able to get away before July 1.

The Sixth Cavalry is commanded by Col. Samuel B. Sumner. It is one of the crack regiments of the army and saw active service on the frontier and in Cuba. It was sent to Spain in 1898 to take part in the assault upon San Juan Hill. It will probably perform infantry service should it go to China, but it will do no time for landing with the troops.

PERIL OF MISSIONARIES.

Those in Shantung Ordered to the Coast—Washington Knows of No Loss of Life.

A cable message from China and a letter from Washington touching the perils of the missionaries yesterday by the Secretary of State. Arthur J. Brown of this city, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the cablegram was from the Rev. W. O. Eitel, a missionary at Chefoo and was dated June 22. It read:

"Peking in peril. Shantung ordered to port." This message was in reply to the following sent by Secretary Brown on Thursday: "Anxiety. Are Shantung and Peking missionaries safe?" "Shantung ordered to port," Secretary Brown said meant that the missionaries there had been told to get to a place of embarkation. There are about sixty Presbyterians counting the children, at Shantung. It was said yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Headland, a professor in the Imperial University at Peking, that they are in no immediate danger. The Rev. Mr. Wherry, the Rev. J. L. Walting, the Rev. C. H. Fenn and his wife and two children, Dr. John Ingles and his wife and child, Miss Grace Leonard, Miss Jeanette McKinnon, Dr. E. H. Lewis, Miss Jessie Moxley and Mr. and Mrs. Kiley. The Washington letter received yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Brown from Assistant Secretary of State David L. Hill, who wrote:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. in relation to the protection of American missionaries in China. In reply I have to say that, while the situation in China is a very serious one, the American missionaries have been informed of any loss of life among the American missionaries. Every possible precaution has been taken to protect them, and they are being promptly given to the press."

Among the relatives at the office of the missionary boards yesterday was Elmer P. Smith, a lawyer of 45 Broadway, who is the son of the late Mount Vernon. He wanted to know if there was any news, good or bad, concerning his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. H. Terry of Mount Vernon, who was in the line of duty at Tien-Tsin.

Mrs. E. H. Terry of Mount Vernon, who was in the line of duty at Tien-Tsin, was a colony of twenty missionaries, about 125 miles north of Tien-Tsin. She was the wife of a missionary, and her husband was a missionary.

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POWERS CONSIDER IT WAR.

Formal Notice Not Given Because Peking Is Cut Off.

No Passports to Chinese Representatives Until the Fate of the Nations' Ministers in the Chinese Capital Is Known—England's Anxiety About the Political Results.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, June 23.—The only fact clearly established in regard to the situation in the Far East is that China is at war with the world. All the Powers now recognize and accept this situation and are acting accordingly. The reason why regular steps have not been taken to declare a formal state of war is that it is still impossible to communicate with the Chinese Government and no Power will give passports to Chinese representatives until the fate of its own Minister at Peking has been ascertained.

As far as knowledge of the situation at the Chinese capital is concerned, absolutely nothing has been gained for nine days. Nobody places the slightest reliance in any of the manifold rumors.

The past week has indeed been the most anxious time Europe has known in many years. Nowhere has the anxiety been so profound as in England. There is not only alarm over the fate of many Britons in official and private life, who are practically at the mercy of the "savage fanatics," but there is the gravest apprehension in regard to the general peril which menaces the world. The British Government does not make the mistake of regarding the Chinese upheaval as an isolated problem. It is no longer possible to settle the matter by crushing the Chinese opposition and restoring the status quo ante. It is the final settlement which Great Britain fears, for she has nothing to gain and much to lose.

All the published reports of the conditions in the Far East in this crisis have been favorable, but Lord Salisbury and his associates are not sanguine. The first steps were bound to be cooperative and have been. It is a little later that the difficulties are expected. The most hopeful sign is the action of France and the United States in asking the Powers to give assurances not to seek political or commercial advantages from the confused military movement. Assurances to this effect were given by the Powers, but the situation would have been still further improved had Russia been the proposer. As it is, the action is interpreted to mean that France is not a party to any secret design with her ally.

There are, however, already proceeding diplomatic exchanges of opinion on the question of the partition of China. It is in regard to this matter that an agreement is almost impossible, and it is feared that Great Britain will find herself in the minority and perhaps powerless unless she resorts to force.

The general public, of course, confines its attention to the immediate physical problem. Great Britain hopes that the war may be solved by the forces already there or available within a few days, without calling for disproportionate contributions from either Russia or Japan. If, however, a greater force is immediately necessary England would much prefer a Japanese to a Russian army. It is felt to be peculiarly embarrassing that Great Britain is unable to send any white-robed troops to the scene of the struggle. The white-robed troops of the East are never in the darkest days of last winter recognized as such a calamity as it is felt to be at the present moment by the British Government. The Boers who are longing for revenge because of their lost cause should know that they are having it already.

It may be said here, parenthetically, that there is some basis of truth in the reports that Gen. Lord Roberts is willing to discuss terms of peace with Kruger instead of persisting in his demand for unconditional surrender.

The attitude of Germany is of almost paramount importance in the Far Eastern problem. That of the other Powers is fairly clear, but should the Kaiser's army be even slightly pro-Russian or anti-English, Lord Salisbury's anxiety may well take a deplorable turn. The Russian press has been rather severely critical of Germany recently, which may mean little or much, but it calls out a semi-official declaration in the Cologne Gazette to the effect that Germany does not oppose any of Russia's ambitions.

Never more important these discussions of enormous political issues may be, the public regards them as premature, and its attention is absorbed in the terrible peril which menaces all foreigners in China. Americans as well as Europeans, however, should not ignore the great questions which are of as much importance to any other race.

The startlingly sudden death of Count Muraviev, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is causing a vast amount of speculation in Europe as to its probable effect on the general situation, especially in the Far East. It is assumed by nearly the entire English press that a dangerous enemy of Great Britain has been almost providentially removed. This is a complete misapprehension. It was true of Lord Salisbury, but not of Count Muraviev. He was a man of great ability, but he was not a statesman. He was a man of great ability, but he was not a statesman. He was a man of great ability, but he was not a statesman.

Muraviev, though clever, was by no means as great a statesman as his predecessor. Moreover, his long residence in Copenhagen brought him into such friendly relations with the English Royal family that he did not share the personal hostility which might have been an added incentive in the execution of Russian ambitions.

The chances are that Great Britain will have no reason for satisfaction through a change in this great office. The only name suggested with which the world is familiar is that of Marquess, but his selection is unlikely. He is perhaps the greatest living authority on international questions, but his statesmanship is academic and platonic instead of practical. Moreover, he is regarded as incapable of diplomatic intrigue, and Russia at the present moment, not to mind words, requires an adept in those arts of diplomacy which accomplish results without much regard to the means employed. So distant is too old and feeble. He has the best reason for believing that the appointment most satisfactory to France would be that of Kapnist, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, but Russia does not consult French susceptibilities now so assiduously as of old.

After all, the selection makes little practical difference. Nowhere does the personality of occupants of high posts count so little as in Russia. Berlin, June 23.—The Cologne Gazette in an evidently inspired article to-day accuses an Russian press of trying to spread ill-feeling against Germany in regard to the present situation.

Tele-Harvard Boat Race. Central Vermont. Halfway. Now Obsolete. Train. Finest view of race; start to finish. Tickets on sale. 500 Broadway, New York.—Ad.

The fast steamer Richard Peck will attend the Inter-collegiate Boat Races at Poughkeepsie, June 20th. See adv.—Ad.

A ride from New York to Chicago over New York Central Lines, so smooth and luxurious you can't keep awake after dark.—Ad.

ation in China. The Gazette declares that Germany will place no obstacles in the way of Russia and that a complete understanding exists between the two countries.

PARIS, June 23.—The present American policy in regard to China has given great satisfaction in France, especially in political circles. It is believed here that American cooperation with the Continental Powers for the protection of general interests will prove eminently satisfactory. It will maintain the harmony of nations and will push to the background any mutual jealousies that may exist.

CHINESE DEFEAT RELIEF FORCE.

Americans and Russians From Taku Fail to Reach Tien-Tsin.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The Central News has received the following despatch:

"Taku, Friday, 8.30 P. M., by despatch boat to Chefoo, Saturday, 4 P. M.—Yesterday 600 Russians and Americans attempted to raise the siege of Tien-Tsin. Hordes of Chinese blocked the road. The Chinese artillery was well placed, and it was impossible to drive them off. The allied forces retired in good order."

"An armored train with a reconnoitering party was despatched last night."

"An attempt to relieve Tien-Tsin with a larger force will be made on Saturday night."

A despatch from Shanghai of Friday's date says the Boxers have burned nearly all of the foreign concessions at Tien-Tsin.

A despatch from Shanghai says that the British warship Alacrity has sailed in the direction of Tien-Tsin for the purpose of rescuing the foreign missionaries.

A despatch from Shanghai of to-day's date says that the Chinese troops who are attacking Tien-Tsin are commanded in person by Prince Tuan, the new head of the Tung-Ji-Yamen. It is also reported that they have a great number of rapid-fire guns.

SHANGHAI, June 23.—An official despatch from the American Consul at Tien-Tsin confirms the report of the burning of the foreign concessions. The despatch adds:

"The casualties were heavy and that ammunition is running short. The Chinese troops are bombarding the city with field guns. The Chinese number 15,000 outside the city and their emissaries crowd the foreign quarters, and are constantly setting fire to buildings. The Chinese have heavy guns, which are being worked steadily from the walls of the native city."

"All the consulates have been destroyed and the foreigners are congregated at the town hall."

"The Chinese troops possess the best cannon and rifles, but the rabble have improvised weapons, trusting to their numbers. The Russians are now entrenched at the railway station and are resisting the advance of the enemy, who are coming up in overwhelming numbers."

The foreign Consul to-day addressed a note to the Chinese Admiral here asking him to remove his fleet. Two of his ships have sailed and the rest will leave shortly.

FRENCH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

England Watches the Strengthening Process and Makes an Evident Counter Move.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—Amid the distractions of the war in South Africa and the upheaval in China, surprisingly little notice has been taken in England of the remarkable energy at present displayed by the French naval authorities. There has been nothing like it for a generation past, yet even the Paris Chauvinist newspapers say as little about it as possible. The word appears to have gone forth to preserve a discreet silence. It is only by current talk in Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg, and through leakage from discussions at secret sessions of the Naval Committee and Deputies, together with the un concealable feverishness of work at naval headquarters, that it is possible to gain an idea of what is being done.

Never more were so many men employed in the dockyards, and never so much overtime paid to men in all departments. The word goes on unceasingly night and day, and Sundays and there appears to be no check to the expenditures.

In the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies there is talk of mysterious great things being done in the navy, not merely of the millions that were poured forth for manœuvres upon an unparalleled scale, but of other millions which are being used in making serviceable warships of old vessels, in hastening by months the completion of ships in the course of construction and in filling the storehouses.

It is needless to say that there is not a Frenchman who will not admit frankly and complacently that the enemy against whom preparations are directed is England, but one need not necessarily assume that the French Government is deliberately anticipating war. Men responsible for the national safety of France have suddenly awakened to the fact that the country is deplorably unprepared for a naval conflict, and they have now crowded into a few months what ought to have been done during the past few years. A somewhat similar state of affairs prevailed in this country some years ago, when England proceeded to put her naval force in order all sorts of sinister predictions were made. But it is necessary only to put the facts on record, leaving the people to draw their own conclusions.

The conclusion which the British Admiralty has drawn from the French naval activity is that it is directed against England, and it has been decided in effect that France will not be permitted to make up for its past neglect. It was announced this week that a new squadron would be formed, which would always be ready for the defence of the English Channel, which the present so-called Channel Squadron is not. The new squadron is destined in the event of war to operate in the Mediterranean. England's naval storehouse is always full in reality as well as on paper, the money providentially placed at the department's disposal by the accidental saving of the last financial year is being spent in repairs and other things seemingly hum-drum, but in the aggregate will be most important factors in the efficiency of the British fleet.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the British Admiralty has decided that there is a great future for the turbine system as applied to marine engines. The torpedo boat chasers and commerce destroyers at present being constructed are likely to astonish the world when they take the water.

Storm Delays the Departure of the Ninth Infantry for China.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—This despatch from Gen. MacArthur was received at the War Department this afternoon under date of Manila, June 23.

"Departure of Ninth Infantry delayed until June 27, in consequence of storm which broke the railway and damaged and made approach to transports impossible."

A CRUISE FOR INDIANIA.

A ride from New York to Chicago over New York Central Lines, so smooth and luxurious you can't keep awake after dark.—Ad.

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GAVE HER LIFE TO SAVE HER BABY.

A Mother Attempts to Save Her Child From First-Born Baby and Mother Dying.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 23.—Mrs. Val Aiken and her eight-months-old son were the victims of an accidental fire at their home at East Branch yesterday. From the effects of which the child died and the mother is so badly burned that she cannot live. Mrs. Val Aiken and the child were at home alone. The mother placed the child in its carriage, gave it to a nurse to wash. A few minutes later a glowing cinder from the baby took her up the stairs two steps at a time. She rushed into the room only to find a mass of flames. Without thought of danger to herself, she rushed into the burning room and groped about in the flames and smoke for her baby, and at last, with a cry of joy, her efforts were rewarded with success, and she bore the little one from the burning building. Her clothes were nearly burned from her body, her body, face and hands were terribly blistered, and her hair burned off. The child and mother were taken care of by neighbors and a physician summoned. The child lived but a short time, and the heroic mother is dying.

TRYING TO GET THE SMALLPOX.

Labouché Wanted It So as to Spread It Around the Town for Revenge.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—In a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Health, Dr. A. A. Perry of Dresden has written to George Labouché of that place deliberately visited the Genesee posthouse with the evident purpose of being infected and of communicating the disease to his townsmen. Labouché was involved in a fight with the authorities over the vaccination of his daughter some time ago and has since been defying the health regulations openly. After he went to the Genesee posthouse he was taken to the hospital, saying that no statute prohibited his act. He was isolated for several weeks.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD HELD THE SHIP.

Without His Grandmother He Would Not Go, and the Vessel Waited.

As the Warra of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line made ready to sail yesterday morning a six-year-old boy interfered and held the big ship, with her hundreds of passengers, twenty-two minutes by the clock. The boy was found wandering about the ship, and he said that his grandmother had gone ashore to buy a hat to replace one that he had lost overboard. He heard the warning whistle and he went ashore where visitors only, and he begged to stay on board the ship without his grandmother. Everybody waited and everybody watched him. Men stood at the head of the gangplank, rope in hand, waiting to hoist it clear of the ship. The weeping was over, the good-bys had all been said, and everybody waited in silence, watching the boy and looking up the pier for his grandmother. A good Samaritan took the boy in his arms and started to lead him to the shore, but the child could recognize any one. The order was given finally to take the baggage of the child and to return to the ship. The boy's grandmother, a very old woman, was found on board, and she hurried to the head of the gangplank, and a man hurried up the plank to her and there was a great outburst of cheering as the ship backed out of her dock.

BANKER WITHIN'S 119 GUESTS.

He Has Brought Them From Atlanta to Asbury Park—Bridal Couples Among Them.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 23.—The Jolliest excursion that ever invaded Asbury Park is the Witham banking party. It will remain here until Tuesday, and then will depart for New York. The members of the party are guests of William S. Witham of Atlanta, Ga., who has the distinction of being president of thirty-two banks and the chairman of the Georgia State Bank. He arranged a special excursion for employees of the several institutions he represents. To the number of 117 they came here in a special train over the seaboard air line, leaving Atlanta at 10 o'clock last night. The visitors heard what they called a bankers' convention to-day and gave Mr. Witham a great ovation. A serenade was given by the Beach Band for the party tonight, and later there was a hop in their honor.

There are four bridal couples in the company. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baskin, who were married two months ago, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker, who have been married only two weeks; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leonard, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCarry, who were married just before the excursion train drew out of the Atlanta station. Indications are that the party may be marrying and giving in marriage before the journey ends are not lacking. One of the members of the party is a minister.

EIGHTEEN YEARS FOR GILLIGAN.

Fond Father of Murder in the Second Degree for Killing His Sweetheart's Father.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—Andrew Carter Gilligan, charged with the killing of his sweetheart's father, C. Beverly Turner, was sentenced to-day to eighteen years in the penitentiary for murder in the second degree. His counsel at once announced that they would take the case to the Supreme Court of the State. The trial, which occupied seventeen days, was remarkable for a series of fierce legal battles and a personal encounter between leading lawyers on either side, was brought to a close by a holding of the jury for five days. It was all right. I don't think it would be wrong for any one in Tennessee or in the city government to hold a gun to the head of the man who would be one else; but it would be wrong if he used his position to raise the price of oil, or if he used his power to get the stock. That would be wrong. Why? I owned some stock in a Philadelphia ice company myself once. I testified in court that I owned it. I owned it. I told all about it then. I think I sold it. Now, my sentiment is that if Tammany could do it, it would give ice to the poor. It would give it away for nothing. I hear that the price of ice is very high.

THINKS THE FLAG WRONGLY USED.

Gen. Ferdinand F. Earle in a Controversy With the Mayor of Seabright.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 23.—The first of the Seabright banner in Monmouth County was flying to the breeze yesterday at Seabright by Mayor P. Hall Parker. It is an American flag with the names of the Republican standard bearers at the bottom. Gen. Ferdinand F. Earle is in Seabright to-day. He told Mayor Parker that he was using the flag contrary to law. The Mayor replied that he had sought advice before putting it up. It is the same advice that was used four years ago, except that Roosevelt's name was substituted for Hobart's, and no objection was raised then against its legality. The Mayor says that Seabright is a Republican town. Gen. Earle has sought the advice of David B. Hill in the case.

Northern Cable to China Interrupted.

The Commercial Cable Company makes this announcement: "We are advised by the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the Siberian line is interrupted. Messages from China and Japan cannot go via the Northern. Messages for Japan are accepted at a surcharge of 50 per cent."

RELY UPON PLATT'S CHLORIDE.

For all household disinfecting purposes.—Ad.

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