COUP D'ETAT AT PEKING.

Continued from first page.

mixed force has gone on to Peking, after effecting the rescue of the first column.

Great military preparations are in progress, but there is a lack of unity in the direction of Taku and Tien-Tsin. The European Governments have agreed to act together, but they have not made up their minds what to do. There has been a recovery in the stock market from Thursday's depression, which was caused, apparently, by a feeling of uneasiness over the passage of a large Japanese force into China. This was regarded as a sign that complications would ultimately arise between Russia and Japan, and that the European Powers would be dragged in. This feeling was momentary in the city, and there has been a reaction against it. The presence of a large Japanese force will warn the Chinese Government that it cannot depend upon the inaction of the European Powers, and that decisive measures must be taken for suppression of civil war and restoration of order. The Empress knows how well Japanese soldiers can fight, and that they can reach the capital and overthrow the Government if they are once allowed to land in great force.

Parliament was indifferent about China yesterday, and wholly preoccupied with the debate over the alleged breakdown of the medical and hospital service in South Africa, which has created a most painful impression throughout the country. I. N. F.

OFFER OF THE VICEROYS.

CONDITIONS OF AN AGREEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE CONSULS AT SHANGHAI.

Paris, June 29.—It was announced to-day that the Chinese Legation here had communicated to the French Government the text of a document cabled by the Viceroys of Nanking and Hankow on June 27, which is an agreement between the Viceroys and consuls at Shanghai whereby, subject to certain conditions, the Viceroys undertake to protect the missionaries and foreign merchants in South and East China. The document, which was sent for ratification by M. Delcassé, consists of nine articles.

The text of the cable dispatch of the Viceroys to the Chinese Minister in Paris is as follows:

We, the Viceroys of Nanking and Hankow, in order properly to provide for the protection of missionaries and foreign merchants in the southern and eastern parts of the Chinese Empire, have ordered the Governor of Shanghai to submit to all the consuls and to combine with them in the following agreements:

Article I—The measures we have taken have in view the protection of the lives and properties of missionaries and of foreign and Chinese merchants, without distinction.

Article II—It is understood on both sides that the Shanghai Concession shall be protected by the foreign Powers.

Article III—The Viceroy of Nanking and the Viceroy of Hankow formally engage to protect the properties of missionaries and foreign merchants in the Valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang and in the ports of Foo-Chow and Hankow. Orders have been given by them to the local authorities in the various provinces forbidding the spreading of false news and directing the arrest of Boxers.

Article IV. In ports where foreign warships are lying they are authorized to remain at anchorage on condition that the sailors remain on board.

Article V. Should the foreign Powers send warships to the Yang-tse-Kiang without the consent of the Viceroys and Governors, the latter are not to be responsible for the misdeeds or massacres resulting, and China shall not be called upon to pay indemnity.

Article VI. Foreign warships shall not approach or anchor near the Woo-Sung forts or those in the valley under any pretext, not even for the drill of sailors, in order to avoid any misunderstanding or unforeseen misfortunes.

Article VII. All the foreign Powers undertake not to permit their warships to approach or to anchor in the neighborhood of the Shanghai Arsenal, and not to permit their sailors to approach the ammunition manufactured in the arsenal and intended for use against rebels and the protection of missionaries and merchants. Should, however, a Viceroy or Governor withdraw any (ammunition?) he must not be suspected.

Article VIII. In places thus far devoid of troops, missionaries and foreign travellers are not to go, in order that they may not expose themselves to any danger whatever.

Article IX. The protection of the Shanghai concession shall be carried out with the greatest calmness and with an absence of ostentation; for, in the present excited condition of the people, the slightest alarm might provoke disorders, of which evil minded persons could take advantage to instigate dangerous agitation.

If other action is taken than that here expounded, it will be impossible to protect the lives and properties of natives and foreigners.

The Consuls have not yet signed the agreement, but are awaiting authorization from their respective Governments.

The Viceroys conclude by instructing the Minister, in the interest of the various provinces of Southeast China, to submit this arrangement as quickly as possible to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to beg him to accept it.

Information received apart from the cable dispatch to the Chinese Minister shows that the Consuls have not yet signed.

NOT RATIFIED AT WASHINGTON.

TERMS OF THE VICEROYS' OFFER PROVE UNACCEPTABLE.

Washington, June 29.—The State Department was made acquainted to-day with the terms of the agreement between the Consuls and the Viceroys looking to the protection of foreign interests in the Southern Provinces in China. The first step to this end was indicated in Secretary Hay's cable dispatch of last Wednesday to the American Consuls in China, authorizing them to take direct action instead of waiting on possible communications with Minister Conger. Thus authorized, Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai and probably several others in the South began negotiations with the Viceroys and Taotais of their respective districts. The outcome was the nine articles of agreement. The agreement is believed to have come to the State Department through Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister here, and is probably one of a number of identical notes addressed to the European Powers and to the United States. Before it could become effective, however, it must receive the formal approval of the Government here, and to that end the matter was laid before the Cabinet at to-day's session.

The Cabinet failed to ratify the agreement at the meeting. In fact, the document in its inception and various stages of development was regarded as properly open to such doubt as to warrant the belief that the foreign consuls, as a body, certainly never entered into the agreement. It appears that the consuls would bind themselves to acquit the Chinese Government of any responsibility for rioting, murder and pillage in the treaty ports if any foreign warship should enter such port in violation of the agreement. No safeguard was even interposed to secure the exemption of warships whose commanders might be unaware of the state of affairs in the treaty ports and the prohibition against their entry. There was an apparent conflict between some of the provisions, and, in fact, the whole reputed agreement bore the appearance of a rough memorandum which the Cabinet concluded could never have received the assent of all of the foreign consuls, even supposing that some of them might have become frightened into acquiescence.

Therefore no steps were taken even to ascertain by direct inquiry of Consul-General Goodnow whether the agreement was authentic and he had signed it. It was simply assumed that if he had done so he would have acquainted the Department, being in ready cable communication, so the matter was dropped.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL TO COMMAND.

Shanghai, June 29.—It is officially announced that the Russian Vice-Admiral Alexieff will take command of the allied forces in the north.

NEWS BROUGHT BY A RIVER BOAT.

Hong Kong, June 29.—A river boat which has arrived at Woo-Chow reports that it was detained for twenty-four hours at Woo-Chow-Fu by order of the British Consul in order to afford protection for foreigners until the gunboat Robin arrived. It was added that anti-foreign placards had been posted at Woo-Chow-Fu saying that the time had now arrived for the massacre of foreigners.

The British gunboat Sandpiper, it was further announced, was still between Woo-Chow-Fu and Nghan-King-Fu and could not be recalled owing to the wires being cut.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POWERS.

AN ARMY OF 80,000 FOREIGN TROOPS TO OCCUPY CHINA.

Paris, June 29.—A representative of The Associated Press was informed to-day that as a result of negotiations between the Powers an agreement has been arrived at which provides for the maintenance of the status quo as regards spheres of influence and commercial agreements, and also respecting the nature of the guarantees and compensations which will be demanded from China.

According to the understanding the international army of occupation will consist of 80,000 men. Russia and Japan will provide 12,000 each, Great Britain will provide 10,000 men, France 8,000, and Germany, America and the other Powers 5,000 each.

The Russian army corps in Siberia, which has just been mobilized, will only cross the Chinese frontier in the event of the crisis being aggravated.

REPORTS ABOUT THE MINISTERS.

A MESSAGE FROM PEKING THROUGH CHINESE SOURCES SAYS THEY ARE THERE.

London, June 29.—The British Consul at Che-Foo telegraphed to the Foreign Office to-day that a message from Peking to the Taotai of Customs at Tien-Tsin says the foreign legations are still at Peking.

The fact that a large international force is on its way to Peking is taken in London to mean that the commanders at Taku and Tien-Tsin consider "some one" at the capital stands in need of relief, so it is accepted as supporting the hope that the legations have been kept in safety there. But it is impossible to deduce a satisfactory conclusion from the absolutely antagonistic telegrams, the most contradictory of which appear to emanate from the same source, the Viceroy of Nanking. The Viceroy's strange report that the Ministers were arranging peace terms remains unexplained.

Berlin, June 29.—The German Consul at Che-Foo telegraphs, under date of June 28, that nothing is known concerning the foreign Ministers. He adds that the railroad between Taku and Tien-Tsin is still threatened, and that the bombardment of Tien-Tsin on the west side continues, though the Chinese shells explode badly. It was also said that three residents had been killed or wounded.

SOUTHERN VICEROYS PRESERVE ORDER.

RINGLEADERS OF A MOB WHICH HAD ATTACKED A FRENCH PARTY BEHEADED.

Paris, June 29.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, informed the Cabinet Council to-day that the Viceroy of Yun-Nan had telegraphed that M. François, the French Consul, and his party, who left Yun-Nan-Sen on June 24, had reached Tong-Hai, halfway to Tonquin, June 27, safely.

The Viceroy, it was further announced, had caused the ringleaders of the mob which attacked the François party June 7 to be beheaded.

The French Government, M. Delcassé further said, was in receipt of a cable dispatch saying the Viceroys of Nanking and Hankow guaranteed the safety of foreigners in the Central and Southern provinces, where order, it is asserted, has thus far been undisturbed.

BRITISH LOSSES UNDER SEYMOUR.

CAPTAIN BEYTS AND TWENTY-FOUR MEN KILLED.

London, June 29.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. Brodrick, announced that the British losses with Vice-Admiral Seymour's force, which, with the rest of the relief force, had returned to Tien-Tsin June 26, were:

Killed: Captain Herbert W. H. Beyts (Royal Marines) and twenty-four men. Wounded: Seven officers and ninety-one men.

Mr. Brodrick added that the return of the foreign casualties was incomplete, but the total was supposed to be sixty-two killed and two hundred and twelve wounded.

In conclusion, Mr. Brodrick said that the most recent reports which had reached the Government pointed to the legations being still at Peking.

GREEN TEA MAY HAVE TO BE GIVEN UP.

IMPORTERS HAVE ONLY MODERATE SUPPLIES AND PRICES ADVANCE.

The rebellion of the Chinese Boxers is already making itself felt on the local tea market, and the wholesale dealers in the Water and Front st. districts are anxiously awaiting further developments. The warlike rumors received yesterday sent the dealers who found themselves short into the street ready to buy at a decided advance and willing to run the risk of the war cloud fading away.

A direct consequence of the rebellion is a rise in the price of green tea of from 10 to 15 per cent. This tea comes only from China, and is the first to show a direct advance. Prices on Formosa tea have been raised from 5 to 7 per cent in sympathy. Formosa is now controlled by Japan and will not be directly affected by trouble within the Chinese Empire. Japanese tea has also gone up slightly, but not from war troubles. The first crop in Japan this year was short, and the product available for export will be less than usual.

The wholesale dealers say that it will be some time before the consumers will feel the rise in prices. They say the retail dealers are making a big profit in tea and can stand a 30 per cent advance without putting up the retail price. However, if tea shipments from China should be long retarded the retail dealers will undoubtedly raise their prices.

New-York tea importers have a fair stock on hand. It is not so large as they carried before the present duty was imposed and the standard raised. Some of this year's Chinese crop has already arrived, but the bulk of it was to be shipped between July and November. As yet no indication has been given by the Chinese shippers that they will be unable to forward orders. Most of the dealers believe that the big tea districts have not yet been affected by the trouble. Little tea comes from the immediate vicinity of Peking, although a considerable quantity passes through that city from the interior provinces. If the trouble should spread to the great southern provinces, or if the Powers should blockade the Chinese coast, the United States would be without green tea, at any price, within a few months.

It is said that 35 per cent of the tea used in the United States comes from China. In event of this supply being shut off the dealers will have to fall back on India. This will be rather unsatisfactory to consumers, as they will have to acquire a new taste; in other words, learn to drink tea over again. The India product has a different flavor and seems bitter. A large stock of it is always held in reserve and may easily be imported. Japan, it is said, will not be able to increase her export to any great extent in the prospective emergency, though a closer picking of the leaves may add a few thousand boxes. The entire Formosan crop is also being shipped.

The wholesale dealers are watching newspaper reports of the Chinese situation closely. They will receive private advices regarding the tea crop as soon as their agents in the East get definite information.

NO NEWS OF MINISTERS.

ADMIRAL KEMPFF SAYS THEY ARE NOT IN TIEN-TSIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 29.—The only trustworthy news received by the Government to-day from North China was the following cable dispatch which arrived at 10 o'clock this morning:

Che-Foo, June 29, 1900.

Secretary of Navy, Washington.

Peking relief expedition now in Tien-Tsin, with two hundred sick and wounded. Ministers and Peking party not with them. No news from them. KEMPFF.

All the hopes raised by Li Hung Chang's assurances and by Admiral Kempff's dispatch of Wednesday, in which the Ministers were "reported" with the relief expedition, were destroyed by this message, and apprehension for Minister Conger and his official family, which had been partially suppressed for several days, again became acute in the extreme. Officials are convinced that Admiral Kempff satisfied himself of the inaccuracy of the report of two days before and took the first opportunity of correcting it.

That communication between Tien-Tsin and the fleet at Taku is exceedingly difficult is evident from the Admiral's brevity. His repeated instructions and the urgent nature of the Navy Department's demands for information make it reasonably sure that to-day's dispatch contains all the news of the situation he could secure, and naval officers note that the Admiral's colleagues in the international fleet appear to have no superior facilities, judging by their dispatches to London and Berlin. Admiral Kempff's dispatches are taken to Che-Foo by the Yorktown and a British dispatch boat on alternate days. They are therefore at least twenty-four hours old when they reach Washington.

MINISTERS THOUGHT TO BE IN PEKING.

The fact that Admiral Kempff is almost wholly without facilities for communicating with Tien-Tsin since it was relieved nearly a week ago is shown by his failure to telegraph the detailed casualties in the force under his command. Under the regulations this is his first imperative duty. Last Sunday he reported that four of Waller's men were killed and seven wounded in an ambuscade near Tien-Tsin on June 21. No additional word has come about these casualties since that time, nor has it been possible, apparently, for the Admiral to ascertain what losses have been sustained in Captain McCalla's force of one hundred men.

Admiral Kempff's message has had the effect of totally discrediting Minister Wu's dispatch from the Tsung-li-Yamen of June 19, printed complete in The Tribune to-day, and in official circles speculation about the legations is regarded as unprofitable. But the tendency is strongly toward the belief that the Ministers are in Peking, and until indisputable information shows that they left the Chinese capital and have not returned Peking will continue to be the sole objective of all the international forces that have been collected in Pe-Chi-Li Province. Admiral Kempff yesterday gave the strength of this force as 12,000 men. By next week, when the 9th Infantry arrives, with the Japanese, British and Russian reinforcements now nearing Taku, the effective strength will be increased to 25,000.

CABINET MEMBERS DEPRESSED.

None of the members of the Cabinet who were present at to-day's meeting could see the least change for the better in the situation in China. Secretary Hay and Secretary Gage were not present, but the other members said that nothing had been heard from the Ministers, and this fact caused the greatest alarm for their safety. It was said that every possible effort was being made to secure intelligence from them, but up to this time without results. No additional troops, it was said, had been ordered to China, but matters were being put in shape to meet any emergency that might arise. When the Cabinet meeting ended there could be no doubt that the members shared the general depression over the lack of news from Minister Conger. While unwilling to admit that hope for his safety was fast fading, they undoubtedly felt that their gravest fears might be realized at any time.

Secretary Hay, who has been severely taxed by the exhausting labors thrown upon him, was indisposed to-day and remained at home, while Assistant Secretary Hill attended to the routine business of the State Department.

REMEY HURRYING TO TAKU.

Admiral Remey is pushing the Brooklyn with all possible speed toward Taku. He arrived at Hong Kong this morning, and will sail northward to-morrow. His main care will be to arrive at Taku with full coal bunkers, thus making sure that the Brooklyn will be ready for any service required when she reaches that point. Hence his announced purpose to stop at Nagasaki, Japan. The stop there also will enable the Navy Department to change his orders by direct cable communication in case the conditions change during the Brooklyn's five day run to Nagasaki. This port is scarcely out of the route between Hong Kong and Taku, so there will be practically no loss of time involved in entering Nagasaki.

No news from any of the State Department's officers in China was received to-day.

ORDERS TO CHAFFEE PREPARED.

NO CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA.

Washington, June 29.—Secretary Root devoted the afternoon to the preparation of instructions to Brigadier-General Chaffee, who has been assigned to the command of the troops ordered to China, and after a conference the President approved them, with only a few verbal amendments, which did not change their general character. Though Secretary Root would not make public the text of the instructions, he said that, generally speaking, General Chaffee had been ordered to look out for the interests of the United States in China, to avoid entangling alliances, to act concurrently with the other foreign Powers where it was to the general interest to do so, and, in a word, to continue the policy that has marked the actions of the United States Government since the beginning of the Boxer troubles in China. These instructions will be telegraphed to General Chaffee at San Francisco, in order to reach him before his departure on the transport Grant Sunday evening.

Secretary Root said that in case the progress of events made it necessary it would be an easy matter to modify General Chaffee's instructions by cable to Nagasaki, which will be the first port visited by the Grant after her departure from San Francisco. Secretary Root was asked if any more troops would be ordered to China, and he replied, "Not yet," but intimated that the further action of the War Department in that matter would be governed entirely by the exigencies of the situation. To-day's instructions are supplementary to General Chaffee's original orders "To proceed to Peking by way of Nagasaki and Taku."

DOUBTERS

Can be Changed by Knowledge.

If there is any doubt about making brain power by the use of certain food, the doubter should make the following experiment.

Helen Frances Huntington, of Gainesville, Ga., says: "Just a word of commendation concerning Grape-Nuts, which I have found to be the most wholesome, nourishing and appetizing food that has ever come to my knowledge.

"I am not a dyspeptic, but being constantly engaged in severe brain work I found that I did not thrive on ordinary diet; even a moderate dinner dulled my brain so as to be practically incapable of critical work. I tried meat-juice, peptonoids, the two meal system of light breakfast and no supper, which brought on nervous depletion and sleeplessness, so I resorted to one and another of the various health foods, which all seemed alike tasteless and valueless as a brain food, until and quite by chance, I had a dish of Grape-Nuts food served as dessert. I liked it so well that I began to use it daily, for supper four teaspoonsful in a saucer of hot milk, eaten before it dissolves to mushiness.

"This point should be remembered as, after a certain time, evaporation seems to affect the sweet nutty flavor of the food as in the case of certain fine-flavored fruits.

"The result in my case was simply astonishing. I had no desire whatever for sweet pastries, meats, or in fact anything else; and my brain was as clear and active at night as on awaking from a long, refreshing sleep.

"The peculiar advantage about Grape-Nuts food is that it supplies the nutritive qualities of a varied diet without the bad results of heavy eating. I cheerfully recommend its use to all brain workers, if not as an exclusive diet, certainly for the last meal of the day. I always take it with me when travelling, which saves a deal of annoyance and discomfort."

FATE OF MISSIONARIES.

ANXIETY INCREASES, BUT AMERICAN BOARDS HOPE FOR THE BEST.

The dispatch from Admiral Kempff yesterday stating that the "Ministers and Peking party" were not with Admiral Seymour plunged the local missionary boards into deeper perplexity. The Rev. Dr. Brown, of the Presbyterian Board, and the Rev. Dr. Leonard, of the Methodist Society, had thought that the missionaries were with Admiral Seymour. They thought that if the Ministers left Peking the missionaries would go with them. While they have no further information there is a feeling among them that all the American missionaries will be found to be safe ultimately. They point to the fact that no dispatch has announced the death of a single American missionary. Dr. Leonard, of the Methodist Society, said he believed that all the missionaries were safe somewhere. Nothing is known about the twenty-five Methodist missionaries at Peking. Dr. Leonard said that while he had not heard from all the society's missionaries at Tien-Tsin the cable messages received indicated that they were safe.

Dr. C. C. Creegan, of the American Board (Congregational), said yesterday:

It is my opinion that all of our missionaries are safe, and will be able to report themselves at one of the ports very soon. This, too, is the opinion of Dr. W. C. Noble, of our North China Mission, who came to this country at the time of the Ecumenical Conference.

Dr. Creegan received the following dispatch from C. H. Daniels, one of the corresponding secretaries of the Board in Boston, late Thursday afternoon:

Cable received Tien-Tsin. Families Wilder, Gammon, Patterson at Shanghai. Porter reports escorted safely to Tsi-Nan.

Dr. Creegan said the persons referred to were the Rev. and Mrs. George D. Wilder, who were connected with the Congregational College, twelve miles east of Peking, between Peking and Tien-Tsin, which was destroyed by a mob two weeks ago; Miss Frances B. Patterson, who had charge of a training school for girls at Peking, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Porter and the former's sister, who were stationed at Pang-Chuang, 240 miles south of Peking. The Gammon mentioned is supposed to be Charles F. Gammon, the American Bible Society's superintendent of colporteurs at Tien-Tsin.

The officers of the American Bible Society are much concerned about the safety of their colporteurs in Tien-Tsin. Having heard nothing from the Rev. John R. Hykes, the society's representative in China, they sent a cable message to him yesterday morning inquiring about the colporteurs at Tien-Tsin.

Of the sixty missionaries of the American Board in North China Dr. Creegan said one-third had been heard from.

Secretary Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian Board sent two cable messages to China yesterday, one to the Rev. W. O. Elterich, at Che-Foo, which said, "Spare no expense to save missionaries," and the other to the Rev. George F. Brown, at Shanghai, as follows, "Order Kui-Sin missionaries to port. Cable particulars. Where is Morris?"

Dr. Brown said:

We are determined to get all the news possible and to learn the fate of every missionary, no matter what the cost. The absence of any news is very trying to the families and friends of missionaries in China. There have been many anxious inquiries about them, and we are therefore determined to obtain definite information of the condition of every missionary.

Kuilin is four hundred and fifty miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang River and fifteen miles back from the river. While there is no disturbance at this point, so far as known, it is considered best to withdraw the missionaries stationed there, as the line of steamers running up the river is operated by foreigners and there are Chinese forts along the river. Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Cochrane and Dr. H. W. Boyd were there when last heard from. The Rev. Du Bois S. Morris, referred to in the dispatch, is also supposed to be there.

A dispatch was received from Robert E. Lewis, at Shanghai, at the office of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., yesterday morning, in response to the dispatch sent to Mr. Lewis on Monday asking about the safety of Robert R. Gailey, who was in charge of the Association work in Tien-Tsin. The dispatch read as follows:

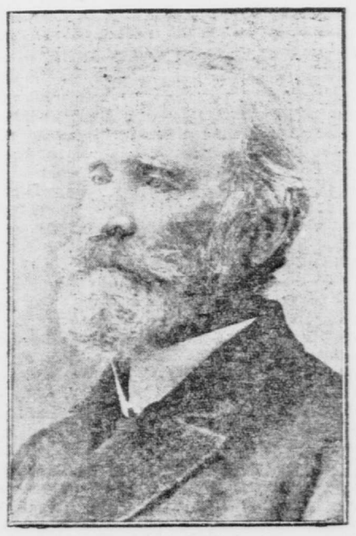
Gaileys are believed to have escaped. Unable to communicate with them as the telegraph line is broken to Tien-Tsin. Have applied to consul at Che-Foo to try to obtain further particulars.

George E. Leonard, one of the secretaries of the committee, said that he believed Mr. Gailey was safe. His wife and child were with him at Tien-Tsin.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of the Methodist Missionary Society, late yesterday afternoon sent a dispatch to Che-Foo authorizing the missionaries to assemble and decide for themselves whether it is best to send their families home.

F. S. Bell, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, said yesterday that he had heard nothing from the missionaries of the organization in China.

MISSIONARIES AND NATIVE HELPERS, CHINA.



THE REV. DR. W. A. P. MARTIN, President of the new Imperial University, Peking, China.

Complete Summer Schedule

of the Sandy Hook and all Rail Routes of the Central R. R. of New Jersey for points on the New Jersey coast will take effect 12:00 noon, Saturday, June 30. Time tables will be in the hands of agents for distribution on Thursday of this week.

DEWEY ON THE SITUATION.

Narragansett Pier, June 29 (Special).—Admiral Dewey, when seen by The Tribune's correspondent to-day and asked to express his views relative to the situation in China, said:

The Chinese question is a serious one, but not so serious as many imagine. With the troops we now have on the ground and those of Japan and other nations, I think we can readily cope with the situation.

A year ago last winter, at the solicitation of the American Minister, I sent one hundred and fifty marines divided between Peking and Tien-Tsin. At that time trouble appeared to be brewing, and I advised that the force in Chinese waters be increased rather than diminished. For years the Chinese have been antagonistic to what they term the "foreign devils," and this feeling must be overcome if we wish to retain our trade position as second to England. Americans or Europeans have little idea of the immense wealth of China, owing to the secretive policy of the Government, and it is only during the last few years, or since the arrival of the missionaries, that this almost untold wealth has become apparent.

"Admiral Seymour's safety," said the Admiral, "gives me great satisfaction."

Admiral Dewey was most conservative in speaking of the Government's position. No amount of questioning could induce him to criticise the Administration. Politics, too, he declined to discuss.

"Now that the Republicans have nominated Roosevelt, do you think it advisable to nominate a soldier or a sailor?" he was asked.

"I am not the Democratic Convention," he said, with a smile.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

THE TRANSPORT GRANT TO SAIL FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO-MORROW.

San Francisco, June 29.—The transport Grant, which will sail on Sunday for Nagaski and thence, it is believed, to Che-Foo or Taku, will carry 800 men of the 6th Cavalry, which, in addition to a hospital corps made up at the Presidio, 300 recruits and 200 marines, will constitute the force going to China. The 9th Infantry and a signal corps, from Manila, and the marines already in China will complete General Chaffee's forces, making 6,000 to 8,000 in all. Three surgeons will accompany the hospital corps. Acting Assistant Surgeon John T. Halsell will have charge of the medical department on the transport.

SAYS UNITED STATES MUST DO ITS PART.

COLONEL KIMBALL, OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, SPEAKS OF CHINA.

Colonel Kimball, of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, said yesterday that there had been no further orders received here in regard to carrying troops or supplies from this port to China. The troops already detailed for service there will, he said, be provisioned and uniformed at Manila.

When the Colonel was asked if the number of United States soldiers there would be large enough to attend to American troubles in that country he replied:

"If the whole of China breaks out there will not be enough troops in all the Philippines to meet the eruption. In case of more men being ordered there their supplies will be sent from New-York and San Francisco."

"Where will the forces come from to subdue China if this trouble spreads?"

"Why," he answered, "there are the allied Powers, and if we are with them we shall have to hold our end up like the young man who goes out on a 'time' with his fellows. But we here don't know the least about this China question, and I doubt if Washington can be much better off for information."

FUGITIVES REACH SAN FRANCISCO.

EXPERIENCES OF A GERMAN CONSULAR OFFICIAL AND A MISSIONARY.

San Francisco, June 29 (Special).—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Nippon Maru was Paul Merling, Consul-General for Germany in Siam. After being relieved at his post, several months ago, he went to China and spent several weeks in Peking, leaving there for Tien-Tsin five weeks ago.

"I frequently met the German, Belgian, French and Italian Ministers at Peking," said Mr. Merling. He continued:

For some reason or other I did not happen to meet Mr. Conger, the American Minister. I was told by several of the Ministers, as well as by business men in the Chinese capital, that trouble was near at hand, although none had any idea it would reach Peking. They were unanimously of the opinion that the Boxers would confine their troubles to interior sections, and I am therefore astounded to learn that Peking has been shut off and that the various legations have been in danger. I went from Peking to Tien-Tsin, remaining two weeks, until I was warned that to stay longer would imperil my life. I was one of a thousand persons, more or less, who fled from Tien-Tsin three weeks ago, as a result of this warning. Business had begun to show signs of coming trouble, and people generally were anxious. Archbishop Favier, of Peking, appeared to me to understand the situation better than many other persons with whom I conversed. He warned me to leave.

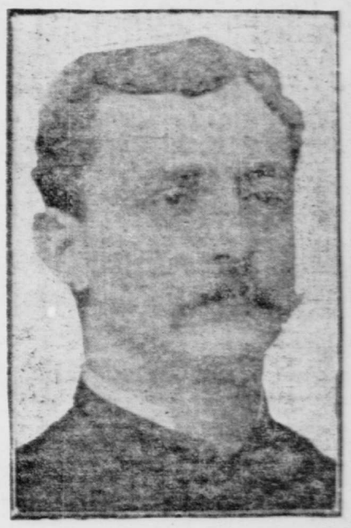
The Boxers were going about Tien-Tsin and becoming very conspicuous before I left, and I had a good opportunity to see some of the more prominent members. They are generally of a superior class, physically, but are rank religious fanatics, who believe they are immune from danger and cannot be repulsed by bullets. They openly expressed hatred of all nationalities except Russians. Why Russians were excepted I don't know, unless it is from fear. The Boxers have doubtless had opportunities to observe the strength of the Russian army. The thousand or more foreigners who fled from Tien-Tsin three weeks ago got out the best way they could, some going horseback, others in carts, some on mules and a few on foot, hoping to reach a safer place. I went with some of the others direct to Shanghai by means of a coasting steamer, and boarded the Nippon Maru for San Francisco. Personally I do not think the Boxers will be able to hold out long. On account of their extreme fanaticism, however, it is hard to tell what outrages they will not commit.

D. P. Ekball, a missionary, with his family, returned from China on the Nippon Maru. He comes from a locality two thousand miles inland, on the Thibetan frontier, and was not molested in crossing the vast territory on his way to Shanghai. He has been stationed on the border of Thibet for six years, and reports that the native Chinese there are very friendly, only Thibetans becoming troublesome occasionally, although they have not injured any foreigners. Mr. Ekball is on his way to his home, at Syracuse, N. Y. No other missionaries from China arrived on the Nippon Maru.

MAJOR LITTLETON WALLER.

COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN MARINES IN CHINA.

Washington, June 28 (Special).—Major Littleton Waller, who has become conspicuous in China as the leader of the marine detachment in breaking the siege of Tien-Tsin, and who is now understood to be commanding the force sent to the rescue of Admiral Seymour's expedition, has already earned a high reputation for so young an officer, and in the estimation of his naval superiors, with whom he is extremely popular, no better man could have been selected for the grave responsibilities of operations in China at the present time. Since he landed at Taku with 130 marines and started for Tien-Tsin to be ambuscaded and beaten back temporarily, but finally to gain his object, his name has been constantly appearing in the dispatches.



MAJOR LITTLETON W. T. WALLER. Commanding United States Marine Corps Relief with force in China.

"Tony" Waller, as he is endearingly called throughout the service, was appointed to the Marine Corps from Virginia and commissioned second lieutenant on June 16, 1880. His first sea duty was on the frigate Lancaster in the Mediterranean, where she took part in the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt. The emergencies met there were similar to those in China. Egyptian agents and soldiers were furious over the presence of English and French marines, believing that they had come for permanent occupation of the country. The Lancaster landed a detachment of marines, including Lieutenant Waller, who won distinction in the subsequent operations, and was officially commended in reports. One incident in which he was particularly conspicuous was the raid of a band of enraged priests and natives, who set fire to a storehouse containing quantities of ammunition. Waller, accompanied by a small number of men, dashed into the group of incendiaries and quickly quelled their rioting and turned his attention to the burning building. His little squad hastily broke their way into the store and removed between 15,000 and 20,000 rounds of cartridges at the imminent risk of their lives and with the result of saving the lives of numerous foreigners living close by. Again he was the hero of the hour when the Alexandrians set fire to a hospital where there were a score or more of Greek women. Waller was there just in time to rescue the terrified invalids. With notable presence of mind he devised a ladder out of bedclothing and lowered one after another safely to his men on the ground.

For some years after his achievements at Alexandria he remained on sea duty, and was promoted in 1885 to first lieutenant. In 1896 he became captain, and was stationed at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, from March, 1898, to March, 1895. He again joined the Lancaster in September, 1895, and went to the Newark in July, 1896. He was transferred to the Indiana when the destruction of the Maine indicated war, and had charge of the secondary battery of that ship. When Cervera's fleet came out of Santiago Harbor this battery fired 1,744 shots in sixty-five minutes. In November of last year he took station at the Marine Barracks at Cavite, where he remained until early this month, when he sailed for Taku. Major Waller, it is announced, was chosen at Tien-Tsin to assume general command of the large international expedition which started to the relief of Admiral Seymour's column.

SIBERIAN LAND LINES WORKING.

The following notice has been received from the Commercial Cable Company:

We are advised that the Siberian land lines are again in working order, but cablegrams are still subject to delay.

A YEAR IN DARKEST ALASKA.

LIEUTENANT HERRON RETURNS FROM HITHERTO UNKNOWN REGIONS.

Port Townsend, Wash., June 29.—The steamer Alki arrived from Skaguay last night, bringing sixty passengers and $250,000 in dust from Dawson.

Among the passengers on the Alki is Lieutenant J. S. Herron, of the 8th Cavalry, who a year ago started from Cook Inlet with a small command, and crossed a hitherto unpenetrated country leading for hundreds of miles over mountains, valleys and plains to the mouth of the Tanana. The expedition was deserted by the Indian guides, and for some months fears were entertained for the safety of the party, but on December 11 they reached the mouth of the Tanana, where orders were received to remain till spring. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the feasibility of a route through Alaska and obtain information as to the minerals, timber and data of that section of Alaska between Cook Inlet and the Yukon River. For nearly a year the party was without news from the outside world.

Colonel E. D. Wiggin, Land Commissioner at Rampart, is also among the passengers. He says the camp has proved itself far better this winter than ever before. He estimates the clean-up at $2,000,000. Rampart was deserted in the early part of last winter, only four hundred or five hundred people who were not rich enough to go to Nome remaining.

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