the British troops, June 7, at Roodeval, where the Boers cut Lord Roberts's line of communications, the fourth battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment were all killed, wounded or made prisoners, except six enlisted men. Two officers and fifteen men were killed and five officers and seventy-two men were wounded, many of them severely. The Boers returned the wounded to the British. The officers killed were Lieutenant Colonel Baird-Douglas and Lieutenant Hawley. The wounded include Colonel Wilkinson and Lieutenant Blanchard, of the Canadian Infantry. General Forestier-Walker's dispatch in full is as follows:

"Cape Town, June 10.—The following telegram has been received from Charles Knox, dated Kroonstad:

"'The following casualties reported from Roodeval, June 7, received from Stoneham, commanding the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, dated Rhenoster River, June 8, received here by flag of truce, June 10:

"'Fourth battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment (the Sherwood Foresters)—Killed: Lieutenant Colonel Baird-Douglass and Lieutenant Hawley and fifteen of the rank and file. Wounded—Colonel Wilkinson, Captain Bailey, Lieutenants Hall, Lawder and Blanchard and fifty-nine of the rank and file.

"'Shropshire Light Infantry—Wounded, one.

"'Cape Pioneer Railroad Regiment—Wounded, seven.

"'Ammunition Park, Royal Marines and Imperial Telegraphers—Wounded, one each.

"'Postoffice Corps—Wounded, one.

"'Stoneham reports that many were severely wounded and the remainder of the Fourth Derbyshire and details of prisoners, except six of the rank and file, are in his camp. All the wounded are in his camp, lately occupied by the Fourth Derbyshire. Inquiries are being made as to the names.'

"'It is inferred that the Boers captured 500 and as late as June 10 held positions cutting off the British forces north of Kroonstad from reinforcements.'"

A dispatch from General Forestier-Walker says General Methuen was fighting within ten miles of Heilbron on June 6. It follows:

"Cape Town, June 10.—Kelly-Kenny reports from Bloemfontein this morning that Methuen, with the greater part of his division, was fighting early in the morning of June 8, ten miles south of Heilbron, where Colville was reported to be with the Highland Brigade. Methuen left Lindley on June 5, with ample supplies for himself and Colville, leaving Paget to hold Lindley with a sufficient force and supplies. Kelly-Kenny has ordered Knox to press in the enemy's outpost, believing the enemy's strength to be exaggerated. All is quiet and there is no anxiety as regards the district to the south. Communications north of Kroonstad have been cut since June 6."

The news that the shutting off of Lord Roberts's communication with the outer world was accompanied by such a serious loss came like a bolt from a comparatively clear sky. In London, until the news came, it was thought that the destruction of the railroad was accomplished by Free Staters, who were avoiding rather than annihilating the British detachments stationed at the point attacked. Nor are General Forestier-Walker's vague statements regarding Methuen and the situation at Heilbron looked upon as reassuring. The Boers appear to be in sufficient strength to completely separate all the British forces north and south of a line stretching some fifty miles between Roodeval and Heilbron. Methuen's march upon the latter place seems somewhat in the nature of a movement for the relief of Colville. The only British officer left at Roodeval appears to be the doctor in charge of the hospital, which is full of wounded. What has happened to the troops immediately north of Roodeval is still a matter for conjecture.

A WORD FROM AMERICA.

Wolmarans Thinks It Would Stop the South African War.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 11.—Boer Envoy Wolmarans addressed a large and enthusiastic audience here to-night, speaking in Dutch, for the benefit of the many Hollanders present. Montagu White and Sybrant Wesselius made addresses in English. Mr. Wolmarans reviewed the circumstances leading up to the war. In discussing the news of the disaster to Lord Roberts, recorded in to-day's Associated Press dispatches, he claimed that he and his fellow-envoys had been expecting something of this nature since the evacuation of Pretoria, which was, he said, only a part of the general Boer plan. The Transvaal government realized that it would be a useless waste of property and lives of their women and children to have defended the city and thus placed it under all the horrors of a siege and they had, therefore, decided to evacuate it and make their stand in the mountains.

"We do not want the United States to go to war in our behalf," said Mr. Wolmarans. "But we believe that the war can be stopped by a word from this great Nation, and it is our purpose to so arouse the people that this word shall be spoken. We do not expect sympathy or assistance from your wealthy class, but we know that the common people are with us, almost to a man."

Annexation to United States.

COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—The City Hall was packed to-night with an enthusiastic audience gathered to hear Messrs. Wessels and Fischer, the Boer peace envoys, present their side of the South African controversy. Former Mayor Black presided and Mayor Swartz welcomed the visitors. Short addresses were made by both the envoys, who were warmly applauded. Mr. Wessels said: "We want America to be our jury, and if you don't find we are guilty of what we have been accused, we ask you to stop the war."

Resolutions favoring the annexation of the Boer republics to the United States were adopted. Messrs. Wesselis and Fischer will leave to-morrow morning for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will sail, June 19, for France.

Kruger's Bodyguard.

LONDON, June 12.—The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times says: "At Machadodorp President Kruger has a bodyguard of 1,000 burghers. Stores are being moved as quickly as possible from that point to Lydenburg.

"The Portuguese authorities sent a further body of troops to the border today."

FAIR WEATHER TO-DAY.

Warmer in Northern Portion of Indiana—Fresh Winds To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Fair on Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer in northern portions Tuesday; fresh northeasterly shifting to southeasterly winds.

Local Observations on Monday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 a. m.	30.01	70	77	North.	Pt. cldy.	0.29
7 p. m.	30.05	73	53	North.	Pt. cldy.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 78; minimum temperature, 67.

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation June 11:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	72	.16
Mean	72	.29
Departure from normal	00	*.13
Departure since June 1	—16	*.17
Departure since Jan. 1	—106	—2.92

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga	66	86	82
Bismarck, N. D	44	86	80
Buffalo, N. Y	62	72	66
Calgary, N. W. T	34	60	60
Chicago	54	65	54
Cairo, Ill	68	82	78
Cheyenne, Wyo	40	74	60
Cincinnati	70	82	78
Concordia, Kan	54	80	74
Davenport, Ia	54	76	70
Des Moines, Ia	50	78	74
Galveston, Tex	78	90	86
Helena, Mont	50	..	..
Jacksonville, Fla	72	84	78
Kansas City, Mo	60	78	74
Little Rock, Ark	66	82	74
Marquette, Mich	50	56	..
Memphis, Tenn	70	82	..
Nashville, Tenn	70	90	..
New Orleans	74	88	84
New York	54	82	74
North Platte, Neb	54	78	74
Oklahoma, O. T	66	84	80
Omaha, Neb	56	80	76
Pittsburg	64	88	74
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T	36	..	..
Rapid City, S. D	52	88	84
Salt Lake City, Utah	..	82	78
St. Louis	68	78	76
St. Paul, Minn	48	74	72
Springfield, Ill	62	80	74
Springfield, Mo	66	70	70
Vicksburg, Miss	74	90	78
Washington	62	80	82

BALDWIN CASH PRIZE.

Divided Between McAfee, of Crawfordsville, and Hays, of Sullivan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 11.—The twenty-fifth annual Baldwin oratorical contest was held this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The prize is $40 in gold, the income of an investment made by Judge D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport. The contesting seniors today were as follows: Emile W. McAfee, Crawfordsville, "A Plea for Unity;" Guy M. Voris, Lebanon, "The Lion of the North;" Gibson Wilson, Murray, "Whittier;" George M. Whitenack, Crawfordsville, "The Mission of a Nation;" Will H. Hays, Sullivan, "The Zeitgeist;" Walter G. Todd, Lagro, "Industrial Emancipation."

McAfee and Hays were tied for first place, and the prize was divided between them.

The seniors gave their class day entertainment this evening at Music Hall, to a crowded house. The play, a travesty on coeducation, opened with a prologue, followed by a two-act farce-comedy full of local hits and songs. The play was given with much spirit and was considered the best that has been given for years.

During the past year there were 165 students, there being nineteen seniors, sixteen juniors, sixteen sophomores, twenty-seven freshmen, twenty special and sixty-seven in the preparatory departments.

Franklin College Commencement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., June 11.—The sixty-fifth commencement of Franklin College opened yesterday with the annual missionary sermon, delivered by the Rev. W. C. Taylor, D. D., of College-avenue Baptist Church of Indianapolis, in the First Baptist Church. In the afternoon the annual memorial services were held in the college chapel. The necrology for the year numbers twenty and includes a number of people of prominence.

The intersociety programme was given this evening in the Baptist Church. The musical numbers were given by Misses Ogle and Hall. The question taken for debate was: "Resolved, That the Porto Rican tariff bill is just." A. C. Everingham and J. C. House, of the Periclesian Society, spoke for the affirmative, and Charles W. Phillips and J. K. Hart, of the Webster Society, took the negative. Miss Mary Hall, Periclesian, delivered a strong oration on "Renaissance of Patriotism." W. G. Everson was the orator for the Websters. He gave a peroration on "Charles Sumner." The intersociety paper was edited by E. E. Heath and C. E. Fisher.

To-morrow the tennis and gymnastic contests and field exercises will be held. At night, at the opera house, the senior class will present the French burletta, "The House Built on the Sticks." Wednesday the stockholders' meeting, music department commencement and meeting of the alumni association are on the programme. Thursday the commencement exercises will take place, and at night the alumni dinner and faculty reception will be given.

Literary Society Meeting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 11.—There was but one event to-day in connection with the commencement exercises at Earlham College. This was the public meeting of the Ionian and Phoenix literary societies held this evening at Lindley Hall. Those who participated in the musical and literary programme were Inez Trueblood, Sarah P. Rogers, Anna Evans, B. Francis Wright, George C. Levering, Oscar Moon and H. M. Schilling.

CONDITION OF TREASURY.

Gold Reserve and Money in the Divisions and National Banks.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The condition of the treasury divisions of issue and redemption at the beginning of business today was as follows:

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
Trust funds, division of redemption:	
Gold coin	$229,253,179
Silver dollars	416,207,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,854,802
Silver bullion of 1890	70,469,198
United States notes	4,050,000
Total	$727,834,179
Division of issue—	
Gold certificates outstanding	$229,253,179
Silver certificates outstanding	416,207,000
Treasury notes outstanding	78,324,000
Currency certificates outstanding	4,050,000
Total	$727,834,179
General fund—	
Gold coin and bullion	$45,282,811
Gold certificates	26,556,570
Silver coin and bullion	5,412,927
Silver certificates	7,619,332
United States notes	22,013,702
Other assets	35,683,564
Total in treasury	$121,318,911
Deposits in national banks	108,969,712
Total	$230,288,624
Current liabilities	81,172,212
Available cash balance	$149,116,612

MUTINY OF CONVICTS.

Guards at the Porto Rican Penitentiary Forced to Fire as a Warning.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 11.—Five hundred inmates of the penitentiary here mutinied to-day, refusing to take breakfast or to work. They asserted that the food was not fit to eat, and the leader struck the warden in the face.

The penitentiary is guarded by a detachment of twenty members of the Porto Rico regiment, and the jail authorities, fearing that the convicts had planned a concerted movement to break jail, called in the guard. Thereupon the prisoners attempted to rush the troops, who fired three volleys at the wall or in the air. Three of the inmates were injured by splinters, though not seriously. The military authorities then called out a company of regulars. This assistance, however, was not asked for by the civil authorities, and the native company had quelled the disturbance before the regulars arrived.

HANGED AND RIDDLED.

Would-Be Negro Rapist Disposed of in the Usual Way.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., June 11.—Senny Jefferson, a negro, twenty-two years old, was lynched near Metcalf, about ten miles from Thomasville, by unknown parties this morning. Jefferson had been working for Emery Stringer, a white farmer, and on Saturday night attempted to assault one of Mr. Stringer's daughters. Sunday morning he was caught and confined in the jail at Metcalf. Soon after midnight he was taken to the outskirts of the village, hung to a tree and riddled with bullets.

GOVERNOR SHAW BRUISED.

Iowa's Executive in a Railway Accident—Engineer Killed.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 11.—A regular passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern collided this evening about three blocks from the station here with a special passenger train. Engineer Thomas Smith was killed. Both engines were demolished. None of the passengers were seriously hurt, beyond a shaking up. Governor Shaw was on the outgoing train, bound for Chicago and Philadelphia, and received a cut on the temple and a bruised arm. He will be able to resume his journey to-morrow.

RAIN IN SOUTHERN INDIA

FAMINE SITUATION, HOWEVER, HAS NOT CHANGED.

Nearly Six Million People Are Receiving Relief—More Money Needed by Viceroy Curzon.

LONDON, June 11.—The viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, has cabled to the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, announcing that a good rain has fallen in southern India, that there have been scattered showers elsewhere, and that the meteorological reporter forecasts a good but late monsoon. The hot weather, however, still prevails, and the famine relief situation has not altered. There are now about 5,802,000 persons receiving relief.

In concluding a description of the extreme destitution and painful distresses endured by the affected population, the viceroy urges contributions "to save from the saddest death and to start again in what at no time are the brightest of lives our suffering fellow-creatures."

The Standard's Simla correspondent, in a mail letter, says: "It would be rash to assume from the almost stationary relief figures that the corner will soon be turned. So devastating has been the cholera outbreak, so enormous the mortality, and so blind the terror inspired by this black death that the famine relief camps in Bombay presidency, which contained thousands of workers, melt away and are left empty in the course of a couple of days. Starving though they be the people prefer to fly to their own homes and to die in quiet than to remain in the famine relief camps where the cholera is striking down a hundred workers daily.

"Terrible stories come from Dohad. There the famine is at its worst and now the cholera is completing its work. An eyewitness says: 'As we walked through these quiet streets we a saw deserted homes and dead bodies. One brave act witnessed was a little girl, aged seven, attempting to care for two little brothers after the mother had given up all hope and lain down near them to die. She was feeding a fire which burned beneath a broken pot in which simmered the almost rotten feet and bones of some dead animal. The scene cannot be painted too black. No account we have ever read of any famine would picture the state of affairs at Dohad.'"

The Standard's correspondent says the mortality estimates are inaccurate, as unnumbered dead bodies are polluting the streams and spreading contagion.

Generous Gifts from Richmond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 11.—The soliciting of funds in this city for the Indian famine sufferers has been completed, and the result is very gratifying to the Ministerial Asosciation, which had it in charge. A thousand dollars was subscribed, and straggling donations may increase this to $1,200. It is believed the entire county will give between $1,500 and $2,000.

World's Temperance Congress.

LONDON, June 11.—The Temperance Congress was opened to-day under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell, M. P. Delegates from all parts of the world were present. J. L. Bailey, of Philadelphia, was elected one of the vice presidents. He read a paper on "The United States and South America," by the Rev. J. B. Dunn.

The archbishop of Canterbury, Most Rev. Dr. Frederick Temple, delivered the annual address before the congress this evening, recalling the triumphs the cause had attained in science, religion, politics and public opinion. He added that there still remained one enemy to encounter, the more difficult of all, namely, the indifference of men in general, even very good men, to the duty of helping our fellows who are yielding to temptation." J. L. Bailey moved the adoption of the address, which, he said, would encourage workers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Denial from Archbishop Ireland.

ROME, June 11.—The Osservatore Romano publishes a letter from Archbishop Ireland to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, warmly protesting against a recent statement by the Journal de Geneve, which he characterized as "rubbish"—that he wrote to the Duke of Norfolk denouncing the doctrines of the temporal power of the Pope and the methods of the congregations of the Roman Curia. Mgr. Ireland declares that he speaks and thinks with the Pope on such a serious matter, and he reserves to himself the right to repeat these declarations by word of mouth to Cardinal Rampolla when next he visits Rome in order to avail himself of his Grace's jubilee and to receive the papal benediction.

Hohenlohe Gives a Party.

BERLIN, June 11.—The garden party given this evening by the imperial chancellor, Prince Von Hohenlohe, was attended by some six hundred representatives of the Bundesrath, Reichstag and Diet. The large garden behind the palace was electrically lighted, showing the magnificent old trees to advantage. The guests were served with a collation on the sward around the fountain, a military band playing at a distance. The chancellor conversed briskly throughout the evening.

German Meat Inspection Bill.

BERLIN, June 11.—The meat inspection bill has not yet passed the Bundesrath. United States Ambassador White says the date when the bill is to take effect has not been fixed, but he feels that the United States will be given a reasonable time for adjustment to the new conditions.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from a leading member of the Bundesrath that the meat inspection bill would positively be approved.

An Actor Earl Free of Debt.

LONDON, June 11.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of the Earl of Yarmouth it was agreed to accept an offer of a cash composition of 10 shillings on the pound. The earl's father, the Marquis of Hertford, settled with the creditors, who, apparently, were glad to close the offer, and it was said the earl intended to return speedily to the stage in the United States.

The Albany at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 11.—The United States cruiser Albany, which was placed in commission at Newcastle-on-Tyne May 30, and under orders to proceed to the Mediterranean, arrived at Southampton to-day. The United States training ship Buffalo, which sailed from New York April 19 for a cruise in the Mediterranean, has also arrived.

American Explorers Safe.

LONDON, June 11.—The expedition to Abyssinia, fitted out and headed by William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of Newport, R. I., for the purpose of exploring Lake Rudolph, safely returned to Monbaso, on the east coast of Africa, June 10.

Deaths from Heat.

LONDON, June 12.—There were several deaths from heat in the United Kingdom yesterday and a number of prostrations. Two deaths occurred at the Aldershot maneuvers.

Mrs. Gladstone Suffers a Relapse.

LONDON, June 11.—Mrs. Gladstone has suffered another relapse and is now unconscious.

Stock Exchange Firm Dissolved.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The dissolution of the Stock Exchange firm of Paine, Schuyler & Co. was announced from the rostrum of the exchange shortly before the close of business to-day. This was in accordance with the action of the Stock Exchange governing committee, which recently notified Sidney S. Schuyler, the board member, that he must sever his connection with J. Overton Paine and the latter's brother, Thomas B. Paine. According to unofficial statements it was intimated to Mr. Schuyler that his partnership was not thought to be for the best interest and repute of the exchange. The Paines promise to make a statement to-morrow revealing the so-called animus of the Stock Exchange governors.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Contents of the Summer Resort Bureau of New York Journal Burned.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A fire which started about midnight on the fifth floor of the Tribune building damaged property to the extent of $5,000. The fire started in a room occupied by the summer resort bureau of the New York Journal. The contents of this room were destroyed and the fire did some damage to two adjoining rooms occupied by the advertising department of the Journal. The smoke forced the occupants of the Tribune editorial and composing rooms to leave their posts for over an hour.

Other Fires.

MELLEN, Wis., June 11.—The loss entailed by the fire which destroyed the tannery plant of Fayette, Shaw & Co., on Sunday night will reach $300,000, fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by lightning. One hundred men were rendered idle.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Two five-story brick buildings owned by George Ketcham & Co., in West End avenue, containing 125,000 bushels of grain, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is about $140,000.

ANOTHER "UPRISING."

Trouble Scented at the Leech Lake Indian Agency—One Arrest Made.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 11.—Word was received here to-day that there is danger of another Indian uprising at Leech lake. An Indian giving the name of Gway-Tay-Gonce appeared at the Leech-lake agency recently and announced that he was the Messiah. He said that all of his descendants, Indians and white men, who lived in houses, were soon to be destroyed by a big cyclone, but all Indians who lived in tepees would be saved.

The man secured the confidence of many of the Indians, who had such faith in him that about two hundred left the agency and went into camp on Squaw Point. The matter gradually grew so serious that Captain Mercer, the Indian agent, had Gway-Tay-Gonce arrested. The other Indians remain on Squaw Point and are becoming ugly. They make many threats, and as there are no troops at the agency, trouble is feared. United States Marshal Grimshaw admits trouble is brewing.

QUADRUPLE TRAGEDY.

Four Members of a Household Murdered and Their Home Burned.

WEST NEWFIELD, Me., June 11.—Geo. W. Goodwin and three members of his household were murdered last night and the house in which they lived set on fire by the murderer, whose motive was presumably robbery. The dead are George W. Goodwin; his mother, Mrs. Elsie R. Horne, seventy-six years of age; his adopted son, Scott Goodwin, twenty years of age, and a hired man, Fred Bertsch. The bodies of all four were recovered this afternoon from the ruins of the house and two of them, those of Mrs. Horne and Bertsch, gave every indication that they had been foully murdered. Suspicion rests on a farm hand named Champion who had been in the neighborhood.

Goodwin sold a piece of woodland recently for $2,300. Neighbors say he did not put the money in the bank and they think this prize induced the murder.

CLASH EXPECTED.

The Philpots and Griffins Armed and Gathering at Manchester.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., June 11.—The case of Speck Philpot, charged with killing Felix Davidson, was set for to-day, at Manchester, and it is reported that both the Philpots and Griffins were armed, looking for a clash at any time. Judge Brown is trying to hold court there, but under a great many disadvantages. The jurors and witnesses refused to serve. Thinking Judge Brown's right to the judgeship is in doubt, they fear they will not get pay for their services. A jury was finally impaneled with difficulty. Judge Brown adjourned court on Saturday morning and left Manchester. The people there think he went to get Governor Beckham to send him some soldiers. It is thought by the citizens of the town that trouble is sure to come in the near future between the Philpots and Griffins.

ARREST OF A POLITICIAN.

Charged with Using the Mails to "Work" Railways for Passes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 11.—John J. Moore, a prominet attorney of this city and chairman of the city Democratic executive committee was held to the federal grand jury charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The charge against Moore is based on the alleged fraudulent use of the mails in securing passes from various railroads throughout the country in exchange for like courtesies over the "Birmingham Northern Railway," a line which is alleged to have its only existence in stationery which says J. E. Linewood is in charge of its executive and managerial affairs, while J. J. Moore is secretary and treasurer.

FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

Bandits Hold Up Office Employes and Are Afterwards Captured.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—Two men entered the office of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company in this city to-day, held the office force quiet with leveled revolvers and rifled the safe. They attempted to escape, but were followed by a number of brewery employes, and after a desperate fight with policemen, both were captured. The authorities say they are Jim Rogan and George Balfour, but the men gave their names as George Dixon and George Ballford. Dixon was badly injured in the fight. Most of the money was recovered.

ST. LOUIS CALM.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

back; Joseph Kuhl, skull fractured by a deputy; Edward Berry, Market-street motorman, struck in face by a rock, nose mashed.

Democrats in Control.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The entire police authority of this city is in the hands of a board of four Democrats appointed by Governor Stephens. The sheriff's posse is under the command of the board. These facts are not understood by the newspapers that wonder why the municipal officials do not act. The reason is that the law passed by the Legislature last year vests the whole police power in St. Louis in the hands of the Governor and the four Democrats he selects for the board. Municipal authorities have nothing whatever to do with the police except to pay its cost on peremptory estimates subject to no revision or consent on the part of the city.

Strike of Dock Laborers.

LONDON, June 12.—Seven thousand dock laborers went on strike yesterday, alleging that the agreements with respect to overtime and meal time had been violated by their employers.

DEATH OF BELLE BOYD

NOTED SPY OF THE CONFEDERACY PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY.

Was on a Lecture Tour in Wisconsin When Stricken with Heart Disease—Her Exciting Career.

KILBOURNE, Wis., June 11.—Belle Boyd, the famous spy of Confederate fame, died suddenly of heart disease here, to-night, aged fifty-seven years. She had come here to lecture.

"Belle Boyd," Mrs. Nat R. High, was a native of Martinsville, Va., (now West Virginia), where her father, Benjamin Reid Boyd, joined the first "Stonewall Jackson Brigade" and where, in 1862 she first risked her life to aid her father's general. She had just finished her schooling at Mount Washington, near Baltimore, when the civil war began. The night before the first battle of Front Royal, Virginia, May 23, 1862, Belle Boyd rode fifty-four miles to carry dispatches to General Stonewall Jackson, and becoming possessed of more information of great value, she ran across the great battlefield to deliver it to Jackson. So grateful was Stonewall Jackson for this act that during the lull in the battle he sent her an autograph note of thanks. Not long after the battle she was captured and taken to the old Capital prison at Washington, where after a few months' stay she was exchanged for Colonel Corcoran, late general of the Irish Brigade. On her return to Richmond she was adopted as the child of the army and given a captain's commission in the Confederate army. In May, 1864, after passing through many perils, she was directed by Jefferson Davis to run the blockade with important papers. She sailed from Wilmington, N. C., on the Greyhound on the 8th of May, but was captured after the steamer passed Fort Fisher and was taken to Boston, tried and sentenced to be shot. President Lincoln commuted the sentence to banishment, and she finally arrived in Europe and delivered the dispatches. She did not return to America until after Lincoln's death and President Andrew Johnson had issued his amnesty proclamation.

After her return she married Capt. N. R. High, whom she met in the Confederate service. They had two daughters.

DUE IN PEKING.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Minister Conger's telegram this morning was to the effect that the Pao-Tung-Fu missionaries are safe up to the present; that the Chinese government has sent troops there and promises ample protection to the mission, though it is not thought that this protection will insure permanent safety. According to Mr. Conger it is impossible at this moment to send any foreign forces from Peking to Pao-Ting-Fu.

Mr. Conger's doubt as to the permanence of the Chinese ability to protect the missions is in line with his previous expressions of opinion, indicating a belief in his mind that the few Chinese generals who are disposed to protect the foreigners are to be overcome by the element at the Chinese court, which is favorable to the Boxers.

The attitude of the United States government respecting the Boxer troubles having been misrepresented in certain quarters, it can be stated authoritatively that up to this point not the first step has been taken toward sending any troops from General MacArthur's army in the Philippines to China. It was decided last week that none of the troops could be spared, even if wanted, and that none would be spared if they could be for such a purpose in the present aspect of the Chinese trouble.

The crisis continues to be an absorbing topic at the foreign embassies and legations in Washington, but the prevailing sentiment is that it will be confined to mob outbreaks and will not eventuate in a territorial dismemberment involving the various powers. It is pointed out that up to this time the foreign powers have stated most positively that their sole purpose was to restore order and protect their citizens and property, and, while there has been some suspicion of an ulterior motive on the part of some of them, this has not taken form. On the contrary all the official declarations have disavowed anything more than a restoration of order. The Spanish minister at Peking is doyen of the diplomatic corps there, but, as Spain has practically no interests in China, Sir Claude McDonald, who is second in point of service to the Spanish minister, will act as doyen during this upheaval, the other ministers having interests to protect cooperating with him.

That serious international entanglements are not expected soon is indicated to some extent by the departure from this city of the foreign representatives. The Russian ambassador, Count Cassino, has already gone; Ambassador Cambon, of France, will leave on the 20th inst. for Europe, and Lord Pauncefote is making arrangements to go to Newport for the summer on July 1. At the same time it is felt that China is in such a ferment that an international crisis, beyond the mob uprisings confined to China, may be precipitated at any moment.

The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, is naturally disturbed at the seriousness of the reports, but in the complete absence of official information he believes the reports are magnified, and that the underlying causes of the attacks on the foreigners have not been given. A knowledge of this point, he feels, will permit a much better judgment of the situation. In some foreign quarters it has been thought the Chinese government would give some information through its ministers abroad on its views of the landing of foreign troops and its ability, unaided, to cope with the situation, but not a word as to this has been received here.

Secretary Long this afternoon stated that he had sent no direct answer to Admiral Kempff, nor was such an answer necessary, in view of the subsequent cablegram to Admiral Remey at Manila. The reinforcements, in the shape of 100 additional marines, which will come to him from Manila in the course of a week, would indicate the department's position sufficiently. It will take the Solace a full week to make the trip, according to the estimate of the naval officers, for it is about 2,000 miles from Manila to Taku. It is recalled at the Navy Department that Admiral Kempff is not entirely dependent on these marines from Manila for reinforcements, for he was authorized last week to call on the United States naval vessels at Shanghai—the Yorktown and the Castine—for more men if he needed them, and it is suggested that the Oregon also may supply another force. In addition to the twenty marines she has sent already to Admiral Kempff. It is evident that the Navy Department approves all Admiral Kempff has done, up to this point, at least, as is shown by the disinclination to hamper him by instructions.

STATEMENT BY M. DELCASSE.

France Will Work in Harmony with Other European Powers.

PARIS, June 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies, this afternoon, M. Dennis Cochin, Conservative, asked the government if adequate measures had been taken to arrest the insurrection in China and protect the French flag. The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replying, said China was a country of secret societies, and that any one of these gave the signal of the insurrection. The acts of the rebels, he added, showed that, for them, the enemy is western civilization. They attack schools, missions, railroads and telegraphs, and the movement has become one of peril for all foreigners, and even at Peking the insurrection has its accomplices, who are ready to join it. Continuing, the foreign minister said: "A community of danger dictates to the powers their resolutions. I wish to set aside all question of divergent views among them. What I affirm is that the surest guarantee of safety for each is a united front. If the Chinese government does not seek to repress the insurrection, of which it appears neither alarmed, nor even surprised, it may expect to meet grave misfortunes. I have placed at the disposal of the French minister all our naval forces in Chinese waters and have instructed him to keep in constant communication with his diplomatic colleagues, among whom the most complete accord has not ceased to reign. The legations have just notified the government of China and the dowager Empress that an end must be put to this peril, which menaces the empire and European interests. Otherwise the powers will act for themselves."

The foreign minister also said that riots of the same nature had occurred on the frontier of Tonquin, and far from subsiding, the agitation had redoubled and the French consul had been compelled to leave his post. The minister then remarked: "I advised him that a detachment of troops was held at his disposition, if he needed them. We wish to defend our economic interests and are not thirsting for conquest."

In response to another inquiry, M. Delcasse laid stress on the fact of the most complete understanding existing between the powers for the defense of Europeans and the legations.

A cablegram from the French bishop in Peking has been received to-day by a religious order of the Lazarists, announcing that its missionaries and sisters are safe.

The Figaro, in a leading article on "European Diplomacy at Peking," says: "If the collective action of the powers fails, the most likely combination to re-establish order in the Chinese empire would be Russia, France and Germany, which came to the aid of the country at the conclusion of the war of 1895 in obtaining better terms of peace with Japan. Nothing, however, shows as yet that a solution of the crisis is impossible; but if the status quo is to be maintained it will be necessary to land more than five thousand men at Taku. The powers count too much upon moral prestige and too little upon the eloquence of rifles and cannon."

PROTECTORATE PROPOSED.

Proposition from the Tutor and Confidant of the Deposed Emperor.

LONDON, June 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Weng Tung Ho, Emperior Kwong Hsu's tutor and confidant, who was dimissed by the dowager Empress after the coup d'etat in 1898, sends with the special sanction of the Emperor and his party, including three viceroys, a message to the people of the West. In part it is as follows:

"'His Majesty is convinced through amply trustworthy sources that the loyal support of many scores of millions of the Chinese will be accorded to his proposals for putting an end to the state of anarchy brought about by the action of the Empress Hsi Tsi. The government of China being virtually nonexistent the Emperor proposes that the foreign powers whose troops dominate the capital shall remove his imperial person from the palace in which his Majesty is confined a prisoner, shall declare Empress Hsi Tsi and her present ministers to be usurpers and shall bring Emperor Kwang Hsu to Nanking, Wu-Chang or Shanghai, whichever the said foreign powers deem to be the most suitable situation for the new capital of the Chinese empire under the new conditions. It is proposed by his Majesty and his advisers that the foreign powers should declare a joint protectorate and undertake the task of governing the country through his Majesty.'

"The message suggests that the protectorate should abolish certain boards in Peking; appoint new ministers; abolish the existing so-called armies; establish gendarmerie under foreign officers; take control of the customs, posts and telegraphs and work them through Chinese officials; establish a uniform currency; readjust taxation and insure the freedom of religion.

"Weng Tung Ho, who predicts a peaceful acceptance of such a regime, goes on to say: 'China is ripe for the change of tide which the reactionaries vainly seek to stem. If it should so be, on the other hand, that the foreign powers seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the Chinese empire they have before them the huge task of facing dense millions who, although lacking training and who make but contemptible soldiers, possess boundless powers of passive resistance and would be able to wear out the patience of any European ruler seeking to govern them without regard to their prejudices of the oldest civilization.

"The conquest and division of China would be possible with 100,000 troops, but to retain the government would require 1,000,000 soldiers and centuries of work. The task would end with the most unhappy results for both conquered and conquerors.

"'His Majesty and his advisers beg America and Japan to pause before resuming his dismemberment, which can be deferred at least until the Emperor's efforts to govern his people and to restore the happiness of this great division of the human race have proved abortive. If the people are assured that the powers are guiding and protecting his Majesty and do not intend to swallow the country piecemeal, they and the soldiers will return unquestionably to the allegiance from which the Empress diverted them.'"

FOREIGNERS SHOULD HESITATE.

Russian Prince Predicts Terrible Slaughter When the People Awake.

LONDON, June 12.—The Daily Express publishes the following from St. Petersburg:

"Prince Ochtomsky, editor of the Viedomosti, and who is a great Chinese authority, says that the Boxers are one of the old secret societies with which the modern society of China is honeycombed. They have been working against foreigners for several generations. The Boxers will probably be put down, but it is feared that a great number of men, women and children will be murdered before that can be effected. The prince says the present difficulty is of a temporary nature and cannot be compared with the great upheaval that is to come. European attempts to divide and to coerce China will only result, he predicts, in the Chinese becoming more united in their hatred against foreigners. Already they are exceedingly embittered against them. He considers that the Europeans are to blame for exploiting and taking advantage of the Chinese. Formerly they were an extremely peaceful and inoffensive people; but Europeans, with their militarism, are changing all this.

"The prince goes on to say: 'The awakening of the Chinese will be terrible. All those warlike instruments of destruction, the use of which they are being taught, will probably be turned against the Europeans themselves. The Chinese have no fear of death, and they make excellent soldiers under European instructors. The prospect for the Europeans is not pleasant. One plan, perhaps the best plan, would be to disarm the yellow races and to police China with European troops, but the powers are so jealous of one another that even this plan is difficult to carry out. In case of a general revolt Russia has not too many troops at her disposal, considering that she has not only to guard a long stretch of railway, but to protect her subjects in Manchuria from being murdered. She will, therefore, not be able to send many to Peking.'

"The Prince sincerely trusts that Russia will never have to fight the Chinese. He regards the present disturbance as the worst thing that could have happened. Russian interests being so inimical to it. Anglophobes here say that England is at the bottom of the whole trouble in China and is endeavoring to divert European attention from South Africa by causing a disturbance in the far East."

AMERICAN MISSION BURNED.

International Club, Outside Peking, Also Destroyed by Fire.

BERLIN, June 11.—The German Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Peking, dated Sunday afternoon, saying that the American mission house at Tung-Chow, the river port of