

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The coroner's jury placed the blame for the fatal wreck at Hatfield, on the Philadelphia and Reading, on the company and some of the officials concerned in the running of the train.

Coroner Lloyd, in St. Louis, held the Seckner Contracting Company responsible for the electrocution of two policemen by improperly placed wires.

Wm. Bullock, colored, who had been three times tried in Frehold, N. J., for the murder of the chief of police of Red Bank, escaped from jail.

Rev. Lorenzo Waugh, supposed to be the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, died suddenly in a railroad station in Williams, Cal.

The cigarmakers of A. F. Hostetter, of Hanover, went on a strike because he refused to adopt the shop system.

Four men were horribly burned in a powder explosion at the Sterling colliery, near Shamokin, Pa.

The strike of the iron-workers on the new East river bridge in New York was settled by a compromise.

Chief Illohave, an aged medicine man of the Yakima tribe, was stoned to death in Washington State.

Night Watchman Aulgur, of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, was killed in Marshall, Mo., by robbers.

Fire destroyed Samfey's Hotel and a number of adjoining houses in Liberty, Tioga county, Pa.

The National Association of Letter Carriers, in session in Detroit, re-elected the old officers.

Officers had a battle with safe-blowers near Cananville, Ohio, and captured two of them.

Jealous John Riedeck killed his wife and himself in Brooklyn.

The Spanish-American War Nurses' Association was organized at New York.

The Carnegie and Rockefeller interests have ordered the construction of nineteen big vessels to export iron and steel.

William Watkins, aged 89 years, was killed by a Cape May accommodation train at Woodbury, N. J.

George Vanley, a telegraph lineman, of Roanoke, Va., was killed at Eckman, W. Va.

David E. Folsom was nominated for Governor of Montana by the Republicans.

Wm. J. Morgan, Comptroller of the State of New York, died at Albany.

Dysentery prevails in parts of Adams county, Pa.

The Secretary of War has instructed General Shafter, commanding the Department in California, to discharge all volunteers in San Francisco.

The Navy Department will bring home the remains of officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps who were killed since April, 1898.

Capt. Harry E. Householder, who was captain of Company I, First West Virginia Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, died at his home in Berkeley Springs.

At Saratoga, N. Y., the Republican State Convention nominated B. B. Odell, Jr., for Governor, and Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor.

Rev. E. M. Cravath, twenty-two years president of Fisk University, at Nashville, Tenn., died in Minnesota.

Paul Cronin killed Mrs. Miller, a widow, at Waukesha, Wis., and then fatally shot himself.

Eliza W. Zeise, while in a delirium, leaped from a window in Philadelphia and was killed.

Merion Stuart Cann, aged 41 years, an editor, died at Scranton, Pa.

Fire at Dover, Del., caused considerable damage.

The British transport Montcalm, with 1400 miles for South Africa, which was to have sailed from New Orleans, was held up by a mutiny of the stokers and muleteers.

The colors of the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment, captured during the Civil War by the Forty-Sixth Ohio, were returned to a committee of the survivors.

Miss Alvina Rollen was killed in Denver, Col., by C. Barager, a rejected suitor, who then made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

The Atlantic division of the Young People's German Christian Endeavor Society, in session in Philadelphia, elected officers.

Two policemen were killed by crossed wires on the St. Louis police telephone circuit and fourteen others were injured.

Two special trains collided at Branchfort, near Long Branch, N. J. The engineer, Lett, was seriously injured.

There was a severe thunder storm in Cumberland Valley. Some damage was done in Shippensburg.

John D. Rockefeller made a gift of \$180,000 to Spelman Seminary, a negro college of Atlanta, Ga.

Nineteen persons were arrested in Akron, Ohio, on the charge of having participated in the recent riot.

The will of Rev. Dr. McGlynn was filed in the Surrogate's Court in Newburgh, N. Y.

Six mining companies in the Jellico district, Tennessee, agreed to the demands of the miners.

Five persons were severely burned in Midford, Mass., by the explosion of a plumber's trestle.

An additional case of 'bubonic plague' was reported at Glasgow.

The campaign in Kentucky was opened by both parties in nearly every county of the State. At Bowling Green Hon. John W. Yerkes, the Republican candidate for Governor, was the leading speaker. At Henderson Gov. J. W. C. Beckham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and ex-Gov. James B. McCreary spoke. At Bowling Green the Democrats had a meeting, addressed by R. F. Peake, of Shelbyville.

An interesting report to Department of Agriculture gives the story of the big trees of California fast falling before the axe of the lumberman.

AFTER PEACE NOW.

A CHINESE COMMISSION THE LATEST PROPOSAL.

OFFICIALS ARE IN PEKIN.

Members of the Tsung Li Yamen Trying to Deal with Allies—Li Hung Chang has Memorialized the Throne—Replies to the American-Russian Proposal Have Not Been Received.

Washington (Special).—It was learned from an official source that Li Hung Chang has memorialized the Imperial Government to appoint four other progressive Chinamen to act with himself as peace negotiators.

A proposal by Japan for the appointment of Chan Chih Tung and Prince Ching doubtless had considerable influence in causing the aged Viceroy to present the paper. It was stated by an official close to the President that the administration would prefer to have a Chinese commission confer with the representatives of the powers. Li is an object of suspicion to Great Britain and other powers. If other progressive Chinamen are associated with him and are equipped with proper credentials, while undoubtedly the commission will be dominated by Earl Li, yet the powers will feel that better results can be obtained.

Another high official said he was confident the Russians will remain in Pekin until the powers have passed upon the proposal made by the St. Petersburg Government, and it is even possible they may remain there pending negotiations to insure concert of procedure on the part of the powers. Whether because of any direct assurances or not from St. Petersburg it is a fact that officials here are optimistic with reference to the international situation. With the exception of the United States none of the powers has yet submitted its reply to Russia, and it is understood they are awaiting advice from their representatives in Pekin.

The full text of the Russian circular which was considered at a conference between the President and Secretary Root contains the statement that "it is intended to recall the mission, with all the members of the mission, to Tientsin, whether they will be accompanied by the Russian troops, whose presence at Pekin henceforward appears purposeless." Nothing has been received by the President to indicate that the Russian Minister and his troops have actually left Pekin. This, together with the assurances as to the purpose of the St. Petersburg Government to employ every effort to preserve harmony of action, has brought the conclusion that the Russian proposal will not cause discord, as was at first anticipated.

Dr. Davy, J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State, has returned to Washington and assumed the duties of acting head of the State Department, relieving Mr. A. A. Adee, who has performed these duties during the perplexing diplomatic exchanges of recent date. The First Assistant has been absent in New England with his family on a vacation, but in view of the important diplomatic phases of the Chinese question which have arisen he decided to curtail his stay.

A dispatch from Minister Conger was received by the State Department. It was chiefly interesting in being the first word from him since his dispatch of about August 27 referring to the proposed parade of troops through the Imperial Palace at Pekin. Like that dispatch this is dateless as to Pekin. The contents were not made public, but it was stated that it contained nothing materially changing the situation. The lack of date led to a determination to take energetic steps by which all dispatches hereafter coming to the State Department from China will have the date clearly stated.

The War Department has received an undated cablegram from General Barry, at Taku, of which the following portion has been made public: "General Chaffee has everything well in hand. His driving power materially assisted prompt relief of legation. Considering arduous service, condition of troops excellent."

The department also received the following cablegram from Major Perley, of the Medical Corps, commanding the hospital ship Relief at Taku: "Barrister reports 120 sick at front and 200 at Tientsin. Many slightly ill. All wounded brought from front. Relief will take all severe cases. Launch and boats have returned. Plenty supplies. All doing well."

TWO BOYS BURIED ALIVE. Sand Bank Caved In While They Were Searching for Bait.

Kingston, N. Y. (Special).—While searching for crickets with which to fish Myron Du Bois and Peter Palen, aged about 11 years, were buried by the caving in of a sand bank and were suffocated.

Several hours later a group of children who were playing in the sand discovered a shoe sticking up from the sand, but could not lift it. Further investigation revealed the fact that the shoe inclosed a foot. The section gang of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, who had been at work nearby all the afternoon, were told of the discovery and dug out the body of Du Bois; the body of Palen was also found.

The boys had evidently died instantly, as their eyes were still open, and a smile was on their faces.

An Aeronaut Killed. Michigan City, Ind. (Special).—Prof. Foterilli was probably fatally injured during a balloon ascension and parachute jump. While making the ascension he caught on one of the guy ropes, which tore the parachute, to which he was hanging, away from the balloon. He fell 200 feet, struck a brick building, and was picked up unconscious. His home is at Cromwell, Indiana.

A Child Burned to Death. Shippensburg, Pa. (Special).—Edith Pearl Green, the nine-year-old daughter of William Green, of this place, was burned to death by kerosene. She was pouring oil in the stove to make fire, when it ignited, and the can, containing about two quarts, exploded, and she was immediately a mass of flames. She ran from the house, screaming for help, and her sister and brother rushed to her aid and tore the burning clothing from her body, but she was already terribly burned. The bones in her hands were exposed and her body blistered and charred.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Increase During the Past Year in the Number of Vessels Documented.

Washington (Special).—Complete official returns for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1900, show that 1446 vessels of 393,168 gross tons were built and documented in the United States. Since 1856 this record has been exceeded only twice—in 1864, when 415,740 gross tons were built, and in 1874, when 432,725 gross tons were built.

The construction may be classed according to the following types: Schooners, schooner barges and sloops, 499, of 109,605 gross tons; Great Lake steam vessels, 25, of 97,847 gross tons; canal boats and barges, 523, of 74,860 gross tons; ocean screw steamships, 20, of 60,369 gross tons of which all but one, the Maracabo, 1771 gross tons, were built wholly or principally for trades reserved by law to American vessels; river square-rigged vessels built—420, of 202,498 gross tons—surpass the record, the nearest approach being 1891, when 488 steam vessels of 185,037 gross tons were built.

The steam vessels built—90, of 196,851 gross tons—exceed the previous record year, 1899, when 91 such vessels of 131,373 gross tons were built. Cleveland, Ohio, ranks first as builder of steel vessels, with 9 steamships of 42,119 gross tons, followed by gross tons; Chicago, 5 vessels, 24,504 tons; Detroit, 4 steamships of 15,693 tons.

During the past decade the steel steam vessels built in the United Kingdom were 1859. During the ten years 69 gregate 465, of 742,830 gross tons, of which 198, of 450,089 gross tons, were built on the Great Lakes. For comparison it may be noted that the British Board of Trade reports that 727 steel steam vessels of 1,423,344 gross tons were built in the United Kingdom during 1899. During the ten years 69 steel steam vessels of 194,080 gross tons were built at Cleveland, and 100 of 138,593 gross tons at Philadelphia.

The total tonnage built and documented on the Great Lakes during the year—125 vessels of 130,611 gross tons—is the largest in the history of that region. The total for the Middle Atlantic and Gulf Coast—690 vessels of 135,473 tons—exceeds any record since 1872. The total for the New England Coast—199 vessels of 72,179 gross tons—has not been equaled since 1891, while the product of the Pacific Coast—300 vessels of 40,396 tons—surpassed only by the returns of 1898 and 1899.

Construction on Mississippi river and tributaries—217 vessels, 14,509 tons—is 9000 tons less than 1899. The foregoing figures do not cover yachts or government vessels.

ACT LIKE FIENDS. Rapine, Looting and Slaughter in Chinese Towns.

Washington (Special).—Stories of atrocities by allied troops come from China. A dispatch from Taku gives details of their conduct which are fully as bad as, if not worse than, anything done by the Boxers. From Tientsin to Pekin a path of ruin has been left. Houses have been burned, shops looted, women shamefully treated, old men and children murdered. The Russians are accused of being the worst offenders.

The powers are slow to act on the American-Russian suggestion that the allied troops be withdrawn from Pekin. An official says that the information so far received indicates that there will be diversity of opinion, which will insure the retirement of General Chaffee's troops.

Germany, Italy and Austria are known to be opposed to withdrawal, and it is suspected that England leans in the same direction. Russia's action came to all the European powers as a sudden shock. The United States is on record as opposing the advisability of withdrawal, but is convinced that the best course if Russia is to withdraw. This situation, it is believed, will soon cause a general evacuation of Pekin, though the powers at present are drifting apart. It is stated in official circles in Washington that while the United States is in no sense an ally of Russia in China, she does not propose to enter any coalition against her.

A dispatch from Tientsin, dated August 29, and delayed in transmission, says that orders have been received there from Washington to keep the American troops at Pekin, Tientsin and Taku for the winter. This shows that up to a few days ago there was no intention to withdraw all of Chaffee's troops.

M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Pekin, sends to St. Petersburg an unconfirmed report that Prince Ching has been appointed regent of China. Li Hung Chang remains at Shanghai. He is evidently on the inside of the negotiations, for he told diplomats there that Russia had promised to withdraw from Pekin, regardless of the action of other powers. At Shanghai, which hears little of recent developments, his statement is not believed. English officials there say Li is trying to divide the powers.

Wm. W. Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States to China, is also at Shanghai. In an interview he says that if the concert of the powers is broken all the foreigners in China may as well pack up and leave.

Legal Hanging in Georgia. Marietta, Ga. (Special).—Sam Robinson, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. George Inzer three weeks ago, was hanged here. Robinson had been in the Atlanta jail for safe keeping since his trial and was brought here on a freight train to avoid crowds at the depot. Sheriff Bishop, with ten deputies and fifty guards, escorted the negro from the train to the scaffold. The enclosure on the outskirts of the town was surrounded by a crowd of several thousand people, but there was no interference. Mr. and Mrs. Inzer witnessed the execution. Just before the drop fell a portion of the high fence surrounding the enclosure gave way by prearranged plan, allowing those outside to witness the hanging.

FIELD OF LABOR. Kansas has a girl coroner. Havana's chief fuel is charcoal. Georgia is to have a sugar refinery. New York has a Hebrew actors' union. Philadelphia boasts an automobile hearse. Egypt has only male telephone operators. Cincinnati is to have an industrial exposition.

Denmark railway workers demand a ten-hour day. Indiana bricklayers have organized a State union.

DEATH OF SEWALL.

BRYAN'S FORMER RUNNING MATE SUCCEEDS TO APOPLEXY.

OF SHIPBUILDING STOCK.

The Deceased Made His Entrance Into Politics in Early 70s—He was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore Which Nominated Greeley.

Bath, Me. (Special).—Hon. Arthur Sewall died at 8.30 Wednesday morning.

Mr. Sewall died at his summer home, Small Point, about 12 miles from this city, of apoplexy, the stroke having been sustained last Sunday. He was 64 years of age.

Mr. Sewall had not been in good health for some time, although he was not considered to be seriously ill. He had been advised by his physicians to rest as early as last June, and he attended the Democratic National Convention in July against the advice of his doctor.

He appeared to have suffered no ill effects from the journey, however, and was passing the summer quietly at Small Point when the fatal stroke seized him. The unconsciousness which followed the attack continued until death came.

Arthur Sewall was born in Bath in November, 1835. His father, W. D. Sewall, for years was prominent as a shipbuilder, and the son fitted himself for the same trade. In 1855, by forming the partnership of E. & A. Sewall, he continued the calling of one of the oldest shipbuilding families in Maine. The death of his brother, Edward Sewall, the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co. was formed, and the corporation now controls one of the largest of American sailing fleets.

Mr. Sewall entered politics in the early 70s, being a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore in 1872 which nominated Horace Greely. He was also a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1880 at Cincinnati, when Hancock was nominated for the Presidency, and was a delegate-at-large to the convention that nominated Cleveland in 1884.

In 1888 he attended the convention at St. Louis and was at that time selected a member of the Democratic National Committee. He was also a member of the executive committee of that organization for the campaign of that year. In 1892 Mr. Sewall attended the Chicago Convention and was elected again to the National Committee and made a member of the executive body.

In 1893 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for United States Senator against Eugene F. Hale. With his nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States at the Chicago Convention of 1896 and on the ticket with Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sewall came into national political renown. His son, Harold Marsh Sewall, entered the consular service soon after graduating from Harvard in 1885 as Vice-Consul at Liverpool, and later was made Consul-General at Samoa, where he served under the first Cleveland and the Harrison administrations. He was attached to the commission sent by Secretary Blaine to Berlin for the settlement of Samoan affairs. Mr. Sewall's son was also chairman of the Republican State Convention and a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896. He was sent to Hawaii by President McKinley as the American Minister.

KILLED THEIR SISTER'S BEAU. He was Shot and His Body Sunk with His Bicycle.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—W. T. Earl, who has been attentive to Miss Emma Gaines, a young girl, was killed by her brother on Saturday evening while visiting the young woman, and his body weighted with his bicycle and sunk in the Seneca river. The Gaines live several miles from Seneca, where Earl conducted his business. Recently, her people objecting to his actions, the girl had been meeting Earl in a secluded spot on the banks of the pretty little river, he riding from town on his bicycle. There Henry and Courtney Gaines, with their brother-in-law, Thomas Sims, surprised the couple on Saturday, and, though both girl and man pleaded for his life, shot him dead and sunk the body in the river. When Earl did not return home a search was made. Some one had seen him meet the girl and she was arrested. After trying to shield her relatives for a time, she told the whole story, and they were arrested.

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD ANARCHIST. Arrested in Chicago for Distributing Circulars Supporting Relief.

Chicago (Special).—Thomas Kleinman, 12 years old, who began to read anarchist literature when he was 9, was arrested by Park Police Officer Jeffers while passing copies of an anarchist publication to the crowds in Lincoln Park. Young Kleinman is employed as a compositor by a Jewish newspaper.

"A time will come," he said in police court, "when we will have no government. There will be no money, either. Each man will work about two hours a day and will live comfortably. That is all any of us can ask."

Justice Mahoney sketched the history of the Haymarket riot for the prisoner and warned him to let the Government alone. Kleinman retorted that outsiders had misconceptions about anarchy. He was bound over for trial for violating the city ordinance against distributing printed matter on the streets.

Three Persons Poisoned. Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Three persons were poisoned by eating ice cream soda. The victims were Clarence Smith, 5 years, condition critical; Mrs. T. C. Smith and Mrs. E. Smith.

Killed by Lightning. Statesville, Ga. (Special).—The residence of Rev. T. J. Cobb, of this place, was struck by lightning, literally tearing off one end of the house and instantly killing Mrs. Cobb. Mr. Cobb and four children were in the house but escaped without even a shock.

Gold from the Klondike. San Francisco (Special).—The steamer Umatilla has arrived from the North, bringing about \$1,500,000 in treasure from the Klondike and Douglas Island and a few nuggets from Nome. The passengers from Nome all tell stories of hard luck.

MUTINY OF FILIPINOS.

Desperate Outbreak in the Prison at Bilibid.

Washington (Special).—Manila newspapers just received at the War Department give details of a desperate mutiny among the native prisoners in Bilibid prison, which resulted in the death of four and the wounding of fifteen of them. The report states that the outbreak came without the slightest warning. The commandant and other officials of the prison were going about their duties on a hot summer afternoon, the 18th of July last, when a little wizened Filipino, serving a life term, assumed a crouching attitude and began to creep up behind the native foreman, giving utterance to a low growl, like a wild beast. The effect was electrical on the other convicts.

In an instant the muttering had grown to a wild roar, and every prisoner was making for the keepers with murder in his eye. The senior captain of the native guards, when he commanded the little mob to disperse, was slashed across the back of the head with a bolo. Then the infuriated men started for the gateway of the prison to overpower the guard and escape. They were met by Major Rogers, the commandant, and a small portion of the guard, who fired a volley into the ranks of the fugitives. Three men fell, and this seemed to check the prisoners for an instant, but their leader, a Filipino of the most desperate type, urged them on. Though already wounded by the first fire, his spirit was unbroken, and four of the rifles spoke before he fell. Then, like rats in a trap, the prisoners tried first one gateway and then another, and very probably would have overpowered the small guard and made their escape had not American prisoners themselves come to the rescue and helped capture the fugitive. A few more volleys from their reinforced pursuers and the prisoners scurried to their quarters in abject terror.

MARROGUIN'S COUP. Colombian Vice-President Seizes Reins of Government.

Washington (Special).—The United States Vice-Consul-General at Bogota, Mr. Zalamea, who has just arrived in the United States from Colombia, called at the State Department bearing upon his person dispatches from Mr. Hart, the United States Minister to Colombia. According to the Vice-Consul, there has been a coup d'etat in Colombia, and the Vice-President, Marroguin, has seized the reins of power, imprisoning the President, San Clemente, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Palacio.

Great confusion exists in Government affairs, several branches of the Government refusing to extend recognition to Marroguin. The diplomatic body at Bogota is said to have adopted a similar course. A rigid censorship makes it difficult to get the truth out of the capital, and this was one of the reasons why Mr. Hart's dispatches were brought to Washington by the Vice-Consul instead of being intrusted to the ordinary mailbags.

The State Department is not yet prepared to extend recognition of the new government in Colombia, and will be guided entirely by the reports made by Mr. Hart upon conditions in Colombia.

OUR FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES. Not Enough Regulars to Replace the Volunteers.

Washington (Special).—It has not yet been decided whether the Ninth and the Fourteenth Infantry will, on returning from Pekin, remain at Tientsin, or go back to Manila. In November the War Department will begin bringing back the volunteer regiments now in the Philippines, whose terms of enlistment expire on July 1, 1901.

These volunteers must, of course, be replaced by regulars. Even with all the regulars, who are now being diverted at Nagasaki from China to Manila, General MacArthur's forces in the Philippine Islands will be seriously crippled. General Otis who preceded General MacArthur, is the city, and had a conference with President McKinley and Secretary Root on the subject.

If every regular ordered to Chinese service—some 11,000 in all—is sent to Manila to replace the 35,000 volunteers, who must be withdrawn because their terms expire, the army of the Philippines will still be more than 20,000 below the safety limit fixed by General MacArthur.

SENSATIONAL STORY DENIED. Secretary Hay in Perfect Accord With the President.

Washington (Special).—Mr. Adee, the acting Secretary of State, does not hesitate to set the seal of his disapproval upon the stories that have been put afloat to the effect that there has been a disagreement of policy between the President and Secretary Hay as to China, involving possible changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Adee says these stories are absolutely lacking in foundation.

He is able to enter the broadest denial of the accuracy of the statements for the reason that he has been in daily and almost hourly communication with the Secretary of State by mail and wire at the latter's home, and is perfectly acquainted with the Secretary's views respecting pending issues. Therefore, he is able to say that Mr. Hay is thoroughly in accord with the President in his Chinese policy, while, on the other hand, the President has given his unqualified approval to every step in the negotiations which were directed by Mr. Hay.

The "Human Arrow" Dead. St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—A man who died Wednesday at the St. Louis Hotel, where he was known as Charles Russ, has been identified by friends who knew him years ago as Charles Russell, a famous acrobat and clown, at one period P. T. Barnum's leading attraction. Russell was known as the "Human Arrow." He died in poverty.

Battle With Safe Blowers. Athens, Ohio (Special).—Local officers, accompanied by Pomeroy police, had a pitched battle with alleged safe-blowers near Cananville this morning. James Watkins and Henry Williams were captured after 27 shots had been exchanged. Watkins was seriously wounded.

Jealousy Causes Double Tragedy. New York (Special).—John Riedeck, a veteran of the Civil War, killed his wife and himself at their home in Brooklyn. He was 69 years old and his wife was 20 years younger. Jealousy was the cause of the double tragedy.

OREGON ACCIDENT.

CAPTAIN WILDE'S REPORT ON STRANDING OF BATTLESHIP.

NO LIGHTHOUSE SIGNALS.

This and a Heavy Fog were Responsible for the Mishap—Story of the Run from Hongkong to the Gulf of Pechili and the Extraordinary Precautions Taken Against Possible Disaster.

Washington (Special).—The Navy Department has just received by mail the official report of Captain Wilde, of the battleship Oregon, of the circumstances attending the grounding of that ship in the Gulf of Pechili last June, and her successful salvage.

The Oregon has now been completely repaired and arrived at Woosung, where she is to form one of the international fleet to guard the transport service during the existence of the Chinese troubles.

Captain Wilde's report, in part, is as follows: "United States Ship Oregon, first rate; Gulf of Pechili, July 1900.—I have the honor to report that the United States ship Oregon, under my command, grounded upon an uncharted ledge in Pechili Gulf at 3.05 p. m., June 28, 1900. The ledge has three and one-half fathoms over its highest part. Its position is located by sextant angles upon an accompanying chart. The chart shows at this place 17 to 18 fathoms. Previous to the grounding of the ship I have to state that I received your general orders from Hongkong, from the commander-in-chief, to proceed to Taku as soon as ready. This order was dated June 23, and was received the same afternoon.

"Owing to the density of fog I remained on the bridge night and day since the 28th; all hands, in fact, were constantly on the alert. The whistle was being constantly sounded.

"I continued on, sounding constantly, until 1.45 p. m. on the 28th, when I began deepening water from 12 to 13 fathoms, which I had been getting right along to 17 fathoms. This indicated something wrong, and getting no response to blasts of whistle I anchored in 17 fathoms of water. Fog very dense. Two whaleboats sounded around ship, but found no obstructions. About 45 minutes after anchoring the fog suddenly lifted and Howki lighthouse was plainly seen, bearing No. 12 W. distant three and one-third miles. The chart showing clear water, I got under way at once and headed for Howki light. Fog shut down again very dense before I got my anchor, but knowing my position and orders being urgent, and suspecting no danger, I started ahead with starboard helm, when the vessel brought up with three distinct thumps. Not until then did the lightkeepers fire guns; they then fired two guns, according to rule. All watertight doors were instantly closed. Engines were instantly stopped, but not reversed, as I feared she might sink if backed into deep water.

"Sent Lieutenant Leigh, navigator, to Chefu on passing French gunboat Surprise, to charter steamers to take ammunition, coal and stores, as ship would have to be lightened to get rock out of side of ship or out of bottom. Two steamers arrived from Chefu on June 30, which had been chartered by Commander Rodgers, United States steamship Nashville. Got two 10 centrifugal pumps from wreckers. Without them water would not be controlled, as ship's steam pumps could not do so because of the breaking of main drainpipe by rock coming through side. On July 1, at 11.57 a. m., ship floated and swung to anchor, which had been laid out astern with 10-inch hawser. Hawser parted, and in order to avoid sinking chartered steamers could not avoid going around a second time. Ship rests between two large boulders forward. Diver can get under keel. She shows no signs of strains as far as 'butts' or 'streaks' starting. I shall continue to lighten by taking out more coal and ammunition. Am confident can get ship off. Kure drydock, Inland Sea, is the nearest, and Japanese Naval Department has offered its use. Very respectfully, "F. F. WILDE, "Captain United States Navy, commanding."

SITUATION IN CHINA. France, it is reported from Paris, is in line with the United States, Russia and Japan as to Chinese policy.

The Empress Dowager is reported to have moved further away from the Chinese capital to Tyan Fu. Nothing is known of the movements of the Emperor.

The Russian Minister reports to his Government that it is rumored in Pekin that Prince Ching has been appointed regent, but is afraid to return to the capital unless the foreign envoys guarantee his liberty.

The American gunboat Castine arrived at Amoy. The voluntary withdrawal of the Japanese troops from that place has relieved the international situation. The battleship Oregon will probably be sent to Shanghai.

The districts in China along the roads traveled by the international forces are the scenes of looting, slaughter and destruction. Many villages have been ransacked, women ravished and men used as targets for rifle practice.

Great Britain and Germany still hesitate about answering the notes of the United States and Russia as to the withdrawal of ministers and troops from Pekin. Lord Salisbury, however, hopes for an agreement of policy between Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

The American camp in Tientsin lies in the German concession, and the Germans have demanded the buildings and grounds, explaining that they will be needed for the large German forces which will soon arrive. The new camp for the United States troops will be located outside the city.

Mr. Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States to investigate the conditions in China, says that if the Chinese Government is able to break the concert of nations and to bring about a disagreement on the part of any government in such a way as to secure any relaxation of the joint demands, all the foreigners in China may as well pack up and leave.

Japan's proposal that the Chinese Government appoint two other vice-roy's to act with Li Hung Chang as commissioners to confer with the commissioners of the powers is unfavorably regarded by the United States authorities.