

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Striking miners who had marched with the intention of closing down the North Franklin colliery were persuaded to return home by the district secretary without accomplishing their purpose.

A Burlington passenger train was held up three miles south of Council Bluffs by two men, one of whom was killed by the express messenger. The other fled without booty.

It was announced in Boston that the ambassadorship to Italy has been offered to George Von L. Meyer, former speaker of the Massachusetts House.

Clother of Swarthmore, beat Alexander of Princeton, and Plummer of Yale, defeated Ware, of Harvard, in the intercollegiate tennis tournament.

Klondike gold to the amount of \$1,500,000 arrived at Seattle.

The efforts of the Lackawanna Company to start proved futile. Strikers paid no attention to the offer of increased wages.

The Republicans of Massachusetts held their State convention in Boston and nominated W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, for Governor.

An investigation was begun in Paterson, N. J., to find out whether the plot to murder King Humbert of Italy was hatched out there.

Mrs. Lillian Smith, of Inwood, N. Y., shot her daughters, Ethel and Mabel, and killed her six-year-old son Andrew and herself.

George Salando, once a baritone in an opera company, died in a New York hospital from want of food.

Some one threw a chunk of ice at Mark Hanna during the progress of a political meeting in Chicago.

Charles Broadway Ross has withdrawn his offer of \$1,000,000 for the restoration of his eyesight.

The managers of the Delaware State Fair have practically decided not to hold any more exhibitions.

M. F. Dryden was killed in Wheeling, W. Va., by his father-in-law, Thomas Workman.

The National Funeral Directors' Association held a convention in Denver, Col.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, appointed Gen. Frank Reeder banking commissioner. The salary is \$6000 a year.

Nace & Swartley, wholesale produce commission merchants, of Philadelphia, failed. The failure is a large one.

All the Swedish bonds consigned for sale in America have been disposed of.

At Camden, N. J., Robert F. Hill was found guilty of murdering his wife.

Adam Gooding was shot and killed by an assassin at Millintown, Pa.

Gen. Olney Arnold, a prominent manufacturer, died at Pawtucket, R. I.

The Glass Chimney Association was formed in Pittsburgh.

Fire at Williamsport, Pa., caused a loss of \$300,000.

B. H. Engle, a builder at Harrisburg, Pa., has failed.

The British steamer Eagle Point collided with Nantucket Shoal in a fog early Monday morning with the steamer Biela, also British, and sunk her in 30 minutes. All the crew were saved.

Second Lieutenant Max Wagner, of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, was killed in the Philippines October 1.

Robert Treat Paine, Jr., was nominated in Boston by the Democrats for Governor of Massachusetts.

Robert McCurdy Lord, a retired banker and broker, killed himself at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Rodney Lowry and W. H. White fought a duel, with fatal results, near Tuscaloosa, Ala.

A plan is under discussion to control all the rice grown in this country.

Thieves robbed the B. & O. station at North Mountain, W. Va.

Fire caused a loss of \$7000 at Newville, Pa.

The United States District Court in Milwaukee, Wis., denied the petition of the Chicago Board of Trade for a temporary injunction restraining several alleged bucketshops of Milwaukee from using the quotations of the Chicago board, and referred the case to a referee.

Capt. J. V. Henry, former assistant postmaster at Quincy, Ill., was arrested on the charge of embezzlement from the National Railway Mail Service Benevolent Association.

Theodore Furley was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary for attempted rape on Mrs. Sarah Bowers, near Darkeville, W. Va.

The threatened race riot at Georgetown, S. C., was averted by the Governor, who ordered the dispensary and beer privilege closed.

President John E. Hudson, of the American Bell Telephone Company, died suddenly in a railroad station in Beverly, Mass.

A crowded trolley car ran away in Wichita, Kan., throwing 50 passengers into a creek, of whom 30 were injured.

Mrs. Frank Leslie retired from the management of Leslie's Popular Monthly.

General Colton Green, an ex-Confederate, died at his home in Memphis, Tenn.

Rev. Young Reeder, pastor of the Columbia (S. C.) Baptist Church, who had been warned by an opposing faction not to hold services, was shot dead while praying, and Rev. B. H. Williams, who was assisting him, was wounded.

The Cunard Line steamer Campania arrived at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown after a very protracted voyage, caused by dense fog, during which the engines were slowed down.

TUAN A PRISONER.

OTHER CHINESE PRINCES SUFFER DEGRADATION.

NOBLES TO LOSE HEADS.

The Empress Dowager Issues an Edict Blaming the Chinese Ministers for the Outrages Against the Foreign Legations—Our Officials Have Not Forgotten the Treachery of the Chinese.

Washington (Special).—The earnest representations made by Minister Wu to the Chinese government that the United States would enter on no peace negotiations so long as Prince Tuan was retained in favor have produced the desired effect. A cablegram was received from Consul General Goodnow informing the Department of State of Prince Tuan's degradation. He has been stripped of all his honors and is a prisoner, awaiting trial before the Imperial Clan Court. Mr. Goodnow states that Sheng, the director of telegraphs in China, has handed him an edict, bearing date of September 25, at Tsingnan, in which the Emperor and Empress Dowager blame their ministers for encouraging the Boxers. Four princes have been degraded, and Prince Tuan is deprived of his salary and his official servants. The Imperial Clan Court, before which he will be tried for his life, is expected by Minister Wu to be a judicial body of privies of the empire, whose sole duty is to try malefactors of the imperial family.

The imperial family in China is an elaborate and far-reaching aggregation. The Emperor has one legitimate wife, two wives of an inferior rank and an extensive harem. Every succeeding generation of the imperial offspring stands one grade lower in the ranks of the Chinese nobility, until at the seventh remove they have descended to the plain people. But all offspring of the Emperor in every generation has the inalienable right of trial by this special board, known as the Imperial Clan Court.

The Department of State was very much gratified at the receipt of the news, for it indicates a wholesome change of spirit on the part of the Emperor Dowager. Now that she has officially declared herself against the Boxers, all the viceroys will be quick to take their cue, and the revolution, being now declared only a rebellion, will be crushed by the viceroys, while the Boxers themselves will be hunted down and slaughtered like wild beasts.

A brief cablegram was received from Minister Conger, in which he acknowledges the receipt of the message sent him, stating that Prince Ching's request for preliminary negotiations had been granted. He is especially warned to remember that he is dealing with Earl Li and Prince Ching in his capacity as minister of the United States alone, and that he is absolutely without authority to speak as mediator, or as agent for the other powers. Minister Wu is very anxious that Earl Li's request to have Mr. Conger act as mediator be granted by the government, but there is no disposition in Washington just now to undertake the task of international peacemaking until the Chinese government shows itself self ready and able to resume its executive functions at Peking.

There is still a lively recollection here of the treachery and trickery with which the Chinese government rewarded President McKinley's courteous and friendly response to the first appeal made for mediation. Besides, it is doubtful if the other powers are in a mood to receive suggestions from this government as mediator at this time. Russia and France will probably soon direct their respective representatives in Peking to follow Mr. Conger's example in opening preliminary negotiations, but England, Germany and Japan, for various reasons, are at present unwilling to treat with China.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Prof. Brooks Secures Photographs from the Light of the Planet Venus. Geneva, N. Y. (Special).—Dr. William R. Brooks has succeeded in photographing objects solely by the light from the planet Venus. By this is not meant photographing the planet itself, which has been done many times. The experiments were conducted within the dome of the observatory, so that all outside light was excluded except that which came from Venus through the open shutter of the dome. The time was the darkest hour of the night after the planet had risen and before the approach of dawn. The action of the light from Venus was much stronger than anticipated, the photographic plates being remarkably clear, intense and fully timed. The experiments will be continued every clear night. Dr. Brooks was an early worker in photography, and has used it for many years in his astronomical research.

Insulted Our Flag.

San Antonio, Tex. (Special).—United States Consul W. W. Mills, at Chihuahua, Mex., has sent a note to the Federal authorities here and also to the State Department at Washington detailing an insult to the American flag over his Consulate on September 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence, by a mob of Mexicans. He had hoisted the United States and Mexican flags in honor of the day and the mob tore down the United States colors.

Money Order Report.

Washington (Special).—Auditor Castle for the Postoffice Department finished the tabulated statement of the money order business of the country for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. The statement exhibits a marvelous increase in the money order business, and taken in connection with the receipts and expenditures of the postal service proper, not yet accurately ascertained, shows that the transactions of this great business institution are rapidly approaching the billion dollar mark per annum.

A Railroad Man's Suicide.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Warner M. Newbold, superintendent of the South and North and Birmingham Mineral divisions of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, committed suicide at his residence in this city by shooting himself in the mouth with a 38-caliber pistol.

Mr. Newbold lost his wife three months ago. He was about fifty-five years of age and has been connected with the railroad company for many years. He was prominently mentioned as a probable successor to General Manager Metcalf.

TO GET MINERS BACK.

The Reading Offer of Ten Per Cent. Increase and Reduction. Shenandoah, Pa. (Special).—The only important development in the strike situation in this district was the posting of notices by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at all of its collieries and in conspicuous places in the towns and mining "patches," announcing a net increase of 10 per cent. in wages, and a willingness to hear the grievances of its employees.

The local and district organizers were on the alert, and in less than five minutes after the company's proposal had been placarded, a warning to the miners was circulated. In the town and vicinity Organizer C. S. Potter distributed circulars printed in the English, Polish and Lithuanian languages, calling on the strikers to pay no attention to the company's offer, but to wait for the decision of the miners' convention. The impression here is that none of the strikers will attempt to return to work until ordered by President Mitchell.

The notices are as follows: "The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Pottsville, Pa., October 3:

"This company makes the following announcement to its mine employees: "It will adjust its rate of wages so as to pay its mine employees on and after October 1, 1900, a net increase of 10 per cent. on the wages heretofore received, and will take up with its mine employees any grievances which they may have. (Signed) "R. G. LUTHER, General Superintendent."

"Fellow Workmen—Pay no attention whatever to these notices. Wait until you hear from the convention. (Signed) "S. POTTER."

There are no indications of trouble in the Panther Creek Valley. General Gobin has been informed that a big meeting of miners will be held at Lansford. A large number of Hazleton strikers are expected to attend. General Gobin says he will be ready if troops are needed.

Major Farkuhar, provost marshal, has ordered the guard to diligently patrol the eastern section of the borough, near Indian Ridge colliery. He says the strikers there are showing an ugly disposition.

HORRORS OF WAR.

Scenes of Desolation and Ruin in the Transvaal. Washington (Special).—An interesting picture of the Transvaal and Free State in August, after the wave of war had passed over the country, is presented in a report to the State Department from United States Consul-General Stowe, at Cape Town, dated Aug. 17 last.

He just returned to the Cape from a trip through the two republics. He says that for hundreds of miles all the wire fencing is down and cannot be used again. The posts have been burned for fuel and must be replaced with iron posts, owing to the scarcity of timber.

The plowing in progress is limited compared with former years, and there will be a large market for American machinery. By March, 1901, agricultural machinery will be wanted. Meat and live stock will continue to be imported. Johannesburg had only three days' supply of meat when Mr. Stowe left the town. While the Boers who have returned are anxious to get to work, several months must elapse before things settle down to a normal basis. The government is building a new line of railway from Harrismith to connect with the Orange Colony system, so that the Netherlands Railway, with its 200 per cent. dividend, will no longer have a monopoly in the Transvaal. There will be a big demand for material and electrical machinery and supplies.

Lord Roberts has appointed an advisory committee to assist him in the reopening of Johannesburg and the return of the mining population, upon which the prosperity of the town depends. It is questionable whether the undesirable element common to all mining towns will be allowed to return to Johannesburg.

Hay Makes a Denial.

Washington (Special).—Secretary of State Hay returned from his summer vacation in New Hampshire and occupied his desk at the State Department. Dr. Hill, who has been acting secretary the latter part of the summer, called early in the evening and spent several hours with the secretary. To all other callers Secretary Hay excused himself. There were no new advices awaiting him.

He expressed his satisfaction with the steps taken by the government, and gave a final and emphatic denial to the allegations recently set afloat that there were differences of opinion between himself and others of the administration on our policy toward China. He reiterated the statement of Dr. Hill that the secretary had been in constant touch and communication with the department during the progress of the negotiations, and was in thorough accord with the action of this government in every phase of the situation.

Mr. Hay said he "was in the usual health of a man of his age."

Caught by the Belt.

Fairmont, W. Va. (Special).—Edwin Deval, aged 40, a laborer working in Rogers & Jacobs saw mill, near Smithtown in this county, was caught by the belt which operated a large saw. He was hurled to the ceiling, crushing his skull, death resulting in a few hours.

An Editor Shot in the Back.

Lexington, Ky. (Special).—R. C. O. Benjam, editor of the Lexington Standard, and attorney for William Dick Combs, who was accused of being accessory to the killing of Tillam Goebel, was shot in the back by Mike Moynahan, white, while fleeing after a registration quarrel here last night.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Russian philosopher and sociologist, W. S. Soloviev, who died at Moscow recently, was a son of the historian Sergius Soloviev.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Hatch, the daughter of the noted abolitionist, will soon arrive from her home in England to take part in the Presidential campaign.

Perhaps one of the most conscientious of royal diary keepers is the Empress of Germany, whose daily record no one ever sees, not even the Emperor himself.

BURNED AT STAKE.

HORRIBLE CRIME OF A MOB DOWN IN ALABAMA.

LEAVE WORK TO HUNT MAN.

Winfield Townsend, Alias Floyd, is Alleged to Have Assaulted Mrs. Lizzie Harrington, Near Eclectic, About Fifteen Miles From Wetumpka—Another Negro Gave the Alarm.

Wetumpka, Ala. (Special).—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Eclectic, fifteen miles from this place, a half-hour after midnight. The attack, which he was charged with an attempted assault upon Mrs. Lizzie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the brands which reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

About one o'clock the negro, a nephew of the negro Floyd, who was hanged in the Wetumpka jail week before last for attempted assault, attempted to outrage Mrs. Harrington.

Mr. Harrington was engaged at a cotton gin in Eclectic, and lives one mile out of town. The negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get twenty cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about ten minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nichols, another negro, who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see the negro escape. As soon as Mrs. Harrington was brought back to consciousness Nichols gave the alarm.

The news spread rapidly. All the stores in Eclectic were closed; all the gins and sawmills shut down; the people left their wagons in the road, and gathered in front of the negro, shivering for a pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of the crime and others went to the penitentiary for bloodhounds. The dogs were not brought to the scene until nearly dark. They were taken to where the negro's tracks disappeared, and an exciting chase ensued. The dogs stopped finally at a tree in front of Odion's store, on the outskirts of the town. The crowd sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once and taken to the scene of his crime. There he was confronted by his victim, who positively identified him. Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found, and about eleven o'clock a crowd of several hundred was in the little village. The negro, shivering with fear, was taken to the edge of the village and surrounded by the mob. The preparations for death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak, and a hundred stood ready to lend a hand at the rope.

Then a halt was called, and the manner of death discussed by the mob. To decide the matter a vote was taken, and the ballot showed a majority of the crowd to favor death at the stake. The stake was prepared, and the negro bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him, and the flames were fired by the husband of the negro's victim. As they leaped to the wretch's flesh his wild cries upon God for mercy and help could be heard for miles. The crowd looked on deaf to his cries, and in an hour the negro was reduced to ashes.

Townsend before being bound confessed the crime, and said he was also implicated with Alexander Floyd, who was hanged two weeks ago for an attempted assault on Miss Kate Pearson, in the attempt at that time.

RESCUED IN MID-OCEAN.

Crew of the Shipwrecked Vessel Nonpareil Had a Thrilling Experience.

New York (Special).—A thrilling tale of shipwreck and rescue in mid-ocean was brought into port by the British tramp steamer Glengoff, which arrived from Alexandria, Egypt. She had on board twenty-nine seamen rescued from the British ship Nonpareil, which foundered in latitude 39.50, longitude 42, on September 22.

Captain Hatfield, of the Nonpareil, was among the saved. He said that his ship sailed from New York September 10, bound for Sourabaya, Java, with a cargo of case oil. Two days after leaving Sandy Hook she ran into a hurricane. The sea boarded the vessel frequently, tons of water falling upon the deck doing considerable damage to the fittings and finally threw the vessel on her beam ends. The Nonpareil remained in this position, and all efforts to right her were unavailing. Conditions continued to grow worse for several days, and Monday, September 17, the wind increased to fresh gale, and the ship was under water on the port side. The gale became so violent the crew were set to work throwing over the cargo. The sea, which swept over the vessel, washed everything from the decks, filled the deckhouse and smashed the cabin skylights. The cabin was filled with water up to the deck.

At 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 22d, the ship was lying at an angle of 40 degrees and the crew were in constant danger of being washed overboard. The chief officer and several men had been injured. At 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon the Glengoff was sighted. She hoisted and sent a boat and took off part of the men, the injured being the first. All had to jump overboard, and were hauled into the boat by a rope. When the boat returned to the Glengoff it was stove alongside, but its occupants were safely landed on board the steamer. Another boat was sent and made two trips successfully. The last trip of the boat was made after dark, and when she went alongside of the steamer, F. George, one of the boat's crew, got crushed on the gunwale and was washed overboard and lost.

Woman Crushed to Death.

Hazleton, Pa. (Special).—A fatal accident occurred and Mrs. Patrick Gallagher was the victim. The past two weeks of the strike had diminished the family's coal supply, and after partaking of supper the almost destitute woman proceeded to a stripping opening at the southern extremity of the city. She was engaged in the work of filling her bucket when, without warning, a large piece of slate slid down, crushing her skull and killing the poor woman instantly. Her body was found almost hidden from view.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In honor of the birthday of the King of Portugal 10,000 British cavalry paraded at Komati Poort.

The Canadian contingent of troops that fought in South Africa sailed from Cape Town for England.

The United States received more awards at the Paris Exposition than any nation except France.

Great Britain shows distrust of Li Hung Chang, because of his apparent close relations with the Russians.

It was reported in Paris that the King of Belgium intends to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Flanders.

The Yamagata ministry in Japan having resigned, the Mikado has summoned Marquis Ito to form a cabinet.

Prince Inkanthos, son of the King of Cambodia, after playing a trick upon the French government, has disappeared from Paris.

It is evident that the foreign powers will all follow the example of the United States and send large naval forces to Chinese waters.

In the British parliamentary elections sixty-six candidates have been returned unopposed, of which number fifty-nine are ministerialists.

It was officially announced in London that Lord Roberts had been appointed commander-in-chief of the British Army, succeeding Lord Wolseley.

The Presse, of Paris, published a letter from Alfred Dreyfus to M. Trarieux in which the former declares that he is still aiming for vindication.

Belauhe, the former Minister of Finance of Peru, has been arrested upon allegations of fraud. Other members of the Cabinet have resigned, and leading newspapers are urging President Romana to also resign.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Russians have invested Mukden, the capital of the province of Liao Tung.

Chinese officials say that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, in their flight from Peking, suffered great hardships.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, recently appointed British minister to China in succession to Sir Claude MacDonald, has arrived at Shanghai on his way to Peking.

The State Department received advices from the Consul General at Shanghai confirming the report of the massacre of the missionaries at Kuchang.

Field Marshal von Waldersee will occupy one of the imperial palaces in the Forbidden city. The Americans disapprove of this plan, but will enter no protest.

The orders to General Chaffee to send troops from China to Manila, when announced in Tien Tsin, caused a sensation among the representatives of the other powers.

The American naval fleet in Asiatic waters, when reinforced, will assemble about Amoy to impress upon the other powers that American trade interests will be protected.

Great Britain, Russia and France stand with the United States as opposed to the German proposition making punishment of the Chinese ring-leaders a condition precedent to peace negotiations.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin states that General Chaffee has ordered the Fifth Marine Battalion to prepare to accompany a combined land and naval expedition of the allied forces to Shan Hai Kwan, on the Gulf of Liao Tung.

The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, at Washington, strongly approves of a suggestion by Li Hung Chang that the United States act as mediator for the settlement of the entire Chinese question.

The Emperor and Empress Dowager have issued a decree blaming the Chinese ministers for encouraging the Boxers. Prince Tuan and four other princes have been degraded. This is in line with the demands of the United States.

M. de Giers, the Russian minister, and the entire Russian legation have left Peking for Tien Tsin. A cable message from General Chaffee is daily received in Washington announcing the departure of the American troops from China for Manila.

Stamp Not Required.

Washington (Special).—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson recently received a request from Corporation Counsel Whalen, of New York, for a ruling whether satisfaction pieces of judgments recovered against that city require to be stamped in the amount of 10 cents. He said that the court clerk refused to accept such satisfaction pieces unless stamped, notwithstanding that the State laws directing him to do so make no mention of stamping the documents. Mr. Wilson has notified the Corporation Counsel that he concurs with Mr. Whalen in the opinion that such documents are not taxable under the United States internal revenue law.

Civil Service Record.

Washington (Special).—Mr. John B. Harlow, acting president of the Civil Service Commission, has written a letter to the special committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, of which Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte is chairman. In his letter Mr. Harlow declares to be unfounded the charge that information has been denied to the representatives, and declared the board to be in favor of the greatest publicity in its records consonant with the good of the public service.

Clergyman Died in the Pulpit.

New York (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Gilbert H. Gregory passed away today in the presence of his congregation at the morning service in St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church, Marble Hill, at the upper end of Manhattan Island.

Physicians had urged Dr. Gregory to retire from active church work, as he had long been a sufferer from heart trouble. He was 63 years old.

Li to Stay in Tien-Tsin.

Tientsin, via Taku (By Cable).—Li Hung Chang has abandoned his decision to proceed to Peking and will, it is announced, begin negotiations with the Russian Minister to China, M. de Giers, upon the latter's arrival at Tientsin.

General Chaffee has designated the Ninth Infantry, the Third Squadron of the Sixth Cavalry and Battery F to remain at Peking. He estimates that it will take a month to get the American troops out of China.

WE LEAD THE WAY.

GERMANY IN ACCORD WITH THIS GOVERNMENT.

THE LATEST PROPOSITION.

Secretary Hay, in Reply to Germany Concerning Punishment of the Gully Chinese, Says United States Government Agrees with Germany that Chinese Emperor's Edict is a Step Toward Peace.

Washington (Special).—The Department of State made public the correspondence between Germany and this government relative to the punishment of the responsible authors of the Chinese outrages. The notes are interesting, principally as indicating how the abandonment of the impossible demands of Emperor William has made possible a distinct rapprochement between the German government and the United States. Secretary Hay's reply to the German inquiry shows that this government finds Germany's present attitude entirely reasonable and acceptable.

The text of the second note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, to the powers is as follows:

"The imperial government is informed of an edict of the Chinese Emperor by Sheng, the taitoi of Shanghai, whereby the punishment is ordered of a number of princes and dignitaries named for having supported the Boxers. The imperial government assumes that all the other cabinets concerned have received a similar communication. Accepting the authenticity of the edict, on which we, for our part, do not wish to cast a doubt until evidence is received to the contrary, we can perceive in it the first sign towards a practical basis for the re-establishment of an orderly state of things in China. The imperial government, therefore, proposes that the powers come to an agreement to instruct their diplomatic representatives in China to examine and give their opinion on the following points:

"First—Whether the list contained in the edict of persons to be punished is sufficient and correct?

"Second—Whether the punishments proposed meet the case?

"Third—In what way the powers can control the carrying out of the penalties imposed?"

Memorandum in response to the inquiries made of the Secretary of State, October 2, 1900, by the imperial German Charge d'Affaires, touching the Chinese imperial edict in regard to the punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials.

The Chinese Minister communicated to the Secretary of State on the 2d instant a telegram received by him from Director General Sheng, conveying the purport of an imperial edict dated September 25, 1900, by which the degradation and punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials is decreed.

The government of the United States is disposed to regard this measure as a proof of the desire of the imperial Chinese government to satisfy the reasonable demands of the foreign powers for the injury and outrage which their legations and their nationals have suffered at the hands of evil-disposed persons in China; although it has been thought well, in view of the vagueness of the edict in regard to the punishment which some of the incriminated persons are to receive, to signify to the Chinese Minister the President's view that it would be most regrettable if Prince Tuan, who appears, from the concurrent testimony of the legations in Peking, to have been one of the foremost in the proceedings complained of, should escape such full measure of exemplary punishment as the facts warrant, or, if Kang Yi and Chao Shu Chiao should receive other than their just deserts.

With a view to forming a judgment on these points, the United States Minister in Peking has been instructed to report whether the edict completely names the persons deserving chastisement; whether the punishments proposed accord with the gravity of the crimes committed; and in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted.

It is hoped that Mr. Conger's replies to these interrogatories will confirm the government of the United States in the opinion which it now shares with the imperial German government—that the edict in question is an important initial step in the direction of peace and order in China.

Department of State, Washington, October 3, 1900.

Concerted action by the powers in China is thus apparently again made possible, so far as peace negotiations are concerned. There seems no good reason to doubt the sincerity of the Chinese Emperor in his desire for peace, at the expense of the heads of Prince Tuan and others, if need be.

Angry Mob in San Juan. San Juan de Porto Rico (Special).—The plant of El Diario, organ of the Federal party, was completely destroyed by a mob. The type and presses were smashed. The supposed cause of the disturbance were articles attacking Mayor Egozco, who is a Republican. No arrests were made. Munoz Rivera, the editor of the paper, is preparing a protest to Governor Allen on the ground that no protection was afforded by the authorities. The protest will be sent to Washington.

To Exterminate Foxes. London (By Cable).—The Chinese minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Loh, has received an imperial edict which orders that the Boxers be exterminated, and says that the missionaries at Pao Ting Fu are to be escorted by the troops of the acting viceroy and delivered to the commanders of the allied forces at Chang Sing Tien and Lu Kon Chiao.

Catastrophe at Sea. Nagasaki, Japan (Special).—The Norwegian steamer Calanda, and the Japanese steamer Ise-Maru are reported to have been in collision off Iwo-Shima. The Calanda was sunk and forty-five of her passengers and crew were drowned. The Ise-Maru put in at Iwo-Shima.

Fatal Fall from a Tree. Parsons, W. Va. (Special).—A seven-year-old son of S. W. Kalor fell 46 feet from a chestnut tree, hitting on a rock. He lived