RAILROAD TIME TABLES

PENN'A R. R.

EAST.	WEST
7.13 A. M.	9.14 A. M.
10.17 "	12.38 P. M.
2.21 P. M.	4.53 "
6.09 "	.51 "
SUNDAYS.	
10.17 A. M.	4 53 P. M.

D. L. & W. R. R.

EAST.	WEST.
6.58 A. M.	9.09 A. M.
10.19 "	12.47 P. M.
2.11 P. M.	4.35 "
6.10 "	8.20 "
SUNDAYS.	
6.58 A. M.	12.47 P. M.
6.10 P. M.	8.20 "

PHIL'A & READING R. R.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7.42 A. M.	11.25 A. M.
4.00 P. M.	6.05 P. M.
BLOOM STREET.	
7.41 A. M.	11.23 A. M.
4.02 P. M.	6.04 P. M.

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THE DOUBTING BRITONS.

They Will Not Believe That Ministers Escaped Massacre.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITIONS.

Before He Will Attempt Mediation Foreign Representatives in China's Capital Must Be Produced in Safety. Remarkable Bravery of a Japanese Soldier at Tien Tsin.

London, July 25.—The message of Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister at Pekin, dated July 4 and received yesterday, appealing for relief, is regarded in London as only a prelude to the absolute confirmation of the massacre. This is the opinion also of the Japanese minister here. The newspapers suggest that the British minister's dispatch was held back and released about the same time as Mr. Conger's undated message.

Although the American and British forces are working harmoniously, the question of means of communication between Taku and Pekin gives evidence of jealousies between the powers, and other dispatches from Tien Tsin show that the language difficulty has been hampering the military operations.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the admirals have decided that it would be useless to move toward Pekin without at least 60,000 men.

In an editorial referring to this statement the Daily Mail comments upon the American proposal to advance with 7,000 men. It says:

"We have learned in Africa how dangerous it is to despise our enemies, and in the interest of civilization we do not wish to see such a lesson read to the United States by the 'heathen Chinee.'"

A whole batch of Tien Tsin dispatches are published. All praise the gallantry of the Americans and Japan-

ese. The Standard's correspondent says that the Americans at first made a mistake in underestimating the fighting capacity of the Chinese, whose fire was really terrific. He expressed some doubt about the ability of the allies to hold the positions captured unless they are reinforced. It appears that large hauls of silver were made by the allies, the metal being carried away in buckets, and the Chinese calmly assisting.

Requests for mediation addressed to foreign powers are interpreted here to be a preparation for the acceptance of foreign aid to suppress the rebellion, and Li Hung Chang's statement that he could restore order with 20,000 white troops is looked upon as a subtle argument in favor of appointing him to the command of the allied forces, to the exclusion of a Japanese.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"In an interview today Li Hung Chang reiterated his statement that if the Manchu party had been guilty of the horrible treachery involved in a massacre of the members of the legations, he would absolutely refuse to attempt to negotiate. He said the present intention of the tsung-li-yamen was to memoralize the empress dowager to revictual the legations and then to arrange to send them to Tien Tsin under the escort of Gen. Sun Wad Lin. He declared that the fighting had ceased and that foreign troops were holding a position south of the Yu Ho bridge, while Gen. Tung Fuh Siang's forces were on the north.

"Earl Li expressed the intention to wait for news of the movement of the foreign legations before proceeding northward. On receiving this he will be escorted by 10,000 troops, who are now mustering in this province.

"Obviously Li Hung Chang has not changed his views or his methods, while the puerility of his arguments is increasing with age. The impression is gaining ground here that the Manchus are temporizing, while preparing to retreat to Hsian Fu. A confidential member of his staff says that Earl Li will not go north until he is convinced that the empress dowager has seen the folly of her present policy."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail records the gallant action of a Japanese soldier during the attack on the gates of the city of Tien Tsin. A dynamite train failed to explode. Seeing this, the soldier ran forward with a torch, causing an explosion, by which the brave fellow was blown to atoms.

The Standard's correspondent at Tien Tsin sends a curious statement to the effect that the Russians claim that their forces occupied Pekin two days ago and that all the foreigners were safe.

M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from the French consul at Shanghai, dated July 23, which says: "Li Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pichon (French minister to China) is living, and he has agreed to transmit to him a message from me requesting a reply within five days."

A Chefoo dispatch says: Gen. Li, commanding the Pei Tang forts, near Taku, reports to the British officer commanding at Tong Ku that a runner who left Pekin on July 14 reports that Pekin was in a state of absolute anarchy, that the regular troops were fighting the Boxers, and that the latter were getting the better of the struggle; that the Maxim ammunition of the legation guards was exhausted, and that they were using their rifles sparingly; that the guards recently rushed the walls and silenced the Chinese guns, and that a few Chinese princes were desirous of protecting the foreigners, but were in a minority. Gen. Li is anxious to avoid fighting the allies.

THE PRESIDENT'S MEDIATION.

Ministers Must First Be Produced in Safety by Chinese Government.

Washington, July 25.—The state department is again in a waiting attitude regarding China. It has frankly, promptly and fully answered the Chinese emperor's appeal for mediation, and the next move is for the Chinese government. It is expected to accept or reject our terms at once, and in either case the answer must convey tidings of the state of affairs at Pekin and the welfare of the legationers. Furthermore, the Chinese government must produce the ministers in safety before the president will act, and the president expressly declares that his mediation must be subject to the approval of the powers.

The belief is not concealed here that the chances for successful mediation is slight. Mediation cannot be forced upon a party to a cause; it must be acceptable to all the parties. If the United States is to mediate in China's interest she must first secure the assent of all the powers who have suffered in life or property at Pekin. The difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are likely to be many and serious in view of the exhibition of feeling in Europe. But it is said here that the United States will cheerfully undertake the task, provided its conditions are met. If it does not succeed in inducing the European powers to be lenient in their treatment of the imperial government of China the United States government will not be drawn into further hostilities after we have taken care of our own affairs, but we will withdraw, taking care, however, to let it be understood that this government will not allow its proper interests in China to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain obdurate.

At least one of the greatest of the powers is under strong suspicion here of acting cold bloodedly and without regard to sentiment or anything more than the most material considerations. It is believed here that this power is quietly taking measures to drop out of the league at Tien Tsin and conduct a campaign on its own account against Pekin, and it is even suspected that this power is already moving troops toward the Chinese capital.

One fact regarded as now beyond need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are actually in communication with whatever remains of the imperial government at Pekin, and the text of Kwang Su's appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese government itself is sanctioning the resistance to the international advance upon Pekin.

The state department and the Chinese legation substantially agree in the estimate of six to eight days as the time necessary to get a reply to the president's answer to the appeal of the Chinese government. According to the best information here urgent messages are being transmitted between Pekin and Shanghai by the "flying express." This, according to the Chinese, is a relay of mounted messengers similar to the old pony express across the plains, and is used when the wire communication is interrupted.

Assuming from Sheng's dispatch that a movement was on foot on the 18th to get the foreign ministers started from Pekin to Tien Tsin under escort of imperial troops, the state department would not be surprised to get definite news of them from headquarters of the allied forces in a short time. The distance from Tien Tsin to Pekin is 75 miles, and at this season the trip should be made in four days, supposing the escort of imperial troops met with no resistance from the insurgents.

Secretary Root said yesterday that he supposed the Fourteenth infantry had arrived at Taku, and by the end of this month the United States would have 5,000 troops in China.

Mr. Rockhill's Trip to China.

Washington, July 25.—W. W. Rockhill, who has been selected as special commissioner by the president to go to China, returned to Washington yesterday from Block Island, and began immediately preparing for his long journey. He has decided to take Mrs. Rockhill with him, and will sail from San Francisco on the American Maru, of the Japanese line. He will leave Mrs. Rockhill at Yokohama or Nagasaki, while he goes on to Shanghai. At that point he will determine in which direction to proceed.

Minister's Suit Against a City.

Pittston, Pa., July 25.—Rev. Vincent Dillionis, of Pittsburg, has brought suit against the city of Pittston, Thomas F. Corcoran, mayor of the city, and Joseph Loftus, chief of police, for $40,000 damages. Dillionis is a Lithuanian, and came to Pittston to address his countrymen on religious and other matters. The pastor of the Lithuanian church in the town told Mayor Corcoran that if the man attempted to speak a riot would likely follow. The mayor then forbid the clergyman to speak. He insisted, was arrested and later was released.

PEACEMAKER McKINLEY.

The President Will Mediate Between China and the Powers.

CHINESE STATEMENTS CREDITED.

Our Government Assumes That the Foreign Ministers at Pekin Are Safe, While European Governments Believe They Have Been Massacred.

Washington, Juy 24.—The president has listened to the appeal of the Chinese government as transmitted through Minister Wu, and has signified his willingness to mediate between the imperial government and the powers, but only upon conditions which first must be met by the Chinese government. The exact nature of the terms proposed by the state department cannot be stated until this evening, when it is expected that publication will be made of the text of the Chinese appeal and of the president's answer. It is known, however, that the answer is entirely consistent with the statement of principles laid down by Secretary Hay in his identical note to the powers, and moreover it accepts as truthful the Chinese statements relative to the safety of the foreign ministers at Pekin.

The United States' answer does not go to the length of the French answer to a similar appeal in laying down conditions which the Chinese government could not meet, even if so disposed, if it actually is struggling for its own existence. It does, however, look to the immediate relief of the foreign ministers in Pekin, and moreover to the protection of all foreigners, missionaries and traders in China, and to the restoration of order. With that much accomplished, the state department feels that it can properly approach the powers with the Chinese propositions for a settlement for what has occurred. The Chinese appeal came to Secretary Hay Sunday through Mr. Wu. The secretary promptly telegraphed it to the president at Canton, and after taking a full day for its consideration the president's answer came yesterday afternoon.

The imperial edict made public yesterday at the state department shows that the imperial government already has taken the first steps toward doing what the United States government requires as the principal condition for the exercise of its good offices, in enjoining the viceroys, magistrates and leading men to stop the disorders and protect foreigners. Our government will await the result of this before proceeding further. It is expected that adverse criticism upon the action of the state department in this matter will be heard from Europe, where the governments are acting upon the belief that all of the foreign ministers in Pekin have perished, but our government nevertheless regards its course as the correct one.

All of the European governments have answered Secretary Hay's note reciting the Conger message, and all of them, in terms polite and diplomatic, express utter incredulity in the authenticity of the Conger message. Consul General Goodnow, himself a man of good judgment, also cabled a warning to Secretary Hay against the acceptance of the message without confirmation. But the state department has fully considered the message in all of its aspects, has carefully weighed the numerous objections and suspicions put forth here and in Europe, and without guaranteeing the authenticity of the message feels it to be a matter of prime duty to act upon the theory that it is genuine.

The dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, consul general at Shanghai, dated yesterday, says that Prince Tuan wires that an officer of the tsung-li-yamen saw all the ministers on the 18th; that none was injured and that no attack was at that time being made. He does not say to whom the dispatch of Prince Tuan was addressed, and it is to a certain extent at variance with the dispatch of Mr. Conger of that date, describing the legation as being under fire at that time.

After mature consideration the officials of the state department have come to the conclusion that by a telegraphic error the name of the informant of Consul General Goodnow has been turned into "Tuan" from "Yuan." The latter is the famous Yuan Shih Kai, the governor of the province of Shan Tung. He had always maintained an attitude of neutrality, and even has leaned toward positive friendship for the foreigners.

TWO REPORTS VIA LONDON.

One Tells of Ministers' Safety and the Other of Massacre.

London, July 24.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, has communicated to the press the following dispatch from Sheng, director general of Chinese railways and telegraphs and taotai of Shanghai, dated Shanghai, July 23:

"Information from Pekin dated July 18 says that the tsung-li-yamen deputed Won Jui, an under secretary of the department, to see the foreign ministers, and he found every one well, without any missing, the German minister excepted. Gen. Yung Lu is going to memoralize the throne to send them all under escort to Tien Tsin, in the hope that the military operations will then be stopped."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing July 23, says: A letter from a Chinese official in Shan Tung has been received by a native functionary here, containing the following passage:

"At the beginning of the month the foreign missionaries (?) made several attempts to send messages out of Pekin, but thanks to the strict watch kept in the city, the bearers were all caught and executed. On the 4th inst. only 400 foreigners, much exhausted, were alive in Pekin, and one night, when the big guns were incessantly fired, it was known that all the legations and the foreigners were finished, although pretended telegrams contradict these facts."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that there are differences of opinion in the Russian council of war. The minister of war, Gen. Kouropatkin, wishes to send 100,000 men to clear the rebels out of Manchuria. On the other hand, according to this correspondent, Emperor Nicholas wishes the operations limited to the defense and pacification of the frontier districts. Let two strong armies, one of the allies in the south and the other of the Russians in the north, confront the Chinese, and the rising—so the czar is said to argue—would be bound to collapse. "We want no conquests," he is reported to have declared at the conclusion of a sitting of the council. "What we desire is to protect our frontiers and to steer into smooth waters the Chinese ship of state, now buffeted by the waves of civil war."

THE BOXERS' "SACRED EDICT."

The Inflammatory Posters Used to Arouse the Chinese.

New York, July 24.—Rev. Dr. John Fox, of the American Bible Society, yesterday received a translation of one of the inflammatory posters used by the Boxers. This was forwarded by Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, of Shanghai, who received it from Rev. Charles F. Gammon, of Tien Tsin. It is a sample of many varieties, of which 200,000 copies were distributed in Tien Tsin city on July 4. Only the prompt arrival of foreign troops prevented a second Tien Tsin massacre. It is as follows:

"Sacred edict. Issued by the Lord of Wealth and Happiness.

"The Catholic and Protestant religions being insolent to the gods and extinguishing sanctity, rendering no obedience to Buddhism and enraging both heaven and earth, the rain clouds now no longer visit us, but 8,000,000 spirits soldiers will descend from heaven and sweep the empire clean of all foreigners. Then will the gentle showers once more water our lands, and when the tread of soldiers and the clash of steel are heard, heralding woes to all our people, then the Buddhists' Patriotic League of Boxers will be able to protect the empire and bring peace to all its people.

"Hasten, then, to spread this doctrine far and wide, for if you gain one adherent of the faith, your own person will be absolved from all future misfortunes. If you gain five adherents to the faith, your whole family will be absolved from all evils, and if you gain ten adherents to the faith your whole village will be absolved from all calamities. Those who gain no adherents to the cause shall be decapitated, for until all foreigners have been exterminated the rain can never visit us. Those who have been so unfortunate as to have drunk water from wells poisoned by foreigners should at once make use of the following divine prescription, the ingredients of which are to be decocted and swallowed, when the poisoned patients will recover: Dried black plums, half an once; solanum delcamara, half an ounce; encommia ulmoides, half an ounce."

Captain Evans on Chinese Situation.

St. Louis, July 24.—Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., for two months, passed through this city yesterday en route to Washington. Regarding the Chinese situation he said: "In my estimation the great powers of the earth are facing the most critical situation that has arisen in modern history. The partition of the Chinese empire can only be prevented by the United States."

Veteran's Fight Against Removal.

Elmira, N. Y., July 24.—The board of managers of the Elmira Reformatory have preferred charges against Hugh Brockway, transfer office of the institution and a brother of Superintendent Z. R. Brockway. Hugh Brockway refused to resign when requested to do so, urging that he was a veteran soldier and could not be summarily removed. The charges allege incompetency and unfitness to perform the duties of his position because of age and infirmities. Superintendent Brockway, it is now generally understood, will, on the day of his brother's hearing, tender his resignation.

A Demand From Japan.

Denver, Colo., July 24.—Governor Thomas yesterday received a brief communication from Secretary of State John Hay inclosing an extended letter from N. Nabeshima, the Japanese charge d'affaires at Washington. The letter is in the nature of a demand upon the part of the imperial government of Japan that the Colorado state board of health raise the quarantine on Japanese subjects on account of the bubonic plague. The Japanese, according to the statement, should not be included with the Chinese in anything. They are not given to plague, and never have been. Japan will insist that the race shall not be discriminated against.

Banqueting American Athletes.

Paris, July 24.—Ferd. W. Peck, United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition, entertained at dinner last evening the American athletes who contested in the world's amateur championship contests in connection with the exposition. The table, which was in the form of a horseshoe and tastefully decorated, monopolized the entire first floor of the United States national pavilion. Mr. Peck presided, and speeches were made by Ambassador Porter, Senator Depew, A. G. Spalding, M. Bruwaert, French consul general at New York, and others.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., the Great Chemist and Scientist, Will Send Free, to the Afflicted, Three Bottles of his Newly Discovered Remedies to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the afflicted, than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of New York City.

Confident that he has discovered a reliable cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions wasting, and to make its great merits known, he will send, free, three bottles to any reader of the AMERICAN who may be suffering.

Already this "new scientific course of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

The Doctor considers it his religious duty—a duty which he owes to humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

He has proved the dreaded consumption to be a curable disease beyond any doubt, and has on file in his American and European laboratories testimonials of experience from those benefitted and cured, in all parts of the world.

Don't delay until it is too late. Consumption, uninterruped, means speedy and certain death. Address T. A Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, and when writing the Doctor, give express and postoffice address, and please mention reading this article in the AMERICAN. March 4 ,9

Not an Ordinary School

When Williamsport Dickinson Seminary was founded, money making was not in the thought of its promoters. To give young men and women thorough intellectual and moral training at the lowest possible cost was its paramount aim. It remains its paramount aim. Buildings have been added, equipment increased, the faculty enlarged, but

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary

is still true to its first principles. It is a Home and Christian school. It provides for health and social culture as carefully as for mental and moral training, taking a personal interest in each pupil, and adjusting methods to need, believing that true education seeks to develop the highest types of manhood and womanhood. A splendid field, with athletics directed by a trained athlete, make ball field and gymnasium of real value. Swimming pool for all. Single beds for ladies. Nine regular courses, with elective studies, offer wide selection. Six competitive scholarships are offered. Seventeen skilled teachers classify and instruct, making school work other than drudgery. Music, Art, Expression and Physical Culture, with other branches or alone, under teachers with best home and European training. Home, with tuition in regular studies, $250.00 a year, with discounts to ministers, ministerial candidates, teachers, and two from same family. Fall term opens September 10, 1900. Catalogue free. Address

Rev. EDWARD J. GRAY, D. D., President, Williamsport, Pa.

MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Our Minister to Pekin Was Safe on Wednesday Last.

OUR OFFICIALS ARE CONFIDENT

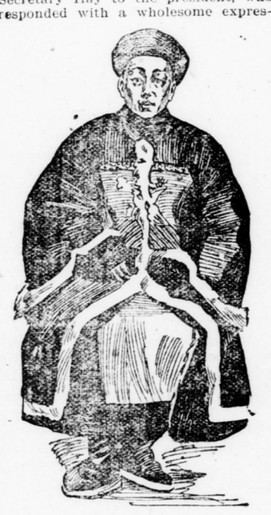
In London, However, It Is Belived That Our Government May Be Purposely Deceived by the Chinese. Our Minister Reported Grave Danger

Washington, July 21.—Like a flash of sunlight out of the dark sky came the intelligence yesterday that United States Minister Conger had sent a cipher code dispatch from Pekin to the state department at Washington, making known that two days ago he was alive and that the foreigners were fighting for their lives. The message was received by the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, and was as follows:

"In British legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinse troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

Within an hour the welcome intelligence that Conger had been heard from, after weeks of silence and evil report, was flashed through the country, and indeed throughout the world, dispelling the gloom which had prevailed everywhere and bringing to officials and to the public generally a sense of profound relief. The dispatch was in reply to Secretary Hay's cable inquiry to Minister Conger on July 11, and as both messages were in the American cipher code they were regarded by the officials above suspicion of having been tampered with in the course of transmission through Chinese channels.

The message was telegraphed by Secretary Hay to the president, who responded with a wholesome expres-



TAOTIA SHENG.
[Imperial director general of railways and telegraphs.]

sion of gratification, and word of it was sent to the various cabinet officers. They gathered in Secretary Hay's office and an impromptu cabinet conference was held in the diplomatic chamber, mainly for the purpose of exchanging congratulations and of taking a survey of the situation to see if it had been materially changed by this important development. First of all, from the standpoint of the administration officials, the most welcome feature of the message was its assurance that the American minister himself was alive two days ago. But with this cheering news came the ominous statement of Minister Conger that the besieged foreigners were in the British legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops, and that only quick relief could avert a general massacre. After the first flush of thankfulness this graver feature of the message began to impress itself upon cabinet officials most deeply.

The government accepted the message as authentic, and Secretary Hay transmitted it to all our ambassadors and ministers abroad, with instructions to lay it before the respective governments to which they are accredited, and to urge upon them the necessity of co-operation for the immediate relief of the foreigners at Pekin. A message also was sent by Secretary Long to Admiral Remey conveying the intelligence of the desperate situation in Pekin, and instructing him to "use and urge every possible endeavor for relief." Secretary Root sent a similar notification to Col. Coolidge, the senior American officer ashore at Tien Tsin, but without injunction. This action was the result of the conference of Secretaries Hay, Long and Root. It was realized that the land and naval forces of the United States now in China could not single handed push on to Pekin and the other powers accordingly were appealed to, on the basis of Minister Conger's message, to co-operate for instant relief.

Secretary Hay explained his reasons for placing reliance in the authenticity of Minister Conger's dispatch, saying that it was a complete reply in code to the code message sent to him, and that its authenticity was vouched for by the tsung-li-yamen. "Of course," said Secretary Hay, smiling, "I am not omniscent, and may be fooled, but I cannot see how the authenticity of Minister Conger's cable can be questioned." Secretary Hay said he attached no significance to the use of the words "Chinese troops" in the message. They did not, in his opinion, mean that the Chinese government troops were besieging the foreigners. He seemed to entertain little doubt that the Chinese government itself was doing all in its power to suppress the Boxers' insurrection.

A Brussels dispatch says: The Belgian consul at Shanghai sends the following dispatch under date of July 19: "Sheng (the administrator of telegraphs) announces that the foreigners at Pekin were safe and sound July 19."

INCREDULITY IN LONDON.

Believed the Conger Message Is Only Another Chinese Trick.

London, July 21.—The Conger dispatch fails to carry conviction to either the British press or public. Its genuineness is not disputed, for, as is pointed out here, the Chinese must possess quite a sheaf of messages, which the ministers fruitlessly endeavored to get transmitted, from which they could easily select a non-committal dispatch to serve the required purpose.

It is supposed that Mr. Conger omitted to destroy the cipher code, and that this is now in the possession of the Chinese, from which event the selection or concoction of the dispatch would not be difficult. It is argued that the dispatch, if it were a genuine reply to the inquiry of the American government, would go more into details. A slight ray of hope is admitted in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Conger are known to have been on very friendly terms with the empress dowager, but the universal opinion here is that, if the dispatch is genuine, the date is falsified. The Spectator says:

"It matters nothing whether the empress dowager or Prince Tuan is the reigning monarch. Both are devoted to the extirpation of foreigners, and not one of the viceroys will care oppose the anti-foreign policy.

"The plot has covered the whole empire. Men who have dared to order a Russian city, upon Russian ground, to be stormed will dare anything. Within a month the viceroys of the coast towns will have thrown off the mask, and the only safe place for Europeans will be on shipboard.

"Europe has a terrible task, in which hurry is out of place. Who would have dreamed six months ago that for ten thousand regulars to take Tien Tsin would be a difficult and serious task?"

The bare possibility that the news of the massacre was premature, however, had its effect, and the government has issued a semi-official disclaimer of responsibility for the proposed memorial service in St. Paul's cathedral, while the newspapers are calling for the postponement of the service until all doubts are set at rest.

St. Petersburg dispatches show that the situation in Manchuria is improving. Gen. Gribski, after relieving Blagovestschensk, capital of the Amur government, received further reinforcements and bombarded the Chinese village of Sakhalin, which was set on fire. Then the Russians advanced on the town of Aigun, which was partly destroyed. The Russian operations were carried out with great brilliancy and slight loss. The Russians captured 17 guns and killed 2,000 Chinese.

Sir Halliday, counsellor and English secretary to the Chinese legation in London, who was interviewed yesterday, admitted that the legation was in receipt of news which it was not yet able to disclose. He added: "You may take it that on July 18, the date of the Conger message, all the legations and Europeans were safe in Pekin. I cannot say why the other ministers are not able to communicate with their governments. Perhaps a supreme effort was made for Mr. Conger's message, and possibly the Chinese do not realize the anxiety existing in Europe."

A MIGHTY ARMY OF ALLIES.

There Will Be 173,000 in China by September.

Berlin, July 21.—The German government feels confident that the present attempts by Chinese officials to deny the Pekin massacre are insincere and dictated solely by a desire to hamper and retard the powerful joint action of the powers. At the Chinese legation here, where also denials of the massacre have arrived from the viceroys, the statement was made yesterday that the Chinese minister himself, Lu Hai Houan, placed small reliance upon them. The foreign office considers that the gravest point in the situation just now is the doubtful attitude of the southern and central viceroys.

The semi-official Militair Wochenblatt asserts, from alleged authentic figures, that the number of allied troops now in China is 43,000. Of these, however, 20,000 Russians are located in Liao Tung peninsula and Kwan Tung province, and 1,600 Germans, with field guns, 12 heavy guns and six machine guns, at Kalo Chou. Now on the way from Germany, France and England there are about 15,000 men, and the first part of a Japanese division is also en route. Arrangements have been made for the departure of 57,000 with 144 guns, and altogether there will be, from present arrangements, in China by September 16,000 Germans, 12,000 English, [illegible]00 French, 50,000 Russians, 21,000 Japanese, 7,000 Americans, 2,000 Italians and 170 Austrians, together with 311 guns and 36 machine guns.

Gen. Von Boguslawsky, a high military authority, whom a press correspondent questioned regarding the foregoing estimate, said it was quite possible that this force would prove insufficient to bring China down, but that in such an event every power would increase its contingent. "If the whole of China should rise," he continued, "it might prove to be a question of unparalleled military magnitude, but even then the powers, by skilfully using their fleets and troops in the harbors and harbor cities, could dictate peace on their own terms."

WILLIAM J. BRYAN ON CHINA.

It Should Be Made Known That Our Government Will Not Trespass.

Lincoln, Neb., July 21.—W. J. Bryan gave out yesterday the following interview in regard to the situation in China:

"Every one deplores the destruction of life in China and is horrified at the barbarities perpetrated. Every one believes that it is the duty of our government to protect the lives and property of American citizens residing in China, and I have no doubt that the administration will do so. I also take it for granted that all American citizens will withdraw from China temporarily, or take refuge in some seaport where they can be protected by American ships until the excitement is over. If the Chinese government has tried, in good faith, to protect our citizens, suitable punishment for the guilty and reparation and indemnity for those who have suffered can doubtless be secured. If upon investigation it is found that the Chinese government has not acted in good faith, congress has power to deal with the matter.

"For several years European nations have been threatening to dismember China, and it is not strange that their ambitious designs should arouse a feeling of hostility towards foreigners. That feeling, however, ought not to be directed against American citizens, and will not if our nation makes it known that it has no desire to grab land or to trespass upon the rights of China. It will be better for our merchants to have it known that they seek trade only when trade is mutually advantageous. It will be better for our missionaries to have it known that they are preaching the gospel of love, and are not the forerunners of fleets and armies."

THE TRIAL OF POWERS.

Railroad Conductor Gives Damaging Evidence Against the Accused.

Georgetown, Ky., July 21.—In the Powers trial yesterday Robert Noaks, a railroad conductor, created a sensation. Asked if Powers ever spoke to him about Goebel, he said yes. Powers, he said, declared the contests would amount to nothing, and that when Goebel was dead and in —— no man in the state could hold the party together.

Noaks said John and Caleb Powers and Charles Finley conferred with him in November after the election, relative to bringing armed men to Frankfort at the time of the meeting of the state election commission board. They told him they wanted him to bring as many men as he could, and that when they reached Frankfort they should act in such a manner as to give the governor a chance to call out the militia. The object was explained to the witness as an effort to intimidate the election commissioners.

Noaks told of being asked by Caleb Powers to get a company of militia composed of men who would fight. He also asked Noaks to get smokeless powder cartridges. He secured a company and it was mustered in. Then Powers directed him to capture two trains and bring his company to Frankfort. Charles Finley objected and warned Noaks not to do that, and proposed to hire the trains.

Republican Advisory Committee.

Chicago, July 21.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, will appoint an advisory committee as an auxiliary to the national committee within a few weeks, or as soon as he gets the New York headquarters opened. This committee will represent the independent, non-partisan supporters of President McKinley, as distinguished from the "dyed in the wool" Republicans. There will be on this committee, it is promised, a fair sprinkling of men who were classed as Democrats previous to 1896.

Miss Morrison Held For Murder.

Eldorado, Kan., July 21.—Miss Jessie Morrison, whose preliminary trial for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, wife of her former sweetheart, has been in progress for several days, was last evening held without bail to answer for the charge of murder in the first degree. She will be confined in the jail at Wichita. Just before the young prisoner was taken back to the jail she embraced her father, and both wept. Several times during the day Miss Morrison broke down under the strain.

John L. Wants His Diamond Belt.

New York, July 21.—John L. Sullivan, the ex-pugilist, was in the Jefferson Market court yesterday, accompanied by his lawyer, and asked that the champion gold and diamond belt which Sullivan claims was presented to him by the people of the United States, be returned to him by order of the court. The belt is now in possession of the company which recently employed Sullivan, and with whom he had trouble a few weeks ago. Hearing of the case was postponed until July 30.

Candidate Woolley Notified.

Chicago, July 21.—John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for the presidency of the United States, was formally notified of his nomination at a meeting held last night in Central Music Hall. The hall was crowded by members of the party, and the speeches of Samuel Dickie, of Albion, Mich., who acted as chairman of the national convention which placed Mr. Woolley in nomination, and of Mr. Woolley were received with great enthusiasm.

Massachusetts Towns Thratened.

Sandwich, Mass., July 21.—A forest fire which now extends over a territory of at least 25 square miles, and which threatens with destruction nearly a score of towns about this portion of the cape district, is the result of a blaze started Thursday in the vicinity of Patchville by berry pickers. Hundreds of men are working night and day to check the progress of the flames, but they are almost helpless.

India Plague Measures a Failure.

Simla, July 21.—Cholera is declining among the troops. The government has issued a proclamation admitting that the plague measures are a failure and ordering the enforcement of only those that do not hurt native susceptibility. Compulsory corpse examination, the employment of spies, and other objectionable measures are forbidden.

Senator Dubois' Victory.

Pocatello, Idaho, July 21.—Yesterday the Democratic convention partly reversed its action of Thursday night, when, by a narrow margin, it adopted a resolution declaring that it would nominate a candidate for senator. The result was accepted as a complete victory for Senator Dubois, it being conceded that he would secure the office.

Thieving Banker's Sentence.

Caledonia, Minn., July 21.—Banker J. R. Clements, of Lacrosse, Wis., accused of wrecking the Fillmore County bank, of Preston, Minn., was yesterday sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He was already under a five years' sentence.

He Was Living as a Reputable Citizen of Rutherford, N. J.

Hoboken, July 21.—Chief Hazen, of the secret service, with a number of Hoboken policemen, went to Rutherford, N. J., yesterday and made an important seizure of counterfeits and counterfeiting apparatus. The seizure followed the arrest of Richard P. Genzer in Hoboken on Thursday night. He had been frequenting a resort in this city, and getting the barmaids to obtain change for $10 and $2 bills for him. When searched at the station house three tens and one twenty were found on him. All were bogus, and all so well executed that only experts could tell they were not genuine.

Genzer refused to tell where he lived. Bank books on a bank in Passaic, which is close to Rutherford, were found in his possession, as well as tax receipts and a record of a mortgage on property in Rutherford.

Chief Hazen, with assistants, went to Rutherford. They located the house which the tax receipts and the mortgage record referred to. It was at once surrounded. In the house was a young girl and a man. They objected to the entrance of the officers, but did not resist when the officers showed their authority.

The house was searched from top to bottom. It was handsomely furnished, and the prisoner had evidently been living in luxury. Chief Hazen found two large presses of fine make. There were four lithographing stones in the place. They bore the impress and lines for the printing of $20 gold certificates, $10 gold certificates and $2 silver certificates. There was a liberal supply of inks of the colors needed for the bills, and also a very fine imitation of the government paper used in genuine bills. The officers found counterfeits aggregating $7,000.

The man in the place said his name was Paul Jasen, 39 years old, and refused to talk. The girl is Clara Genzer, daughter of the man arrested in Hoboken. She gave her age as 15, but looks older.

The room in which the outfit was located was most carefully laid out, and when the presses were at work there was no chance that any noise could be heard outside.

Challenge to Erne and McGovern.

New York, July 24.—Joe Gans, the Baltimore lightweight, yesterday deposited with James J. Corbett $1,000 to bind a match with Frank Erne, of Buffalo, for the lightweight championship. Gans not being satisfied with the last meeting, which he lost in the 12th round. "If Erne will not accept this challenge," said Gans' manager, "I will let this thousand go as a forfeit for a match with Terry McGovern." Gans agrees to stop either opponent in ten rounds or lose the decision.

Another Alabama Lynching.

Huntsville, Ala., July 24.—Elijah Clark, the negro who on Saturday assulted Susan Priest, a 13-year-old girl, was taken from the jail in this city last evening and lynched near the spot where his crime was committed. His body was riddled with bullets. Sheriff Fulgham defended his prisoner to the last, but was overpowered.

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