



THE ROOSEVELT NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE AND GUESTS.

ALL MASSACRED IN PEKING.

REMAINING FOREIGN LEGATIONS ATTACKED AND TAKEN BY REBELS UNDER PRINCE TUAN.

PRINCE CHING BEATEN OFF—STREETS FULL OF BODIES.

All the foreigners in Peking except two were massacred by the Chinese forces under Prince Tuan on July 6, both the British and Russian legations being destroyed. An attempt by Prince Ching to rescue the aliens was frustrated. This report came from Chinese official sources at Shanghai.

WORST FEARS CONFIRMED. BOTH LEGATIONS RAZED.

ONLY TWO FOREIGNERS SAID TO HAVE ESCAPED FROM TUAN'S ASSAULT.

London, July 13, 6 a. m.—The conviction is deepening that the worst has happened in Peking. A Chinese report forwarded by "The Mail" correspondent in Shanghai states that on last Friday evening the two legations remaining uncaptured, the British and the Russian, were attacked by Prince Tuan's men. Artillery was employed, and there was desperate fighting all through the night.

Upon hearing of the attack Prince Ching went to the assistance of the foreigners, but his troops were outnumbered and defeated, and Prince Ching himself was killed. Prince Tuan, in celebration of his victory, is said to have distributed 100,000 taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers.

At present this terrible story is unconfirmed, but there are, unfortunately, good grounds for fearing that it is at least well founded.

EAST'S SILENCE OMINOUS.

LITTLE TRUST PLACED IN MESSAGES FROM THE VICEROYS.

London, July 13, 1 a. m.—The silence of Peking grows more ominous day by day. A veteran who had passed many years in China remarked yesterday:

The last word from any European in the capital was Sir Robert Hart's urgent message of June 24. I attach no importance whatever to the dispatches from Chinese sources. Not one of these messages given out to the foreign consuls by the viceroys is worthy of belief.

It is frankly admitted in official circles that there have been no authentic advices from European sources in eighteen days, and that the last word was a cry of despair.

The American demand for a message from Minister Conger is regarded as a diplomatic test of the good faith of the Chinese authorities, and a single word from him will have more weight than a thousand discredited messages from the viceroys.

Press dispatches received yesterday were few in number and unimportant. The Continental capitals have received a belated transcript message from the Governor of Shan-Tung stating that the foreigners at Peking were active on July 5 and that the Boxers were dispersing.

There is no immediate prospect of an advance upon Peking, and the combined forces lack unity of direction and control.

There has been, without doubt, considerable

REVERSE TO BRITISH ARMS

BOERS CAPTURE TROOPS AND GUNS NEAR PRETORIA.

SQUADRON OF SCOTS GREYS AND TWO FIELD PIECES TAKEN—LOSSES HEAVY.

London, July 12, 1 a. m.—There was a feeling of deep chagrin toward midnight when the news spread in the lobbies of Parliament that Lord Roberts had reported a considerable Boer success eighteen miles from Pretoria, with the capture of a squadron of the Scots Greys and a part of five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment and two guns.

The enemy, having failed in their attack upon our right rear, as mentioned in my telegram of July 9, made a determined attack upon our right flank yesterday, and I regret to say, succeeded in capturing Nital's Nek, which was garrisoned by a squadron of the Scots Greys, with two guns of a battery of the Royal Artillery, and five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

The fighting lasted more or less throughout the day, and immediately on receiving information, early this morning, of the enemy's strength I dispatched reinforcements from here, under Colonel Godfrey, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Before, however, they reached the spot the garrison had been overpowered, and the guns and a greater portion of the squadron of the Greys had been captured, owing to the horses being shot; also about ninety men of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

A list of the casualties has not been received, but I fear they are heavy. Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Durbanville, north of the town, in which the 7th Dragoon were engaged. The regiment was handled with considerable skill by Lieutenant-Colonel Loew and kept the enemy in check until the retired on their supports, and would not have been driven back but for the fact that our troops mistook some Boers in the bushes for our men.

Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement with the 7th Dragoon near Krugersdorp and inflicted heavy loss on them.

Buller reports that the Boers who were destroying his line of railway near Paardekraal were driven off yesterday after a short action.

Hart reports from Heidelberg that the surrendering of Boer arms and ammunition continues in that district.

CONSUL HAY TO RETURN HERE.

Cape Town, July 12.—Adelbert S. Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, is about to return to the United States. Batches of prisoners are arriving here daily from the front. One lot contained thirty-eight English and Irish names.

SICKNESS OF LORD ROBERTS.

London, July 13.—News has reached London that Lord Roberts has been suffering from a serious bowel complaint, and that Lady Roberts was hurriedly summoned from Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts, though now better, is still weak.

SIR FREDERICK HODGSON'S ESCAPE.

Accra, Gold Coast Colony, July 12.—Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, Governor of the Colony, who recently arrived here after having been besieged by Comassie by rebellious tribesmen, and who bears signs of the hardships and privations to which he has been subjected, in the course of an interview said he considered his escape the most marvellous on record. He attributed its success to the secrecy maintained concerning the route chosen. The carriers who accompanied him became so weakened by starvation that everything was abandoned and the party subsisted upon plantains. They endured great hardships. Fortunately, the rains were not heavy. Had it been otherwise, all would probably have succumbed. Lady Hodgson pluckily shared all the dangers and privations.

LIFE VALUED AT \$100,000.

Atlanta, Ga., July 12 (Special).—A damage suit for \$100,000, filed against the Southern Railway, breaks the record in this State for the valuation placed on the life of an individual. The person in question is J. R. Florida, of Nashville, Tenn. He lost his life in the recent railroad disaster at McDonough, and his wife has entered suit against the road for that sum of money. She declares that as her husband was only thirty-nine years old and earning \$2,000 a year as a publisher in Nashville, \$100,000 is not too large a sum to name as damages. Negligence on the part of the railroad is claimed.

TREASURER SENT TO JAIL.

NEWARK DIME SAVINGS BANK DEFRAUDED TO THE EXTENT OF ABOUT \$40,000.

Charles R. Westervelt, secretary and treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, in Newark, was arrested last evening on a charge of having raised a withdrawal check drawn to the order of Pauline Rube for \$200 to \$1,200. This was the specific charge.

An examination of Westervelt's accounts shows that the bank has been defrauded to the extent of \$40,000. Westervelt was taken into custody by Private Detective Francis J. Gregory, and arraigned before Justice of the Peace Louis E. Haywood, of East Orange. The complaint was made by Assistant State Bank Examiner Martin B. Dager, of Asbury Park. The Justice committed the accused man for the Grand Jury, and fixed his bail at \$10,000.

A week ago suspicion was aroused that the affairs of the bank were not right, and the State Banking Commissioners were informed and examiners were sent to examine the books and vouchers. The Board of Directors also instituted a separate investigation on their own account. A trail was soon struck that revealed startling inaccuracies in the accounts, and examination of withdrawal checks showed how the defalcations were covered up in the daily balances. Westervelt, it is alleged, raised the checks to any amount necessary to cover the sums taken by him—the system he had pursued for several years without detection or suspicion.

The president of the bank is James D. Orton. The vice-presidents are Cyrus Dostalbach and John G. Truesdale. Among the directors are Postmaster Hayes, John H. Meeker, Samuel Meeker, Peter Witzel, William M. Clarke, James C. Beach, Horace F. Baldwin, Theodore Horn and the defaulting treasurer. The bank was incorporated in 1864, and in 1882 it suspended payment, afterward resuming business. Westervelt was in charge of the bank for about twenty-five years. He lived at No. 479 Clinton-ave., Newark, and has a wife and son, and an adopted son. He is about fifty-two years old.

Westervelt's accounts and vouchers were examined and the presumption is that the money was lost in stock gambling.

Vice-President Truesdale said last night that Westervelt's bonds would probably cover the amount of the defalcations. The bank also has a surplus of 15 per cent. Westervelt appeared several times before the Board of Directors while the examination was in progress, and made acknowledgments and promises to return the money. He was under suspension for a week before his arrest. As no bail could be furnished he was sent to jail. The whole amount of the defalcations will not be known until the Bank Examiners report.

METEORITE WRECKS A STORE.

CRASHES INTO A MISSISSIPPI BUILDING IN THE EVENING AND EXPLODES—NO LARGE FRAGMENTS LEFT.

New-Orleans, July 12 (Special).—At Bellefontaine, Miss., yesterday an immense meteorite crashed into the store of Hodge & Mabry, completely wrecking both building and stock. The event occurred between 3 and 9 o'clock at night, when there was no one in the building, and consequently there was no loss of life. It was a perfectly clear night, with not a cloud to be seen in the sky.

The meteorite, which fell from the sky, struck the roof of the building, and burst into a million fragments with the report of a cannon, and tore the building into flaming bits. The explosion caused a decided tremor of the earth and completed the destruction of the community.

Today a search was made in the ruins, in the hope of finding some large fragments of the meteorite. None were found. The meteorite was found of the blazing celestial wonder. The negroes are terrified, regarding the manifestation with even more awe than the recent eclipse.

CONDITIONS AT CAPE NOME.

LAWLESSNESS AND DISEASE IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE MINING CAMP.

San Francisco, July 12 (Special).—Lawlessness, suffering disease and death seem to be the features of life in the new gold camp of Nome City, under the Arctic Circle. Forty thousand men are there on the beaches, and the story of their hardships and desperation is told by the passengers who came in on the steamer San Juan, which left Nome on June 26 the very day that Colonel Randall declared martial law. Before the steamer was presented a spectacle never seen in any other gold rush in this country. To add to the horrors of unchecked murder and robbery, small-pox and typhoid fever broke out, and many men died for lack of ordinary care. C. J. Hibbard, a shoe manufacturer, of Newport, Vt., gives a good idea of the desperation of the men who are stranded on Nome beach. He says:

In the first place, there are no diggings to support the forty thousand people now at Nome. The beach for miles is strewn with stones and all kinds of machinery, and there is no work to be done, and you can buy the whole lot for a song, because there is not a vestige of gold to be had. I sold an engine for \$5, that cost \$20 in Portland. When I first landed there lumber was selling for \$10 a thousand feet. You can now buy all you want at your own price. Other merchandise has been given away, and the drop in prices has brought ruin and starvation to many men who risked their all in the venture.

The beach for five miles on each side of Nome is lined with a wall of tents two hundred feet deep, and many of these people have to sleep in the open air. Lawlessness was rampant and unchecked before martial law was proclaimed. Lots are selling at from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each, with no other gold in this country. Baldwin bought a lot near the beach for \$1,500, and began to put up his concrete saloons. Colonel Randall ordered him to vacate, as he obstructed the beach, and Baldwin had to go, and lost all the money he paid for the lot. It is a crime for the transportation companies to carry any more people to Nome, as the Government will have to bring them back.

LEADERS CALL TO THE FRAY.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT REVIEW CAMPAIGN ISSUES IN SPEECHES OF ACCEPTANCE.

CANDIDATES VISITED BY NOTIFICATION COMMITTEES.

President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt received formal notification yesterday at their homes in Canton, Ohio, and Oyster Bay, Long Island, of their nominations by the Republican National Convention. Both responded in speeches of acceptance.

President McKinley expressed hearty approval of the platform adopted at Philadelphia, and showed how the pledges of the Republican party had been kept. He declared that there would be "no scuttling policy" in the Philippines, and reasserted the Republican doctrine that Congress has full power to legislate for territory belonging to the United States. This doctrine, he said, will never be used as a weapon of oppression. He also announced his determination to protect American citizens and guard treaty rights in China.

Governor Roosevelt's speech was brief. He pledged his best efforts to secure the re-election of President McKinley and appealed to all good citizens to stand together against the peril which the election of Bryan would involve.

Senator Lodge made the speech of notification to President McKinley and Senator Wolcott delivered the address to Governor Roosevelt.

THE GOVERNOR HEARS OF IT

SENATOR WOLCOTT INFORMS HIM OF HIS NOMINATION.

On the porch of his home, and while standing upon almost the identical spot where he stood two years ago, when he learned that he had been nominated for the chief executive office of his State, Governor Roosevelt yesterday was officially informed of the action of the Republican National Convention in selecting him as the party's candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Senator E. O. Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, made the speech which formally conveyed the intelligence to the Governor.

Both Senator Wolcott's address and the candidate's reply of acceptance were brief, and did not dwell upon party questions or matters political. The ceremony occupied less than fifteen minutes.

SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

In accepting the nomination, the Governor said: "Mr. Chairman: I accept the honor conferred upon me with the keenest and deepest appreciation of what it means, and above all of the responsibility that goes with it. Everything that it is in my power to do will be done to secure the re-election of President McKinley, and to whom I have been given in this crisis of the National history to stand for and embody the principles which I believe are dear to the hearts of every American worthy of the name."

This is very much more than a mere party contest. We stand at the parting of the ways, and the people have now to decide whether they shall go forward along the path of prosperity and high honor abroad, or whether they will turn their backs upon what has been done during the last three years and a quarter, whether they will plunge this country into an abyss of misery and disaster, or what is worse than even misery and disaster, of shame.

APPEAL TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

I feel that we have a right to appeal not merely to Republicans, but to all good citizens, no matter what may have been their party affiliations in the past, and to ask them, on the strength of the record that I have made during the last three years, and on the strength of the threat implied in what was done in Kansas City a few days ago, to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in perpetuating the conditions under which you have reached a degree of prosperity never before attained in the Nation's history and under which abroad we have put the American flag on a level where it never before in the history of the country has been placed. For these reasons, I feel we have a right to look forward with confident expectation that what the verdict of the people will be next November, and to ask all men to whom the well being of the country and the honor of the National flag are dear to stand with us as we fight for prosperity at home and the honor of the flag abroad.

As Governor Roosevelt ended his speech he was loudly applauded, and while bowing his acknowledgments he recollected that he had something else to say. "Here, Ned!" he cried to Senator Wolcott as he held up his hand for silence; "I want to say one more word. It is not to the National Committee, but to my friends and to the people of my own State who are here. I want to say to them how I appreciate seeing so many of you here to-day. I want to say I am more than honored and pleased at having been made a candidate for Vice-President on the National ticket, but you cannot imagine how badly I feel at leaving the men with whom I have endeavored and worked for civic decency and righteousness and honesty in New-York."

COMMITTEES DEPARTURE.

The committee and some of the invited guests left this city for Oyster Bay shortly after 10 o'clock. They crossed the East River by way of the East Thirty-fourth-st. ferry, and at the Long Island City terminal of the Long Island Railroad a special train was awaiting them. The train was composed of six parlor cars, providing ample accommodation for the party—a consideration that was greatly appreciated by every one in view of the excessive heat.

An incident that happened while the committee was in the ferry house is worth mentioning. While the members were waiting for the boat they were passed by John F. Carroll, who was on his way from Rockaway Beach to the city.

Continued on Second Page.

THE PRESIDENT INFORMED

NOTIFICATION CEREMONIES AT THE MCKINLEY HOME IN CANTON.

Canton, Ohio, July 12.—With the Stars and Stripes draped above him, William McKinley was to-day officially informed of his second nomination by the Republican party for President of the United States. Grouped about him were leading men of his party, while surrounding his home were the friends among whom he has lived for more than thirty years, together with crowds from the neighboring towns of his native State. The scene was inspiring as the President responded to the eloquent words of Senator Lodge, who made the speech of notification.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

When President McKinley mounted the stand the assemblage cheered him enthusiastically, and it was some time before he could begin his address. He spoke as follows:

Senator Lodge, and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: The message which you bring to me is the greatest honor that has ever been conferred upon me. It is a summons to duty. A single nomination for a second term of office by a great party, which in thirty-two years out of forty has been triumphant at National elections, is a distinction which I gratefully cherish. To receive unanimous nomination by the same party is an expression of regard and a pledge of continued confidence for which it is difficult to make adequate acknowledgment.

If anything exceeds the honor of the office of President of the United States, it is the responsibility which attaches to it. Having been invited to settle down to my country's business, I am now called upon to assume the heavy burden of the Presidential office, especially in times of National trial, cannot contemplate assuming it a second time without profound realization of the momentous problems which now press upon us, and of the responsibility which will be placed upon me by the action of the Convention at our National election in November. I shall, craving Divine guidance, undertake the exalted trust to administer it for the interest and honor of the country and the wellbeing of the new peoples who have become the objects of our care. The declaration of principles adopted by the Convention has my hearty approval, and in my future days I will consider its subjects in detail, and will by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination.

On a like occasion four years ago, I said: "The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close, that from its abundant resources paid off a large share of the debt incurred by this war, and that resumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve intact our credit and currency with honor, stability and inviolability. The American people hold the financial honor of our Government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party fealty avails nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened."

The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing power to the dollar paid to the soldier and to the Government creditor. Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our National credit and currency, our peace and our honor, can be preserved only by the maintenance of our present financial policy. The American people hold the financial honor of our Government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party fealty avails nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened."

Our domestic trade must be won back, and our employment at American works. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse National legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products.

Public confidence must be resumed, and the skill, energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home. The Government of the United States must raise money enough to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs, its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources and maintaining that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence.

The National credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the Government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt.

Three and one-half years of legislation and administration have been concluded since these