



GERMAN MINISTER MURDERED.

CONSULS IN CHINA SEND APPARENT CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF BARON VON KETTELER.

GLOOMY TIDINGS FROM THE LEGATIONS IN PEKING.

The British Consul at Che-Foo telegraphed that Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister at Peking, was murdered by native troops on June 18. He was on his way at the time to the Tsung-li-Yamen, where he died.

PRINCE TUAN'S MAD WORK.

SAID TO BE DICTATING A VIOLENT ANTI-FOREIGN POLICY FROM PEKING.

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London, July 2, 6 a. m.—The news from China of a startling character this morning. From several sources the report of the murder of the German Minister in the streets of Peking is confirmed, but there is no information as to the fate of the other foreign diplomats.

A Chinese official dispatch from Nanking published by "The Express" reports that the allied troops have entered Peking. On the other hand, "The Times" reports that Sheng yesterday received a message from Yung Lu urging him to hasten the advance of the foreign troops, as the situation in the capital was critical.

A secret imperial decree has been promulgated enjoining the Boxers and calling upon the Viceroy and Governors to do their utmost to drive all foreigners out of China.

A "Mail" correspondent in Tong-Ku says a task of great magnitude lies before the allies, as initial successes have raised the Chinese hopes beyond expectation. He draws attention to the military methods of the Russians, and remarks that it is impossible any longer to conceal the harm done to the allied cause by their barbarity.

STRONG FORCE AT TIEN-TSIN

FIFTEEN THOUSAND TROOPS WITH EIGHTY-NINE MACHINE AND FIELD GUNS.

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London, July 2, 6 a. m.—Official dispatches, given out by the Admiralty, show that a foreign force of 14,200 officers and men has landed at Taku, and that the river route has been opened to Tien-Tsin, where Admiral Seymour still remains as commander of the foreign contingent.

This force has eighty-nine field and machine guns, and is capturing arsenals, blowing up forts and shelling Chinese positions and mobs. All these acts of war are committed by the eight Powers whose official representatives have refused to leave the capital, and have jointly warned the Tsung-li-Yamen that it will be held responsible for their safety and that of all foreigners in China.

The anomalies of the situation are so numerous that there is a growing feeling among well informed men that there will be some diplomatic settlement by which the occupation of the capital may be prevented. A prominent member of Parliament has assured me that a settlement will be brought about after a strong demonstration of military force at Tien-Tsin and Taku, and that the partition of China will be deferred.

While Russia covets Manchuria she is not prepared to assume the responsibility of governing Northern China, and is unwilling to sanction the occupation of two or three provinces by Japan in addition of Yun-Nan to Tonquin, and Germany wants Shan-Tung. England is not ready to assume the responsibility for the administration of the populous Yangtze Valley.

The crisis has come prematurely, and for this reason some of the most sagacious men in Parliament believe that there will be some temporary adjustment with the consent of Russia, England, France and Germany, and that the Empress will remain in power and that the existing excitement will pass away. It hardly seems possible to reconcile the military preparations now in progress with a policy of temporary expedients and pacific diplomacy, and public men who are assuming that the China question will be speedily settled do not explain what is to be done with Japan, whose troops now on the ground are inferior in strength only to those of Russia.

There are many rumors of increasing excitement in Canton and other cities of the empire, and there is the usual sort of contradictions and surmises respecting the legations. There is little trustworthy information, and there are many signs here of public indifference. Englishmen are not eager for a second campaign this year with an enemy whose defensive resources are underestimated. They will consider it statesmanlike for Lord Salisbury to arrange

Continued on eighth page.

RELY UPON PLATT'S CHLORIDES to disinfect the house drains, water closets, sinks, etc.—Advt. NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN—\$3. On tickets good going July 3, returning July 5. On sale at Lackawanna Railroad ticket office.—Advt.

VON KETTELER'S DEATH.

ATTACKED BY NATIVE TROOPS WHILE ON HIS WAY TO THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN.

(Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.)

Shanghai, July 1.—The British Consul at Che-Foo telegraphs that Baron von Ketteler, German Minister at Peking, was murdered by native troops June 18. He was attacked while proceeding to the Tsung-li-Yamen, where he died.

Three legations—it is not stated which—were still undestroyed June 23.

The American Consul here states that Yung Lu telegraphed June 26 that the other Ministers were safe that morning, but the situation was desperate, and he doubted whether the Ministers could hold out twenty-four hours longer, as he and the Empress could no longer give protection.

London, July 2.—Official dispatches received by the consular body at Shanghai, says an "Express" cable dated Shanghai, July 1, confirm in the fullest manner the report of the butchery of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, on June 18. The Minister was riding in Legation-st. when he was attacked by Chinese troops and Boxers, dragged from his horse and killed. His body was hacked to pieces with swords. The German Legation and six other buildings were burned, and a number of servants of the legations were killed and their bodies thrown into the flames.

Official confirmation of this ghastly business has created the utmost consternation among the consuls-general of the Powers, who expressed fears that war à l'outrance will be declared against the Peking Government. The consuls entertain little hope that any foreigners are left alive in the capital. There were one hundred foreigners connected with the legations, fifty in the Custom House, English and American tourists and others to the number of 150, and nearly five hundred legation guards.

The British Foreign Office, "The Daily Mail" learned, has received news from the British Consul at Che-Foo that Baron von Ketteler has been killed, but no other information.

Baron Klemens August Freiherr von Ketteler, the German Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, on November 22, 1853. His father, Maximilian Friedrich, was a landed proprietor, the owner of the main properties of his family, who devoted himself to the care of his estates and to agriculture. Young von Ketteler entered the Prussian army, determined to follow a military career, but after a few years' service his fitness for a diplomatic career attracted attention and he was appointed Attaché of Legation and sent to the Orient. His first position of prominence was gained in 1880, when he was transferred to Peking, where he acted as Chargé d'Affaires for nearly two years. Although still in the junior grade of the service, his next promotion was gained by his appointment to Washington as First Secretary of the Legation and eventually of the Embassy. During Baron von Ketteler's stay in the United States he took a leading part in social functions, and was one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps. From Washington he was promoted to Minister to Mexico in 1896, and soon after receiving this notable advancement he was married in Detroit to Miss Marie Leydard, the daughter of the president of the Michigan Central Railroad, whom he had met at Senator McMillan's home in Washington the year before. Baron and Baroness von Ketteler remained in Mexico only a short time, as von Ketteler was honored again in May, 1899, by orders to Peking. He arrived at his new post on July 12 of last year, and had since discharged with signal ability his duties, which were rendered most important by the acquisition of Kiao-Chau and German railway extensions.

BOUGHT REFUGE IN BRITISH LEGATION.

Rome, July 1.—The commander of the cruiser Elba telegraphs from Taku on June 30 as follows: Advice from the German Legation in Peking state that all the legations have been burned except those of England, France and Germany. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps have taken refuge in the British Legation.

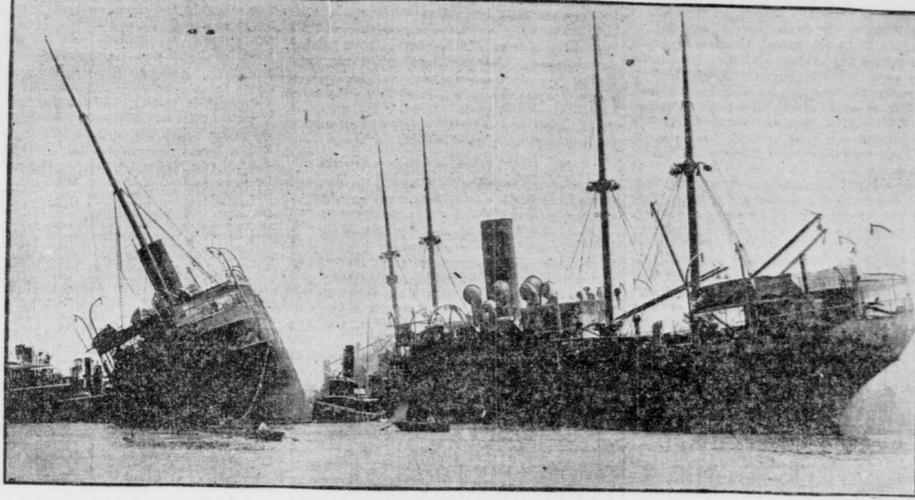
ADMIRAL BRUCE REPORTS.

London, July 2.—A dispatch from Admiral Bruce to the Admiralty, sent via Che-Foo, under date of June 30, says: The conduct of Commander Stewart of the Algerine and Commander Hauz of the German gunboat Itis at the bombardment of the Taku forts was magnificent and elicited the admiration of the allied ships.

The river route to Tien-Tsin, fifty-one miles from Taku, is now open. The railway head is not quite safe, and communication to Tien-Tsin is difficult. A fort thirteen miles above Taku was found deserted by Lieutenant-Commander Keyes and his crew. Lieutenant-Commander Keyes reports that the arsenal at Tien-Tsin was captured June 23 by the Naval Brigade. The losses were five killed, Lieutenant Colomb slightly wounded and killed, Lieutenant and twenty-one men wounded. There are no further details.

Warrender is in charge of all our forces on the river and all lines of communication. Vice-Admiral Alexieff, Governor-General of Port Arthur and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the East, has arrived on his COMFORT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Is a well known surety. So are speed, safety and courteous treatment. The dining car service is unrivalled.—Advt. Millions of had colds have been cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.



THE BURNED STEAMERS BREMEN AND MAIN AS THEY LIE IN THE MUD AT WEEHAWKEN.

way to Tien-Tsin, taking supreme command of the Russian forces landed to date. Germany has 44 officers and 1,300 men; Great Britain, 184 officers and 1,700 men; Austria, 12 officers and 127 men; America, 20 officers and 323 men; France, 17 officers and 387 men; Italy, 7 officers and 131 men; Japan, 119 officers and 3,700 men, and Russia, 117 officers and 5,817 men, with a total of 53 field guns and 96 machine guns.

PUBLIC EXECUTION OF FOREIGNERS. STARTLING NEWS STILL COMES FROM THE CHINESE COAST CITIES.

London, July 2.—A dispatch to "The Express" from Nanking, June 30, says:

French priests here have received reports that the public execution of foreigners has been in progress since June 20. The news comes by runners from French priests at Peking, who state that they administered the last rites to the condemned men.

Nanking cables, dated Sunday, say that Viceroy Liu Yun Yih received a telegram from General Yulu on Saturday, stating that the German Minister has been murdered at Peking. Yulu, who escaped from Tien-Tsin to Pao-Ting-Fu, also telegraphed:

Position desperate. Implore your help. Foreign troops of eight nationalities entering Peking to the number of thirty thousand or forty thousand. I cannot hold out four days.

Liu Yun Yih has received this from General Yuanshikhal:

Foreign troops victorious at Tien-Tsin. They will enter Peking immediately.

Outbreaks of the Boxers appear to be imminent at Canton. The feeling of unrest steadily increases. The Boxers from Ping-Tu were marching on Sunday on Che-Foo. General Yuanshikhal feared for the town and sent to the warships for force.

A small riot occurred at Che-Foo on Saturday. Fifty-two refugees who had arrived from New-Chwang aver that the Boxers have destroyed the railway north of Port Arthur, and that all the American and English residents are leaving. General Yuanshikhal, commanding the best foreign drilled troops in China, has given notice to the German Governor of Kiao-Chau that he will not permit the proposed German expedition to Wei-Hien to rescue Chalfont and the Misses Bowden and Hawes, the American missionaries in the hands of the Boxers. The missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu were reported to be safe on June 25.

A correspondent in Shanghai learns from an official source that the Chinese are laying traps between Shanghai and the Kiang-Nan arsenal.

Agents of the Boxers are busy in Shanghai provoking hatred of foreigners. Nothing has been heard from the column which relieved Admiral Seymour five days ago and then proceeded toward Peking, but as it takes at least two days to communicate between Tien-Tsin and Che-Foo there is nothing extraordinary in this. Troops are going forward from Taku to Tien-Tsin daily, though some reports from Taku allege that it will be three weeks before a large force can be sent to Peking.

Two secret Imperial decrees have fallen into the hands of foreigners, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Sunday, which says the first, dated June 20, recites events around the capital, and attributes the trouble to religious fanaticism against Christians, leading to violent outbreaks which the Government is unable to suppress. Foreign troops are between Taku and Peking, and the foreign relations have reached a desperate point. The Government, therefore, calls upon all the Viceroys and Governors to show their loyalty to the Throne and to raise armies and funds in defence of Peking and to defeat foreign dictation.

The second, which is dated June 21, eulogizes the Boxers as loyal and true men, who, though not soldiers, have defeated the foreigners advancing on Peking, and commands the officials to co-operate heartily in the patriotic work. The southern officials disregard the decree. It is feared that Yuanshikhal, the Governor of Che-Foo, will join Tuan's party.

LITTLE HOPE FOR CONGER.

TUAN'S HOSTILE ACTION—KEMPFER RESTORED TO FAVOR.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)

Washington, July 1.—The State Department issued the following note to-day, giving the substance of official dispatches, understood to come from Consul-General Goodnow:

Reported Shanghai that German Minister murdered Peking 9th. On the 23rd legations still standing. On the 26th, dispatch received in Shanghai from Yung Lu, Viceroy of Chi-Li, that the other Ministers are safe. Dispatches received in Shanghai from different sources indicate that Prince Tuan, father of Her Apparent, seems to be absolutely in control. His influence is worst possible, he being hostile to foreigners. It is even said Tuan issued edict as far back as 20th, ordering all Viceroys to attack foreigners in their respective provinces, an order which thus far has not been executed.

The latest developments demonstrating the disastrous consequences at Peking of the attack on the forts have caused a remarkable revision of official sentiment regarding Admiral Kempfer, who abstained from participation in this act of foreign admirals. Official anxiety had for more than a week manifested itself in finding fault with him. No concealment was made of the displeasure caused by his too brief dispatches, with their exasperating omission of most important words, and his apparent failure to discriminate between what Washington was most anxious to know and what it looked upon as trivial. To-day more than one member of the Cabinet was effusive in making amends for the strictures of a week ago, and the sturdy, straightforward sailor admiral is a hero.

DEATH LIST NOT FULLY KNOWN.

EXTENT OF THE PIER HORROR YET TO BE REVEALED—MAY BE MORE THAN 300.

BODIES TAKEN FROM SAALE—MR. SCHWAB'S FIGURES.

The full measure of the appalling loss of life in the great fire that destroyed the North German Lloyd piers at Hoboken and wrecked three of the company's ocean steamships on Saturday afternoon was still unknown last night.

Officials of the company thought that less than 150 of the company's employees could have been lost, either on the ships or at the docks, but they could make no estimate of the number of laborers or visitors who perished. The loss of life may not have exceeded two hundred and may have been above three hundred.

The body of Captain Mirow, of the Saale, and the bodies of eight other men were found in the hold of the steamship yesterday and were removed to the New-York Morgue. Two other bodies had been recovered from the hold late on Saturday night. All the bodies were much charred by the flames.

Portions of one man's body were taken yesterday from the hold of the Main. Although sixteen men had been rescued from the coal bunkers of the steamship, and her engine room was not destroyed, flames were still raging in the forward and rear compartments of her hold yesterday, and it was impossible to begin a search for the remains of fifty or more longshoremen who were believed to have been burned to death in the compartments.

Gustav H. Schwab, the agent of the steamship company, declared yesterday that he thought the loss of property belonging to the company would not much exceed \$5,000,000. His estimates did not include property of great value not belonging to the company which was on the piers and ships. The loss by the destruction of the Campbell warehouse in Hoboken was said to be more than \$1,000,000. Conservative estimates placed the total loss by the fire at about \$10,000,000, the amount stated in The Tribune yesterday.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Table with columns: POPULAR ESTIMATE, G. H. SCHWAB'S ESTIMATE, TOTAL LOSS OF PROPERTY TO ALL OWNERS INVOLVED, ABOUT \$10,000,000, TOTAL MISSING, INCLUDING COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES MISSING AND PROBABLY LOST, 128, LONGSHOREMEN MISSING, LESS THAN 300, BODIES SO FAR RECOVERED, 19, TOTAL LOSS OF NORTH GERMAN LLOYD COMPANY'S PROPERTY, SOMEWHAT LESS THAN \$5,000,000, COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES MISSING AND PROBABLY LOST, 128, LONGSHOREMEN MISSING, LESS THAN 300.

ELEVEN BODIES TAKEN FROM THE HOLD OF THE SAALE.

With her keel imbedded deep in the mud, all that remained of the ill-fated Saale, of the North German Lloyd Line, lay off Communipaw yesterday. The tangled mass of iron and steel of her decks bore ample evidence of the awful fate that had overtaken her and many of her unfortunate officers and crew. That numerous lives had been lost on the burned vessel was no longer a matter of conjecture, although up to a late hour yesterday the full number was only guesswork. Late on Saturday night the tug-

had smothered the flames Healey, watching his opportunity, jumped aboard. He said that he helped five or six men to escape, and that they boarded one of the tugboats and were taken to Hoboken.

THE FIRE PUT OUT.

The wrecking boats of the Merritt & Chapman company continued to pour water into the hold of the Saale until the last vestige of fire had been put out yesterday morning. When



FIRE TUGS PUMPING STREAMS OF WATER INTO THE BREMEN.

boats had hovered about in hopes of saving more of the poor, desperate human beings that were penned in the hold of the doomed craft, until the vessel sank in the waters of the Bay. It was realized then that those of the men on board who had not been burned to death or suffocated had been drowned. It was known that among those who perished was Captain Mirow.

Probably the first person to gain a foothold on the Saale after she sank until only her upper deck was above water was Keeper Healey, who is employed on Ellis Island. When the Saale was towed on the flats he rowed out to her with Captain Frederick Burchard, of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Healey said that he saw through the portholes of the burning vessel that there were living people below her decks. When she had partly sunk and the incoming waters

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ALL LEADING WESTERN CITIES.

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LOWERS THE FIGURES.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB THINKS LOSS OVERESTIMATED.

HE PLACES DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AT ABOUT \$5,000,000, AND REPORTS 126 MEN MISSING.

Gustav Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, made strenuous efforts yesterday to compile an accurate list of the loss of life and property caused by the great fire of Saturday, but last night was able to give out only approximate estimates. He thought \$5,000,000 would cover the destruction to property, but this made no allowance for that of other owners than his company. He also thought 126 would be a liberal figure at which to place the loss of company employes, but this did not include visitors to the ships or piers, or longshoremen at work there. As to the possible number of visitors who might have been caught in the flames he could make no guess at all, though one of the officers of the Bremen estimated them at two hundred, and Mr. Schwab thought the longshoremen lost would not exceed fifty. The company acted as its own steward and hired its own longshoremen, but the books in the office on the pier were burned, and no list of the men so employed on the fatal day is available.

HOW HE MADE HIS ESTIMATE.

Mr. Schwab arrived at his estimate of missing ones by counting the known survivors, but he refused to give out any names, because new survivors kept turning up all day, and the agent said he would hate to make any wife's heart sore by publishing her husband's name on the missing list as long as there was any chance of his survival. He therefore decided to wait another day at least before furnishing names for publication, but gave out last night the following figures about the crews of the ships as the result of the day's investigation:

Table with columns: Crew of the Saale, 255; Crew of the Bremen, 204; Crew of the Main, 127; Saale men in Hoboken lodging houses, 127; Bremen men in Hoboken lodging houses, 127; Main men in Hoboken lodging houses, 75; Injured in various hospitals, 110; Rescued men on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 20; Total of three crews, 556; Total accounted for, 470; Missing to date, 126.

When Mr. Schwab was asked for figures on the values of ships and cargoes and the losses incurred thereon, he at first declined to give any, saying he would prefer to have them come from the head office in Europe, but he finally consented to give approximate figures on condition that they should be accepted as such and by no means be considered as pretending to be accurate. They are as follows:

Table with columns: The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, worth, \$3,000,000; Bremen, value about, 1,000,000; The Main, value about, 1,000,000; The Saale, value about, 800,000; Value of freight on ships, 1,000,000; Value of piers and warehouses and freight there, 1,000,000.

AS TO THE INSURANCE.

Mr. Schwab declares that the freight both on the piers and in the ships was insured by the consignors, and its loss would not fall upon the company, as the fire was "the act of God" and could in no way be attributed to negligence on the part of the company. The ships were insured to the extent of 60 per cent of their value in European insurance companies, and the remaining 40 per cent risk was assumed by the company, which had an insurance fund for that purpose. The piers and warehouses of the company in Hoboken were fully insured in local companies, Mr. Schwab said, but he declined to tell the names of the companies or the amounts of their policies. He gave the reporters the following tabulated statement of freight on piers and ships.

Table with columns: Cargo on Pier No. 1, part of which probably had gone on the Main, or was still in lighters; 2,600 bales cotton; 225 barrels cottonseed oil; 1,000 tons slag; 5,430 bags middlings; 4,365 bags brewers' grain; 57 packages household goods; 250 barrels beef; 112 bales tobacco; 113 barrels shoe pigs; 11 boatloads of corn, of which probably eight

loads had gone on the Main, and balance being in barges alongside.

Cargo on Pier No. 2, part of which probably had gone on the Bremen:

Table with columns: 56 cases machinery and hardware; 50 bales tobacco stems; 1,274 bales of cotton, nearly all of which had probably gone on the Bremen by Saturday afternoon.

Cargo on Pier No. 3:

Table with columns: 147 barrels iron; 10 cases machinery; 1,068 bales cotton.

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Mr. Schwab declared that the fire extinguishing facilities upon the piers were entirely adequate for any ordinary occasion, but he thought nothing yet invented by man would have been able to cope with so fierce a conflagration as that of Saturday. The widows and orphans of employees of the company would be aided by the

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