

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The American Bar Association elected officers at Saratoga and adjourned. Mr. John Hinkley, of Baltimore, was chosen secretary, and Henry St. George Tucker, of Lexington, Va., one of the executive committee.

E. S. Washburn, president of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company, died at Rye Beach, Me.

David Beetle, a farmer, living near Clements Bridge, N. J., shot a farmer's son, and while in jail drowned himself.

Dr. Wilkinson and Josephine Packard, of Dover, Del., have eloped a second time, this time from Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Henry N. Way was killed in Luzon on August 28. He was born near Rutland, Ill., in 1874.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, who murdered a family of six colored, was hanged at Raleigh, N. C.

It is said that M. E. Ingalls may be chosen president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Over \$500,000 has been secured by the Sons of Veterans for a national college.

Harry Howells, aged sixteen, was killed by a train near Avoca, Pa.

Forest fires are doing much damage in Colorado.

Captain Gilley, an Alaskan explorer, is dead.

Thomas J. Powers, commissioner of banking for Pennsylvania and a leading Republican State politician, was found dead in the outskirts of Philadelphia. He had fallen from a train.

George R. Peck, of Chicago, delivered the chief address before the American Bar Association at Saratoga. His subject was "The March of the Constitution."

Claims against New York for injuries received by colored persons in the recent riots filed in the Comptroller's office now aggregate \$260,000.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias chose San Francisco as the place of the next biennial gathering of the order.

Supreme Vice Chancellor Ogden H. Fetters, of Janesville, Wis., was elected deputy chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

The population of Evansville, Ind., is 59,007, as against 50,756 in 1890. This is an increase of 8251, or 16.26 per cent.

The population of Detroit, Mich., is 285,704, as against 205,876 in 1890. This is an increase of 79,828, or 38.77 per cent.

Senator Hanna has purchased for the Chesapeake and Western Railroad Strilburg Springs, Augusta county, Va.

W. J. Rodgers, in the Eighth, and J. R. Whitehead, in the Fifth, are Republican Congressional nominees in Virginia.

Direct telegraphic communication was opened between New York and Germany through the new German cable.

A party of Christian Endeavorers arrived in New York from Europe after many hardships.

Albert Klerien, a Democratic politician of Nyack, N. Y., died of a gunshot wound received from Frank Quintan last Saturday.

Sensors Davis and Dolliver, Speaker Henderson and others made addresses at the banquet of the Hamilton Club in Chicago.

The Census Bureau announced the population of Paterson, N. J., to be 105,171, as against 78,347, an increase of 34.24 per cent.

Charles A. Beach was appointed superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway's Atlantic City division.

Herr Von Brandt, former German Minister to China, says that the trouble in China is not yet at an end.

A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, N. C., announces himself as candidate for United States Senator.

Bills to repeal the Goebel election law were introduced in both houses of the Kentucky Legislature.

William Nicholas was shot and killed at Atlantic City by his father, who was arrested.

OLIVIER CAPTURED.

BOER GENERAL NOW IN HANDS OF BRITISH.

ENGLISH LOSSES 40 MEN.

Moving Spirit in Orange Colony, Says Roberts—Long and Hard Fight Reported Near Dalmanutha—Lord Roberts Adds That Boers Had Light, Considering the Heavy Firing.

London (By Cable).—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"The Boers have been beaten back by Bruce Hamilton at Winburg. General Olivier has been captured."

The text of Lord Roberts' dispatch from Belfast, announcing the capture of General Olivier, shows that three of Olivier's sons also were captured in the attack which the Boers made from three sides on Winburg. Lord Roberts adds that General Olivier was "the moving spirit among the Boers in the Southeast portion of the Orange Colony during the war."

"Engaged the enemy the greater part of the day over a perimeter of nearly 30 miles. Littleton's Division and two brigades of cavalry, all under Buller, operated southwest of Dalmanutha. French, with two brigades of cavalry, moved northwest of Belfast, driving the enemy to Lekeny, on the Belfast-Lydenburg road. As soon as French reached Lekeny, Pole-Carew advanced from Belfast in support. The enemy, in considerable strength, opposed Buller's and Pole-Carew's advance. He brought three long-toms and many other guns and pom-poms (quick-firing guns) into action. The firing, until dark, was hot and persistent. Buller hopes his casualties will not exceed 40. Pole-Carew has not yet reported. The Boers are making a determined stand. They have a large number of guns, the country is difficult and well suited for their tactics and is less favorable to cavalry than any we have hitherto worked over."

Gelums Farm (By Cable).—General Pole-Carew came into touch with the Boers at their main position at Dalmanutha on Saturday and shelled a plantation east of Belfast. The Boers replied with long-range guns.

General French, on General Buller's flank, exchanged shots with the Boers, but no damage was done. An artillery duel occurred on the British front also, the 12-pounders bombarding the Boers' position and the latter displaying great enterprise in handling their guns, which were placed in strong position. The enemy evidently intends to contest stubbornly the ground between here and Machadodorp.

BARBAROUS FILIPINOS.

An American Officer Tells of the Atrocities Committed by Them.

Emporia, Kan. (Special).—Lieut. Wm. Weaver, of the Thirty-second United States Volunteers, who resigned in the spring on account of illness, and has just returned home from the Philippines, tells of barbarities practiced by Filipinos upon American soldiers. He said that outside of the Macabees, who were friendly to the Americans, the Filipinos are very cruel. "Six men were killed at Dianalupjahan," said Lieutenant Weaver, "and I do not think there was a man that had fewer than ten bullet holes in his body."

"In the case of one American soldier it looked as though the muzzle of the revolver had been placed right in his eye and fired; he was also stabbed in the neck and breast with bayonets. Here is another sample of their cruelty. Harry Easter, of Emporia, and McDonald of Iowa, two of my company, were killed instantly. Harry Easter was shot in the neck and the other man was shot in the back of the head. Only about twenty of the company were with them, and they were attacked by about 250 Filipinos."

"The Americans fought them an hour and forty-five minutes. They had to leave the dead, and when they came back the rebels had stripped the boys of all their clothes. They pulled up grass and sticks and built a fire on their breasts. We got to the boys before anything further was done on them. We got Easter and the other man away before they were burned."

VETERANS ELEGY OFFICERS.

Judge Rastier, of St. Louis, Commander-in-Chief.

Chicago (Special).—Judge Leo Rastier, of St. Louis, was elected by acclamation commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year. There was no opposition and the election went through with a flourish.

Peru, Ill. (Special).—The City Council has just passed this ordinance: "Whoever shall in said city congregate on or upon any of the streets in the city of Peru for the purpose of courting, making love or spooning or carrying on coquetry shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$3 or more than \$100 for each offense."

Mayor Hoerner says: "I do not oppose coquetry when it is conducted in an ordinary manner. But when it is carried on indiscriminately and in a style offensive to the public, I believe it, like all other nuisances, should be abated."

FIELD OF LABOR.

A Berlin balloon lifts six tons.

New York has 10,000 Cantonese. Oysters cannot live in the Baltic Sea. In Canton, China, a satin dress costs \$3.93.

New York has 30,000 municipal employees.

Springfield, Mass., grain handlers now earn \$2 a day.

The day of the small bank has gone by.

Chicago stationary engineers have been conceding the eight-hour day.

RACE RIOTING IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Shooting of a Messenger Boy by a Negro Cause.

New York (Special).—A number of inchoate race riots broke out here Sunday, the direct cause being the shooting on Saturday night of John Brennan, a white messenger boy, aged twenty, by John Davis, alias "Lamp-lighter," a negro. Brennan was one of a crowd of whites who taunted Davis and bullets from the black's revolver lodged in his stomach and chest. The shooting was done on Sixty-second street, and, becoming noised about, the rough white element began to search out negroes. Before day-breaking James Arnold, colored, while passing Sixty-fourth street and Amsterdam avenue, was attacked by a crowd of whites and badly beaten. He was treated at a hospital. Shortly afterward, about two blocks away, the gang doled out a similar experience to Alexander Ballentine, a colored man, who was passing quietly along. In neither case was an arrest made.

At 9.30 o'clock in the morning, a crowd of whites, confessedly led by Frank McPike, 24 years old, went to a five-story tenement on Sixty-third street, occupied by negroes, with the avowed purpose of cleaning it out. They had about demolished all the windows and incidentally cracked a head or two when the police arrived. McPike and another man were arrested.

At 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon Joseph Doyle, 38 years old, filled his hat with stones and took his stand at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. He succeeded in inflicting scalp wounds on two colored men before a policeman clubbed and arrested him.

Officer John J. Cleary placed under arrest for "being sassy" William Hodson, a colored man. He rashly undertook to take his prisoner to the station through West Sixtieth street. That street between West End and Amsterdam avenue is called "Cuckoo town," and here colored people live by the hundreds. The fact that one of their race was in the hands of a policeman was all that several of them wanted, and half a dozen of them thought they would release Hodson. Cleary used his club and then drew his revolver. By threatening to shoot the first man to move he held the mob at bay until other policemen came to his aid. They arrested George Meyer, also colored. Cleary said he started the attempted rescue. Meyer resisted arrest all the way to the station, and when he got there he had several scalp wounds. One in particular was very large, and it is thought the negro's skull was fractured.

The above are only a few assaults which came to light by arrests. The fact is that all day long the police in the neighborhood mentioned were kept busy dispersing small mobs bent on mischief.

RUSSIA IN A NEW ROLE.

She Proposes to the Powers that Troops Be Withdrawn From China.

Washington (Special).—That grave diplomatic questions have arisen in regard to the Chinese situation was shown by the fact that the Cabinet in Washington held practically an all-day session Wednesday considering this subject. The members were put under oath not to divulge what took place.

Russia, it is known, has sent an identical note to the powers proposing that the troops be withdrawn from Pekin. This was considered by the Cabinet. A document, it is reported, was formulated defining the position of the United States.

It is said in Washington that President McKinley has run up against a snag in his negotiations with some of the European powers. The general understanding is that they all wish to divide China when the favorable time arrives, but Mr. McKinley has sought to draw them into a conference where they will agree to give up their ambitions. The attitude of Germany and Russia is especially alarming to the President, who, according to Washington dispatches, distrusts both of them and fears some special program for avenging the murder of Baron von Kettler. It is hoped in Administration circles that the powers may yet be drawn into concert of action.

A Berlin dispatch quotes an official of the Foreign Office there as saying that signs point to joint control of China by the powers, at least for a time. On the other hand, William St. John Broderick, British Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated in a public speech that Great Britain would not share in such an arrangement.

At Shanghai it is rumored that the Japanese have defeated the Chinese at Teheou and that Prince Tuan, the noted anti-foreign leader, has been killed.

COLOR MAN TO LEAVE CONGRESS.

White, of North Carolina, Not a Candidate for Re-election.

Washington (Special).—The only colored man in Congress, Representative George Henry White, of North Carolina, has announced that he will not stand for re-election, and says he will move to some Northern State.

"I have three reasons for this determination," said White. "In the first place, my wife's health has been wrecked on account of the political attacks made on me, and I am sure the excitement of another campaign for re-election would kill her."

"Second, I am satisfied I could not secure a certificate if I were elected, and, third, I must devote myself to some employment that pays me money. I have not sufficient means to carry on a political fight that can only prove expensive."

Lynched in North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—A negro was lynched at Forest City, N. C., for the murder of a white woman named Flack. Threats were also made to lynch a negro woman who had taken a gun to the murderer, and a mob went in search of her. The trouble arose over the theft of some peaches by the negro.

Safe, But Destitute.

Cleveland, Ohio (Special).—Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is visiting his son-in-law in this city, has received a cable message from Minister Conger and the missionaries in Pekin, saying that the native Christians in Northern China had survived the attacks upon them, but were homeless and destitute.

The cablegram said that all the Methodist missionaries were safe, though all the mission property is destroyed save that at Tientsin.

G. A. R. PARADES.

VETERANS OVER FOUR HOURS PASSING IN REVIEW.

WAR FLAGS IN PROFUSION.

Great Reception to General Sikes—Commander-in-Chief Shaw Reviews the Veterans—Respect Shows the Tattered and Bullet-Riddled Flags—The Lake City Gay With Stars and Stripes.

Chicago (Special).—The climax of the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came Tuesday, when for four hours and a half the thinning ranks passed in review before about 1,000,000 spectators, who were packed in almost a solid mass along the four miles of the line of parade.

Weather conditions were almost ideal for the parade, wearisome enough at best. The line of march was much shorter than ever before mapped out for the annual parade, its entire length not being over four miles, but notwithstanding this, here and there a veteran dropped out of the ranks.

One especially sad incident occurred to mar in a degree the glory of the parade. Charles Beckwith, of Algonsee, Mich., dropping dead as the line was filing past the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street.

It was shortly before 10.30 o'clock when the head of the column started from the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, and an hour later it was filing past the reviewing stand.

In the grandstand, erected on the slope of the Lake Front Park, near the Logan monument, were gathered statesmen, diplomats and scores of army officers. In the center box of the reviewing stand were Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, representing President McKinley; Commander-in-Chief Shaw, Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and W. H. Harper. To their left were Acting Governor Warder, Speaker David Henderson, of the House of Representatives, Bishop Fallows and Senator Shelby M. Culom, and to their right the Spanish Minister, Duke d'Arcos, with a party of friends, stood, an interested spectator. Warm greetings were accorded General Miles and the Duke d'Arcos as they entered the reviewing stand.

The marching column was headed by a detachment of the city police, under the command of Lieutenant Flynn, which, in battalion formation, swept the street from curb to curb. Behind them came a band of 70 pieces, and then Chief Marshal J. H. Wood, with his immediate staff, consisting of Col. H. S. Dietrich, Col. J. E. Stuart and Col. C. E. Young. A regiment of assistant marshals and aides came clattering on, and then, behind the band of the Second Infantry of the Illinois Guard, came Commander-in-Chief Shaw and the members of his staff, comprising Adjutant-General T. Y. Stuart, Quartermaster-General E. J. Atkinson, Inspector-General M. J. Cummings, Judge-Advocate-General Eli Torrence and Chief-of-Staff J. Cory Wilkins.

Lafayette Post, No. 140, of New York city, commanded by Allan C. Bakewell, marched ahead of the carriages containing Acting Governor Warder—who supplied the place of Governor Tanner—Mayor Harrison and Executive Director Harper. Cheer after cheer went up as Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, accompanied by his aides, rode past the reviewing stand.

Twelve heralds in costume, each bearing a long trumpet, preceded 50 members of Columbia Post, of Chicago, who formed a hollow square, in the center of which were borne 50 battle-flags carried by New York regiments during the war. A long line of carriages followed the battle-flags, each containing ladies who are officials of the various organizations which are affiliated with the Grand Army. Close behind the carriages came three platoons of the members of Columbia Post, acting as a rear guard, while a score of veterans as a special escort marched beside the vehicles. Bidwell Wilson Post, of Buffalo, had the largest number of men in ranks of any organization that came from outside Chicago and Cook county.

The old Continental Drum and Bugle Corps, of New York city, led Chapin Post, also from New York, and both were cheered. Then came the Arion Military Band, of Milwaukee.

Wisconsin was given the right of the line. After her column came turning around the corner of Jackson boulevard into the broad sweep of Michigan avenue, with band playing and colors flying, the Army of the Republic came marching down and were greeted enthusiastically.

An encampment of the Blue and Gray, to be held in 1901 and to include every man who fought for either North or South, in the dream of William St. John Broderick, British Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated in a public speech that Great Britain would not share in such an arrangement.

At Shanghai it is rumored that the Japanese have defeated the Chinese at Teheou and that Prince Tuan, the noted anti-foreign leader, has been killed.

COLOR MAN TO LEAVE CONGRESS.

White, of North Carolina, Not a Candidate for Re-election.

Washington (Special).—The only colored man in Congress, Representative George Henry White, of North Carolina, has announced that he will not stand for re-election, and says he will move to some Northern State.

"I have three reasons for this determination," said White. "In the first place, my wife's health has been wrecked on account of the political attacks made on me, and I am sure the excitement of another campaign for re-election would kill her."

"Second, I am satisfied I could not secure a certificate if I were elected, and, third, I must devote myself to some employment that pays me money. I have not sufficient means to carry on a political fight that can only prove expensive."

Lynched in North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—A negro was lynched at Forest City, N. C., for the murder of a white woman named Flack. Threats were also made to lynch a negro woman who had taken a gun to the murderer, and a mob went in search of her. The trouble arose over the theft of some peaches by the negro.

Safe, But Destitute.

Cleveland, Ohio (Special).—Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is visiting his son-in-law in this city, has received a cable message from Minister Conger and the missionaries in Pekin, saying that the native Christians in Northern China had survived the attacks upon them, but were homeless and destitute.

The cablegram said that all the Methodist missionaries were safe, though all the mission property is destroyed save that at Tientsin.

FOR KILLING A KING.

Brescia Is Sentenced to Milan to Imprisonment for Life.

Milan (By Cable).—The trial of Gaetano Bresci, the anarchist who on July 25 shot and killed King Humbert of Italy, at Monza, took place here. The assassin was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Brescia sat in the dock, calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Signor Martelli, head of the Milan bar, and the anarchist writer, Signor Merlino, made requests on several grounds for an adjournment, which was refused.

The indictment showed that the assassin indulged in frequent target practice, and that he prepared bullets so as to render them more dangerous. There were 11 witnesses for the prosecution and 5 for the defense. The examination of Bresci followed. He said he decided to kill King Humbert after the events of Milan and Sicily. "To avenge the misery of the people and my own," Bresci added.

"I acted without advice or accomplices."

He admitted the target practice and the preparation of bullets. In murdering the King, he stated, he fired three shots with his pistol.

A brigadier of gendarmes, Salvatori, told the story of the assassination. He said he saved Bresci from the crowd, who nearly lynched the assassin. Bresci when rescued was covered with blood.

Gen. Avogadro de Contes di Quinto, the King's aide-de-camp, who was with Humbert when the latter was killed, said the King tried to reply to a question put by the General after the assassination. Humbert uttered the words, "I truly think—" stopped in the middle of the sentence, said "Yes," and then expired.

The public prosecutor made a speech in which he eulogized the virtues of King Humbert. He said Bresci was fully responsible, premeditating the crime, and had accomplices. After denouncing the anarchist theories which brought about such fearful crimes, the public prosecutor denied that Bresci had misery as an excuse, saying that he was not a man of impulse or a fanatic, but had a calm, cynical and obstinate mind.

Signor Merlino, for the defense, defended Anarchy from the charge that it had inspired the crime. All parties, he declared, had their regrets. He asked that those in whose hands the prisoner's fate should not act in a spirit of vengeance, but of justice.

Lawyer Martelli asked that the verdict be tempered with indulgence toward "an irresponsible man condemned of a crime committed in a state of exaltation." He spoke of Bresci's previous good conduct and improved life.

Brescia was again given an opportunity to speak. He said: "Sentence me. I am indifferent. I await the next revolution."

The verdict was then given. Bresci escaped with life imprisonment, as that penalty is the most severe which can be imposed under the laws of Italy for such a crime. It was at first believed that Bresci would be tried on a charge of treason, in which case the penalty would have been death.

WILL ABOLISH DISPENSARY.

Result of the Primary Elections in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—The Democratic primaries in this State were attended by many surprises. The general election is a mere ratification of the primary, and all interest centers in the latter. The issue has been dispensary or prohibition. Col. James A. Hoyt, of Greenville, was the prohibition nominee, and the dispensary was represented by Gov. M. B. McSweeney, F. B. Gary, Speaker of the House of Representatives; A. Howard Patterson and Rev. Walt Whitman. The latter has been a candidate for office eighteen years, and never elected.

A canvass of the entire State was made, each of the forty counties being visited. The prohibitionists assailed the dispensary and the champions of the dispensary fell out among themselves. Patterson vigorously attacked Governor McSweeney, who became Governor on the death of Governor Ellerbe.

Senator Tillman, who claims paternity for the dispensary, came into the campaign and fought Colonel Hoyt. As a result of this interference Tillman's name has been scratched by 20,000 voters, although he has no opponent.

Colonel Hoyt, the prohibition nominee, will probably lead McSweeney by 10,000 votes. There will be a second primary later and the issue between Hoyt and McSweeney will be close.

A surprise was the large vote received by J. H. Tillman for Lieutenant-Governor. He is a nephew of the Senator. He will run it over with Col. John T. Sloan.

State Treasurer Timmerman is defeated by Capt. R. H. Jennings. All other State officers secured themselves. The race for Congress shows Talbert Stokes and Elliott succeeded themselves without opposition; Finley was beaten by Stratt; Stanyard Wilson by Joseph T. Johnson, and James Norton by Lieutenant-Governor Scarborough.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN WYOMING.

A Union Pacific Express Looted—No One Injured.

Cheyenne, Wyo. (Special).—The Union Pacific passenger train, second section No. 3, was held up by bandits two and a half miles west of Tipton Station, 58 miles west of Rawlins, at 8.30 o'clock. There were four men in the hold-up. The express and baggage car were blown open and the safe blown to pieces. The railroad company says the loss was nominal. The baggage and express cars were considerably damaged.

United States Marshal Hadsell, who was notified at Rawlins, raised a posse of 25 men, with horses, and went on a special train to the scene of the hold-up, and are now on the trail of the bandits. No one was injured on the train.

The Union Pacific officers will pay \$1000 reward for each man.

MONEY FOR SICK IN CHINA.

Washington (Special).—Surgeon-General Van Reppen has received, through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. W. S. Cowles, from the Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, a check for \$1000 for the relief of sick or wounded sailors, marines and soldiers in China. He has asked \$500 to the fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Station, and \$500 to the medical officer in charge of the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, to be used in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

TO LEAVE PEKIN.

THE DECISION TO WITHDRAW AMERICAN TROOPS.

NO DEFINITE AGREEMENT.

Our Government Would Have Preferred the Continuance of a Garrison, Under a Definite Understanding, Until the Chinese Government Had Permanently Resumed Its Authority.

Washington (Special).—The State Department made public the proposition of Russia to recall its minister from China and its troops from Pekin, and the reply of the Government. Just when Mr. Conger and the American troops will leave Pekin depends on General Chaffee, but it is reported that this week will witness the departure of the American troops from the Chinese capital.

Mr. Adee's letter explains the line along which the Government has been acting since General Chaffee arrived in Pekin. He urged the immediate withdrawal of the American troops. The American minister to accompany the troops, of course, for he could not be left alone at the capital. But the Government did not, at the time the suggestion was made, deem it advisable to withdraw immediately.

As stated in Mr. Adee's letter, this Government believed then that the capital should be jointly occupied under a definite understanding between the powers until the Chinese Government had returned and resumed its authority permanently, including both its executive and its diplomatic functions. Had this concert of action between the powers been arranged—or, indeed, in the improbable event that it will be arranged—it is likely that the War Department will point out the uselessness of holding so many troops in an unhealthy city as now crowd it, and would have suggested the propriety of retaining only an international garrison, as will be done, for the protection of the foreign ministers in Pekin.

But there is no reason to believe that there will be that general expression by the powers in favor of a continued occupation, which will modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia, and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation. The administration has not the least expectation that a suggestion made by any of the powers will persuade Russia to alter the program she has announced. It is useless to speculate on Russia's motives. Possibly she has ulterior designs of territorial aggression, which she strenuously denies, because she is not at this time in a position to maintain her demand. Possibly Czar Nicholas was honest when he suggested the Peace Conference that met at The Hague, and that, being consistent, he now is actuated by a sincere wish for peace. Honesty and good faith are not, of necessity, impossible qualities in a Czar. However, the Government is wasting no time on these speculations. Russia has announced her intention to withdraw her troops from Pekin, and, therefore, the American troops will follow her example. Mr. Conger has been notified of the situation, and a synopsis of the correspondence has been cabled to General Chaffee, so that he may hold his troops in readiness to march out at any time.

Japan notifies the Government that she is in accord with its attitude. The Russian troops will march to New Chwang, and join the Russian army of occupation in that city. The Americans and Japanese will return to Tientsin.

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

A Young Man Knocked Ten Feet From His Track.

Martinsburg, W. Va. (Special).—Malcolm Kendall, a young man living in Selma, a quiet country, Va., aged 16 years, had a narrow escape from instant death on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Hobbs, nine miles east of this city. In company with his cousin, John Kendall, he was going West in search of work in a paper mill. His cousin left him sitting alongside the track to go to a farmhouse in search of something to eat, and while sitting there the tender of a helper engine coming west struck him and hurled him into a culvert ten feet away. The bridge of his nose was broken, his face badly cut and disfigured, his teeth loosened, both hips injured, and he was probably hurt internally. It is thought that he will live.

SECRETARY HAY'S HEALTH.

Washington (Special).—The alarming reports concerning Secretary of State Hay's condition receive no credence in Washington. Secretary Hay is in almost daily communication with the President and the State Department, and the advices received from him indicate that he is constantly improving. Mr. Hay's private secretary has just returned from Lake Sunapee, N. H. He put in two days of hard work with the Secretary of State, the latter disposing of a large accumulation of business. Mr. Hay is over 60 years of age, and the strain to which he was subjected during the earlier phases of the Chinese imbroglio exhausted his energies and made a complete rest necessary.

DUEL OVER A WOMAN.

Two Men Mortally Wounded in New Mexico.

Chicago (Special).—A special to the Record from Albuquerque, N. M., dated Tuesday, says that a double tragedy is reported from Belen, a village about 30 miles south of here. David E. Baca made remarks casting reflections upon the character of a woman friend of Melquiades Baca. The men met. Two six-shooters were raised simultaneously. Three shots from each weapon rang out, and both the Bacas fell mortally wounded.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

The State Department at Washington does not believe the rumor from Chefoo that Russia, Germany and Japan had declared war upon China. No information of such a move has been received in Washington, and the members of the legations of the powers interested know nothing of it.

London's financial circles are agitated over Russia's virtual seizure of the North China Railway, and the British Government is urged to demand that the rights of British investors shall be respected.

</