

BULLER MOVES FORWARD

HIS ARMY CROSSES THE DRAKENSBERG RANGE.

GENERAL HUNTER'S COLUMN PRESSING EASTWARD TOWARD POTCHEF-STROOM—BONDITES DIVIDED.

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London, June 11, 6 a. m.—General Buller is making substantial progress. On Saturday he bivouacked with presumably his main column east of Botha's Pass, while his transport was being got across. Yesterday morning, says "The Standard's" telegram, the Drakensberg was successfully crossed in the face of slight opposition, and the column moved northward to Gansvlei, in Orange River Colony, fifteen miles from Botha's Pass. Five Boer ambulances were captured during the march.

General Hunter's progress from the west continues to be unopposed. From Lichtenburg he has reached Venterdorp, fifty miles to the southeast, and only thirty miles from Potchefstroom. Colonel Mahon is following him closely. "The Times" states that a Ministerial crisis is likely to take place immediately at Cape Town. A majority of the Bond party of Parliament insist on an active policy of opposition to the annexation of the Boer republics.

From Lourenço Marques on Saturday an "Express" correspondent telegraphed a report that Komati Poort had been seized by the British and that President Krüger had taken to the hills. I. N. F.

EARLY NEWS NOT CLEAR.

THE PUBLIC CONFUSED OVER OPERATIONS IN UPPER NATAL.

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London, June 11—1 a. m.—General Buller's dispatch posted at the War Office yesterday showed signs of official editing and was not clear. He reported that 2,000 Boers had retired twenty-six miles northwest and that his own force had halted twenty-four hours to give his trains time to come up. The British casualties last week were about sixteen. General Buller does not mention Laing's Nek, and some experts believe that he refers to Botha's Pass, and he has not yet taken possession of the railway tunnel. Trains, however, could not go through Botha's Pass, and it is probable that Laing's Nek has been evacuated and that the passage of Buller's army to Charlestown is open.

Press dispatches at midnight left this matter in doubt, and stated that the Boers were surrounded and might be compelled to surrender. General Buller's own account does not refer to any negotiations with the Boer commanders. General Roberts's communications have not yet been restored. The Free State commandoes are reported by natives to have destroyed the railway for a distance of twenty miles, from Rooodeval to America, and to have been within ten miles of Kroonstad. This break in the communications is most serious, when General Roberts's army is dependent upon the railway for supplies. The Boer commandoes in the Free State, commanded by De Wet and Olivier, probably muster about five thousand men. Opposed to them there are about six divisions, exclusive of the troops lining the railway. General Colville, with the Ninth Division, is at Heilbron; General Methuen, with the First, at Lindley; General Chermide, with the Third, at Kroonstad; General Rundle and General Brabant, with the Eighth and Colonial divisions, at Ploekberg; General Clements, with the Twelfth Brigade, at Senekal, and General Kelly-Kenny, with another brigade of the Sixth and probably other forces, at Bloemfontein. There must be thirty thousand British troops available for operations against De Wet and Olivier, and each of these six columns is too strong to be attacked. Only two of the six columns are supplied directly by the railway, and the remaining four are either dependent upon convoys or are endeavoring to live off the country. The difficulties of transport were serious enough to cripple these scattered forces, and when General Roberts was cut off from communication with Kroonstad there were six Generals awaiting orders, and there was nobody in supreme command in the Free State. There is no official news from any of these columns. De Wet could hardly hit upon cleverer tactics for throwing the British plans into confusion. I. N. F.

GENERAL BULLER'S REPORT.

London, June 10.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Sir Redvers Buller: Headquarters in Natal, June 10.—With reference to my telegram of June 8: We halted yesterday to get our trains up the pass, which is very steep. I find the enemy were about two thousand strong, in a very carefully prepared position, which they must have been very disheartened not to have held longer than they did. They have all retired about twenty-six miles to the northwest. I find our casualties were more than I first thought. They were one officer wounded and two men killed and thirteen wounded.

RAIDERS TEAR UP THE RAILWAY.

London, June 10.—General Sir Forester-Walker telegraphs to the War Office from Cape Town, under to-day's date, as follows: Information received from natives early yesterday (Saturday) reports the enemy in three columns near Homing Spruit. The railway has been almost completely destroyed between America and Rooodeval.

CONSUL HAY THANKED.

Cape Town, June 10.—The British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, has telegraphed United States Consul Hay at Pretoria thanking him for his services in connection with the British prisoners at Waterval.

GENERAL HUNTER'S PROGRESS.

Lichtenburg, June 7.—General Hunter's advance column occupied Venterdorp to-day, the Boers quietly surrendering in small bodies. Considerable looting had been done. General Mahon's column has rejoined Hunter.

DR. JAMESON IN POLITICS.

Kimberley, June 9.—In reply to a petition to stand for Parliament, Dr. Jameson said that he would accept, as everything points to the federation of the different States in South Africa

NEW CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND EXPRESS VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Leaves every evening.—Adv.

WITHIN THE EMPIRE IN A FEW YEARS. HE WILL WORK FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GREAT IMPERIAL PARTY UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

BULLER IN BOER TERRITORY.

BRITISH GENERAL FINALLY BREAKS THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN BARRIERS.

London, June 11.—Nothing has been heard from Lord Roberts for three days. This raid on the railway, the strenuous opposition to General Rundle, and the nimble escape of Commandant-General Botha's division forced the War Office observers to the reluctant conclusion that the war is not yet over, although even the occasional civilian Boer sympathizer cannot see how the Boers will be able to do anything to change the result.

General Buller is in Boer territory. Dispatches of correspondents with him, filed yesterday at sunset, describe the corps as camping at Gansvlei, close to the point where the frontiers of the Free State, the Transvaal and Natal meet.

"The British marched eight miles yesterday," says a Reuter correspondent, "before encountering any opposition. The Boers, who had one gun, withdrew under heavy ordnance fire to a ridge just ahead of the camp."

This long range running skirmish will doubtless be renewed this morning. General Buller is expected to make rapid progress now, and to throw the weight of twenty thousand men into Lord Roberts's Transvaal combinations.

The fighting on June 6, in which there were fewer than twenty casualties, was kept up all day long by musketry and artillery. The British attacking line, three miles in length, made its way amid the precipitous hills. A Boer gun on Spitz Kop fired shrapnel rapidly at a range of four hundred yards at the British right flank, but every shell was buried in the ground before bursting.

General Rundle's and General Brabant's divisions are still at Hammelin, in the Ficksburg district. The latest intelligence from their headquarters is that the Boers are determined to fight to the bitter end. They are concentrating four thousand men around Bethlehem. The country between them and General Rundle is mountainous and resembles Northern Natal in being exceedingly difficult for military operations. General Rundle's present care is to prevent the Boers getting past him southward. Major Wood, of Rundle's staff, rode to a Boer outpost on June 6 and announced that Pretoria had been occupied by the British. How the Boers received this news is not recorded. Altogether six hundred Boers have surrendered to General Rundle.

DRESS CAUGHT ON FIRE.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN NARROWLY ESCAPES BURNING TO DEATH AT THE PARIS RACES.

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Paris, June 10.—At the Longchamps racecourse, just before the Grand Prix de Paris was run this afternoon, much alarm was caused by an accident to Miss Lily Draper, an American lady, who is staying at the Hotel Dieu with her relatives, Miss Perkins and Mr. Blake. Miss Draper's dress caught fire and, fortunately, the flames took a course outside her skirt, so that she escaped with slight burns on her right arm. Miss Draper's dress was entirely burned, and she was brought back to her hotel in a closed carriage.

The cause of the accident was walking over a bit of cigarette on the ground, which was still burning. Her escape was largely due to the efforts and presence of mind of two Americans, Francis Welch and Major Mott, of the United States Embassy, who gallantly took off their coats and smothered the flames. C. I. B.

DIES IN A RACE WITH A CAR.

WHEELMAN, URGED ON BY PASSENGERS, SUCCEUMS TO HEART DISEASE.

Passengers on a crowded trolley car out for an airing in The Bronx, yesterday had an experience that will be recalled by many of them for a long time. The car was near Morris Park-ave. and Samuel-st., when a wheelman rode abreast. The road was smooth as a cinder path and some of the men on the car began to jeer the wheelman, who gave evidence of tiring. The pace at which the car was going was apparently too hot for him. Stung by their taunt the rider bent over his handle bar and spurred. He shot ahead, and having proved that he could beat the car he dropped back abreast.

"In the young man's cap was written 'William Snyder, twenty-one years old, No. 206 East One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st.' The directory contains No. 206 East One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. The police are trying to learn the dead man's identity.

KILLED TRYING TO SAVE FRIEND.

LITTLE GIRL RUN OVER BY COLUMBUS-AVE. CAR.

Florence McGee, eleven years old, of No. 72 West Ninety-eighth-st., was killed by a Columbus-ave. car at Columbus-ave. and Eighty-first-st. last night.

The little girl had been visiting a friend, Ann Kahler, nine years old, of No. 472 Columbus-ave. The children had been in Central Park playing, and about 6:40 o'clock were returning to the Kahler child's house. They had reached Columbus-ave. and were crossing the street. Annie Kahler stepped on the track for the south-bound cars, when Florence saw a car rapidly approaching, and pulled her little friend back to escape it. In doing so her attention was taken from any possibility of a northbound car coming along, and she stepped directly on the northbound track. At that moment a north-bound car came along at a rapid rate and struck her.

The child was dragged under the car and the wheels passed over her right side. Policeman Alenzo C. Hubbard, of the West Sixty-eighth-st. station, was coming along Columbus-ave. and saw the accident. He picked up the child and carried her into Luderman's drug store, at Eighty-first-st. and Columbus-ave. She died at 8:15 o'clock on the same block in Eighty-first-st., also saw the accident, and ran to his house for medicines. Florence was conscious, and was in such agony and demanded so vehemently to be taken to her home that Dr. Knight administered ether. She died twenty-five minutes later.

PLATT'S CHLORIDES AS A DISINFECTANT

Is recommended as just what every family needs.—Adv.

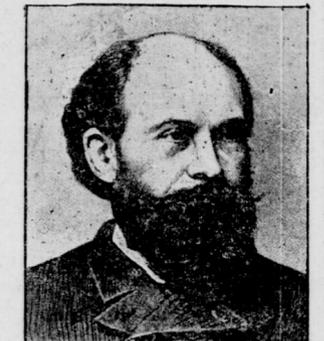
DR. PAUL GIBIER KILLED.

THROWN FROM CARRIAGE ON HIS COUNTRY PLACE.

COMPOUND FRACTURE OF THE SKULL RESULTS—DIES WITHOUT REGAINING CONSCIOUSNESS.

Dr. Paul Gibier, one of the best known physicians in this city, and founder and head of the Pasteur Institute, at No. 313 West Twenty-third-st., died at midnight on Saturday at his summer home at Suffern, as the result of a fracture of the skull, received by being thrown from his carriage.

The accident occurred during a runaway. About 6 o'clock Saturday evening Dr. Gibier, in company with Mrs. C. V. Hoern, of Baltimore, Mrs. Gibier's mother, went out driving. Dr. Gibier's country place is quite extensive, and it was over the doctor's grounds that he was driving. The horse was nervous and easily



DR. PAUL GIBIER, who was killed in a runaway accident.

frightened. A report from a gun fired by some boys who were hunting in a piece of woodland startled the animal and it started to run. The reins broke and the horse dashed down a narrow pathway through the woods, the carriage being overturned and both its occupants being thrown out. Mrs. Hoern escaped with but a few scratches and slight bruises. Dr. Gibier, however, was thrown in such a manner that his head struck a large stone, causing a compound fracture at the base of the skull.

The point at which the two were thrown from the carriage was some distance from the house. The horse soon freed itself from the overturned vehicle, and then ran to the barn, its arrival there being the first intimation of the accident. Several people at once started out to find Dr. Gibier and Mrs. Hoern, Mrs. Gibier being one of the party. About 8 o'clock they found Dr. Gibier and Mrs. Hoern, and they were taken to the house. Medical attendance was summoned and everything possible done to relieve Dr. Gibier, but all efforts were futile. Dr. Gibier died at midnight without having recovered consciousness.

The body will be brought to this city to-day, and arrangements made for its interment at the Pasteur Institute it was said yesterday that the body would be cremated.

Dr. Paul Gibier was born in the Department of Andre, France, on October 9, 1851. He was early a student at the University of Paris and was a graduate of the medical department. For some time he was assistant professor of comparative medicine in the Paris Museum, and was resident physician in several of the more prominent Paris hospitals.

In 1885 Dr. Gibier was commissioned by the French Government to study the cholera epidemic that was then raging in Spain, and his work in that line procured for him a gold medal from the French Republic. In 1886 he was made a member of the Legion of Honor, and since that time he has been in New-York City.

Dr. Gibier returned to this country in 1889, and in 1890 established the Pasteur Institute at No. 313 West Twenty-third-st. He had recently completed a handsome building at Suffern, and was preparing to open a sanitarium there.

Dr. Gibier leaves a wife and nephew in this country, and his mother and a sister in France. The nephew, Dr. George G. Rambaud, who lives at the institute in West Twenty-third-st., has been connected with the work there since 1892, and will probably succeed to the direction of the institution. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city in 1898.

FOUR KILLED ON ELECTRIC ROAD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND AND ONE OF THE INJURED HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Providence, R. I., June 10 (Special).—Lieutenant-Governor Charles D. Kimball was seriously but probably not fatally injured in a collision on the Suburban Railway near Rocky Point shortly after noon to-day. Four persons were killed and more than a score of others were injured, eight of them so badly that they were taken to the Rhode Island Hospital. The railway was formerly operated by steam, but for the last few months it has been operated as an electric road, with greatly increased travel. The road is being double tracked, but in the mean time there has been more travel than could be easily handled, especially on Sundays.

An up car, of which E. D. Burrows was motorman, attempted to steal a switch, and met a down car on the curve. The motorman was instantly killed and the cars were telescoped. Lieutenant-Governor Kimball was too badly injured to be taken to the hospital, but was cared for at the Warwick station. He is one of the most prominent and popular Republicans in the State. He has been the leader of the House of Representatives, was a candidate for Mayor of Providence last fall, and was this spring elected Lieutenant-Governor by a flattering vote.

Besides the motorman, those killed were Lewis C. Horn, of Providence; Arthur Luscomb and a baby of fifteen months, named George W. Baker. Dr. F. H. Peckham, who is attending Lieutenant-Governor Kimball, says that he will recover.

THE BUFFALO LEAVES LONDON.

London, June 10.—The United States training ship Buffalo, Commander Charles T. Hutchens, left London to-day and proceeded for Southampton.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

London, June 10.—The condition of Mrs. William E. Gladstone continues precarious.

VETERAN DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

Troy, N. Y., June 10 (Special).—Richard Wilson, who recently came home from service in the United States Navy, was drowned at Lansingburg this afternoon while boating on the Hudson. He purchased the boat last night and invited two friends to enjoy a sail with him. The boat was accidentally overturned, and Wilson sank, not realizing it was a young man and a veteran of the Spanish-American War. His companions escaped.

RUSHING TO THE MOUNTAINS.

The Lackawanna Railroad's new mountain train at 12:45 Saturday afternoons shows that this summer business will be exceedingly heavy.—Adv.

MARCHING ON PEKING.

POWERS TO RESTORE ORDER AND SUPPRESS BOXERS.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MARINES REOPENING THE RAILWAY TO CHINA'S CAPITAL.

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London, June 11, 6 a. m.—The news from Peking and Tien-Tsin is generally to the effect that the anti-foreign movement is spreading throughout the province, and is extending to other districts; that the destruction of railway property and mission stations and the massacre of Christian natives continue, and that a strong force of foreign troops has been dispatched from Tien-Tsin for Peking. "The Express" telegram states that Sir Claude Macdonald has telegraphed to the British Consul-General at Hankow confirming the worst view of the situation.

"The Mail" correspondent in St. Petersburg says there is not the least doubt that Russia's intentions are to act independently of other Powers, even if momentarily seeming to be in accord with them. A report has reached St. Petersburg from Shanghai to the effect that the Russian Government has compelled the Chinese authorities to agree to the construction of a Russian line of railway from Kiah-Kta, about one hundred and ten miles due south of Lake Baikal, to Peking. The whole of Northeastern China would thereby be brought within the grip of Russia. I. N. F.

LIKE TAI-PING REBELLION.

LANDING OF MARINES CONSIDERED INADEQUATE IN LONDON.

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London, June 11, 1 a. m.—The best informed men are deeply concerned over the situation in China and agree that the landing of marines from European ships is an inadequate expedient for averting a momentous crisis. The Boxers' revolt has begun in the same way as the terrible Tai-Ping Rebellion, and there is no "Chinese" Gordon in sight to suppress it by craft as subtle as the Oriental wiles. Russia is the only Power prepared to deal with the situation in an effective way, by sending a strong military force to Peking, but there will be grave risks of war with Japan if this be done, and European complications will arise if there has not been a prearranged policy sanctioned by the Powers.

The only practical proposal which London military men make is that the Chinese regiment now at Wei-Hai-Wei shall be sent to Tien-Tsin, and reinforced from Hong Kong and India. It is also suggested that several divisions of regulars can be spared from South Africa when the war ends and their places filled by the repletion of the Yeomanry, Militia, Volunteers and Colonial forces. The war has not ended and the Boxers and Russians are not likely to wait for the surrender of Krüger. It is easy for leader writers to assert that a strong British policy is urgently needed if Imperial prestige is to be maintained in the Far East, but they are prudent enough to avoid committing themselves to any definite scheme of action. A real ground for hope is the probability that Lord Salisbury has not been taken by surprise and that he has entered into engagements with Russia and Germany by which the present emergency can be met. Certainly the anarchy, which, according to midnight dispatches from China, shows no signs of abatement, cannot be allowed to continue, and Great Britain must either consent to have Russia act decisively or present an alternative policy of a practical nature, such as the deposition of the Dowager Empress or collective European control with a military force behind it.

Dispatches from Peking at midnight indicated that the Tsung-li-Yamen had protested strongly against the employment of large foreign forces in the capital and that the insurrection was spreading rapidly through the country.

A trained official who has spent many years in China told me last night that the situation could hardly be worse and that the Dowager Empress was apparently playing the game directly in Russia's interests. There were from 20,000 to 30,000 Russian troops close at hand and there was nothing to prevent their entering Peking if they chose to do so. I. N. F.

JOINT ACTION BY ADMIRALS.

REPORT THAT TEN THOUSAND FOREIGN TROOPS WILL OCCUPY PEKING.

London, June 11.—The Admirals at Taku, acting in concert, are forcibly reopening the railway from Tien-Tsin to Peking. Gangs of laborers are repairing the damaged line, which is guarded by fifteen hundred men, composed of detachments from the foreign fleet. One hundred Americans, under Captain McCalla, are among them. They have guns and armored trains for use when the line is repaired, which can hardly be effected before Monday night.

Ten thousand troops of all nationalities, according to a dispatch to "The Daily Express" from Shanghai, will be sent to Peking to back up the demands of the Ministers upon the Government, or, if necessary, to suppress the Boxers themselves.

Trouble has broken out at New-Chwang. The state of anarchy around Peking is likely to be limited in many quarters. Asiatic artillery has been ordered from Hong Kong to Tien-Tsin.

TROOP TRAINS START FOR PEKING.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FOREIGN SOLDIERS LEAVE TIEN-TSIN.

Tien-Tsin, June 10.—About fifteen hundred foreign troops of all arms left here for Peking by two troop trains this morning.

China-men who walked from Machowang bring reports that the railway track from Huang-Tsun to Lo-Fa, a distance of thirty-three miles, has been destroyed. Every bridge and all the stations have been burned.

TO SEND TROOPS FROM INDIA.

Hong Kong, June 10.—Two hundred and fifty men of the Welsh Fusiliers, also sappers and miners, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed north on account of the Boxer disturbances. Their places will be filled by troops from India.

LOOK ABOVE THE HARLEM RIVER.

For a Suburban Home, No. 4 of the New-York Central's "Four Track Series" contains much valuable information on this subject. For a copy send a 1-cent stamp to G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New-York.—Adv.

IT IS A SURE CURE FOR CROUP—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

PEKING SAID TO BE BURNING.

WILD RUMORS REACH TIEN-TSIN—ANARCHY AT THE CAPITAL.

London, June 11.—"The Daily Mail" has the following from Tien-Tsin, dated Friday, June 8: The wildest rumors are current here, to the effect that Peking is burning, but they lack confirmation.

Tien-Tsin, June 10.—The special train that went to examine the line and reconnoitre returned last night. The railway was found clear two miles beyond Yang-Tsu. The engineers, with the guards, walked a mile and a half further. They found the ties and two bridges burned and the railway torn up. They saw a few hundred persons, apparently villagers, gathered ahead of them.

The first repair train, with Admiral Seymour and his staff, 650 British, Captain McCalla's 100, 40 Italians and 25 Austrians, left Tien-Tsin this morning at 9:30. A Hotchkiss and other guns were mounted on a car in front of the engine. The rest of the guns were mounted in the centre of the train. A second train left at 11, with 600 British, Japanese, Russian and French troops. Repairing material and new rails were taken along.

There are thirty-one foreign war vessels at Taku. A message from Peking to the admirals asserts that the situation is hourly growing more dangerous for foreigners. All those at Peking have taken refuge in Legation-st. The civilian males are under arms to fight with the regulars if necessary. The approaches to Legation-st. are surrounded by howling mobs of undisciplined soldiery, with cannon and bayonets. The international guards were holding off the mob, which screamed insults and threats.

This was the situation yesterday (Saturday), when the couriers got through with the latest dispatches. The Empress Dowager was amusing herself at the palace with theatricals.

It is reported that Government arms are being dealt out to the Boxers. The troops of Tung Fuh Seang are said to be assisting to kill native Christians, after malignant tortures.

AMERICA HOLDS ALOOF.

UNITED STATES WILL TAKE NO PART IN CHINA'S PARTITION.

[By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 10.—The intervention of the United States in the Chinese crisis, involving the representations already made by Minister Conger, together with the action taken by Admiral Kempfer, both under the discretion allowed him by the President's instructions, are declared officially to exhaust this Government's resources, as far as they can be applied at the present time. Without a distinct change in National policy, which is regarded as most probable, and except under gravely complicated international conditions, affecting not only the stability of the Chinese Empire but the equilibrium of Europe, the offices of American agencies at Peking and Tien-Tsin, as well as in future centres of disturbances, will be limited to such efforts for the protection of American interests as the participation by Minister Conger in the insistent demands made by all the foreign representatives upon the Tsung-li-Yamen and the Dowager Empress for affording security to the life and property of aliens, and as the landing of armed forces and the dispatch of gunboats to furnish the necessary protection in case of China's failure to comply.

Beyond this, it is now clearly understood in Washington, other nations propose to go, perhaps at once, but the United States, while entering the concert up to that point, will act independently, if at all, in proceedings which will probably lead to a change of dynasty, and perhaps a revolution through the Empire. It is promised, however, that whatever occurs, the commercial interests of this country, upon the basis established in the written "open door" compact, shall not be modified even in case of the occupation by other Powers of all the remaining coast lands and the extension of spheres of influence beyond their present exceedingly elastic limits.

The contingency of permanent territorial encroachment is regarded as too distant just now to call for more specific expression by the United States than has already been given, for it is believed the extensive military operations by the foreign forces around Peking and Tien-Tsin may involve only a brief campaign resulting in such a salutary lesson to the unprogressive element of China as to permit prompt withdrawal after order is restored. These operations upon rather a large scale, it is now feared, cannot be avoided, but it is unlikely that the United States will contribute ashore more than three hundred marines and sailors to the combined forces, this number being already at Tien-Tsin and on the way there. This number is regarded as a fair proportion for the United States to supply, considering the relative number and value of Americans and property requiring protection compared with the similar responsibilities of Russia, England, Japan, Germany and France. If, as now apprehended, the anti-foreign rioting is to extend beyond the small district of its present violence, and the widespread American missionary interests up to the Yang-Tse are endangered, it is more than likely that Admiral Kempfer will have to spare much of his available force in that direction.

COSSACKS ATTACKED BY A MOB.

London, June 11.—On Friday, according to a dispatch to "The Daily Express" from Shanghai, a force of Cossacks, reconnoitring outside of Tien-Tsin, was attacked by a rabble of thousands armed with spears and swords and some rifles. The Cossacks fired upon their assailants, killing several. A Russian Lieutenant was wounded by a bullet in the stomach.

There is a serious rising at Nan-King. Yesterday the mob is said to have attacked the palace of the Viceroy.

All dispatches out of Peking are censored in the interest of the Empress. The determination of the foreign Ministers to increase the garrison at Peking leads to a belief in foreign circles in Tien-Tsin and Shanghai that the Powers will never leave the Chinese capital, but will make China another Egypt.

COMMUNICATION WITH PEKING CUT.

The Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice yesterday: We are advised from Shanghai: "All lines between Tien-Tsin and Peking interrupted."

GOVERNOR PASSES THE DAY QUIETLY.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, June 10.—Governor Roosevelt received only personal friends to-day. He said he had no business and had not taken up the Ice Trust question. Mr. Youngs, his secretary, started for Albany this afternoon. He said his mission was not a special one.

SLENDID TRAIN OVER

FIGURESQUE ROUTE. Pennsylvania Limited to Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland and St. Louis. Over the Allegheny Mountains.—Adv.

A GET-RICH-QUICK MAYOR.

VAN WYCK'S REVELATIONS AROUSE MUCH COMMENT.

STATEMENT THAT HE BORROWED \$200,000 FROM GARFIELD BANK MAY MAKE TROUBLE FOR GELSHENEN.

Acquired 5,000 shares Ice stock, par value, \$500,000 "Rock Hopper" price alleged to have been paid for them ..... 250,000 Expected to draw dividends at rate of 10 per cent, or a yearly income of ..... 50,000 Borrowed money from the Trust to pay for his stock at 6 per cent, a yearly outlay of ..... 15,000 Anticipated yearly profit, outside any increase in value of stock, ..... 35,000 In less than eight years at that rate his stock would have cost him ..... Nothing.

In nearly every public place where New-Yorkers congregated yesterday the humiliating position which Mayor Van Wyck now occupies since the exposure of his deep complicity with the Ice Trust conspiracy was earnestly discussed, and the opinion was freely expressed by both Democrats and Republicans that the city itself has been disgraced by the revelation to the whole country that it has so contemptible a person for its chief executive. It has long been known that Mr. Van Wyck was an irascible, testy, discourteous, weak and small-minded man generally, but yet it came as a distinct shock to most citizens to read his own callous confession that he was a deliberate betrayer of a public trust and a mere tool of public plunderers, taking large and substantial favors from men whose only method of recouping themselves was to extort exorbitant profits from the people whom he had been elected to protect.

CONTEMPT IS UPPERMOST.

Many expressions of contempt were heard that the Mayor and his "pals" could not have told one straight story of how he acquired his five thousand shares in the American Ice Company, and thus have avoided the bad effect of having his own account of that queer transaction flatly contradicted on essential points by Messrs. Carroll, Morse and Geshenen. Ironical regret was expressed also that he should have resorted to such shallow subterfuges as he did when he swore that he never expected the American Ice Company would sell Ice in this city, that he did not know his close friend Morse was president of the company, and that on his recent trip to Maine with Morse and Carroll was not discussed at all except by a casual reference or two. As "The Tribune" has already pointed out, all the newspapers of this city reported on July 6 last the acquisition of the Consolidated and Knickerbocker companies by the American, and announced that the Trust so formed would operate in this city, and on June 8 Mr. Van Wyck acquired another block of Ice stock to add to his valuable holdings. And yet he swears he did not know or even suspect the truth of those widely published facts.

It was pointed out yesterday, however, to some who were commenting on the apparent childishness of this odd statement of the Mayor's that the clause in the city charter which is chiefly relied upon to bring him to justice for acquiring an interest in any contract made with the city goes distinctly that such interest must be acquired "knowingly." Now, if the Mayor persists in the seemingly idiotic excuse that he did not "know" the company in which he was so large a stockholder had contracts with the city, he may be able to wriggle out of the dilemma. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Mayor preferred to swear that he had not read the report of his Dock Commissioners showing that the Trust leased piers from the city, although any Mayor, who had one spark of proper pride in him would burn with shame, one would imagine, to have to admit such gross neglect of duty. Again, when he was asked if he did not know that the city would necessarily be buying large quantities of ice from any company which controlled the local market, he was willing to go on record with the fatuous answer: "I never gave it a thought," rather than risk acknowledging that he "knew" what everybody else knew.</