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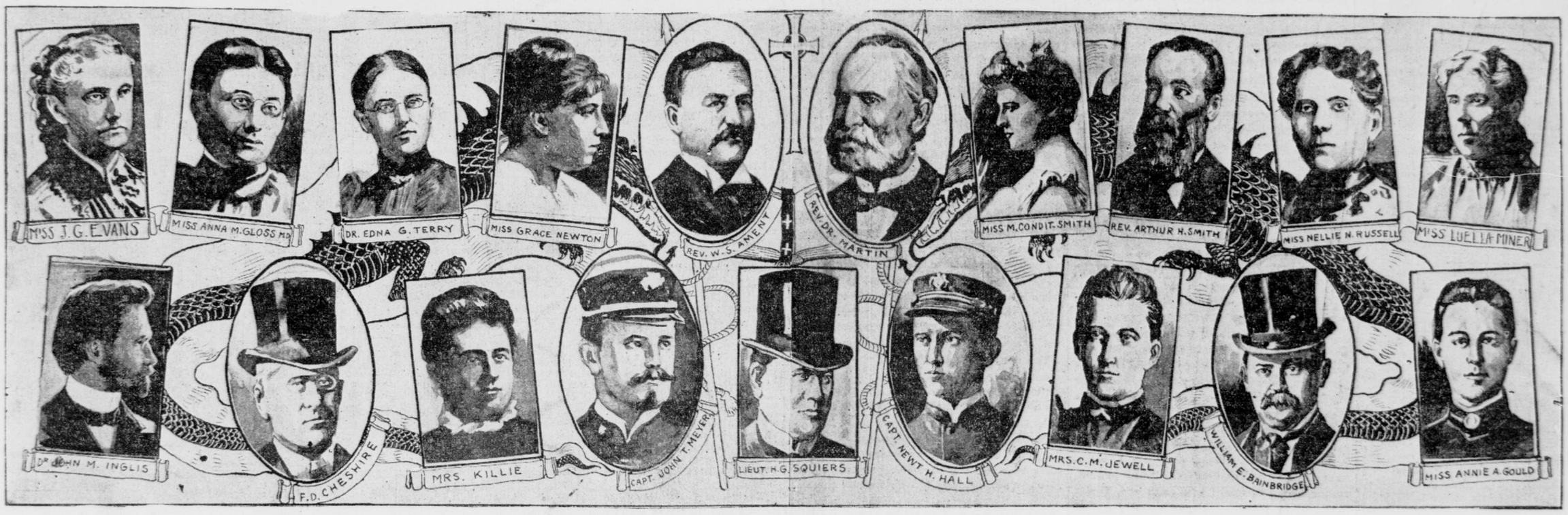

AMERICAN LEGATION ATTACHES, MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS.

WORST FEARS IN CHINA CONFIRMED

All the Foreigners in Peking Have Been Ruthlessly Murdered by the Chinese.

LEGATIONS SACKED—PRINCE CHING BEATEN OFF.

Women and Children Shot Down by Their Friends to Prevent Them from Falling Into the Hands of the Boxers.

The foreigners in Peking made an heroic attempt to break through the Boxers' lines. Failing in this, and being again attacked by overwhelming numbers, they shot their women and children and were all killed after a desperate resistance.

Sir Robert Hart, in Peking, sent a message received by Lady Hart on July 5 advising her to prepare to hear the worst.

Chinese troops on July 11 made a determined attack upon the railway station at Tien-Tsin, but were beaten back. The allied forces lost 150 men.

The Japanese by a flank movement in an attack made by the allies on July 9 drove the enemy back and captured four guns. Many Boxers were killed by the cavalry which followed the assault.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 16, 6 a. m.—Confirmation of the awful rumors in reference to Peking has now been received from Shanghai. Sheng obtained an audience of the whole Consular body on Saturday, and informed them that on or about June 30 the foreigners in the British Legation were annihilated. This information had reached him officially from the Governor of Shan-Tung.

"The Express" publishes a long account of the massacre, which is truly horrible in its details. It appears from the Governor of Shan-Tung's own statement that the foreign inmates of the legations, including the women and children, were so maddened by hunger that they resolved upon making a sortie on the night of June 30. The attack was unexpected by General Tung and two hundred of his men were slain in their attempt to cut their way through. The women and children were placed in the centre of a hollow square and after fighting madly for some time, the devoted little band realized that their valor was in vain and they were then reluctantly compelled to turn their revolvers on the women and children to save them from a worse fate at the hands of the Boxers.

General Tung battered the legation buildings to ruins with his guns, and the Boxers, thirsting for blood, attacked the native Christian quarters, massacreing all who would not join them, outraging the women, braining the children and burning the mission buildings.

Now all China is aflame and clamoring for the death of the "foreign devils" everywhere.

Sheng asserts that Prince Tuan is the real author of the massacres.

There is still some confusion as to the exact date on which the massacre was perpetrated. "The Mail's" account puts the date on July 6. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the white men died at the post of duty and honor, and it is a matter of congratulation in the awful circumstances that the white women and children died at the hands of their loved ones.

Prince Ching, it seems, did endeavor to help the legations by forwarding food supplies, and this action so enraged General Tung that he determined to attack him. A desperate battle ensued, with the result that Prince Ching's forces were routed, and it is believed that Ching himself was killed.

The Shanghai correspondent of "The Mail" states that Sheng, when he must have known that the foreigners were all killed, actually proposed that the American Consul should send a cable dispatch to the American Government proposing that the Chinese Government should deliver all foreigners safely at Tien-Tsin, in exchange for the Powers agreeing to suspend operations to the north of Peking.

I. N. F.

DIED AS HEROES DIE.

FOREIGNERS IN PEKING KILLED THEIR OWN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(By The Associated Press.)

London, July 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"I can assert positively that the Chinese authorities had the dreadful news from Peking a week ago, and that Sheng knew all the foreigners in Peking were dead when he asked the American Consul to cable Washington a proposal to deliver the foreigners in safety at Tien-Tsin on condition that the allies would suspend their operations to the north of Peking."

The correspondent adds details of affairs at Peking after June 25. According to his story, the members of the legations made daily sorties, sometimes by night, and so successfully as to compel the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity. These reverses had a disheartening effect on the Chinese, and there soon began to be open signs of disaffection, followed by desertions to Prince Ching's army, which was endeavoring to co-operate with the besieged. Ultimately Prince Tuan decided to make a night attack in three powerful columns.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening on July 6," says the correspondent, "fire was opened with artillery upon the British Legation, where the foreigners were concentrated. For two hours the walls were battered with shot and shell, and huge breaches were made in them. Then a general advance was ordered, and the Chinese infantry, volleying constantly, moved toward the gaps. The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate and steady that hordes of Chinese soldiers and Boxers broke and fled in the wildest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded around the legations. They could not be rallied until they were out of rifle range of the foreigners.

CHINESE COME TO FOREIGNERS' AID.

"Then Prince Tuan, making a desperate appeal, induced them to stand and return to the attack. Artillery fire was then resumed, and at the middle watch a second attack was attempted. But before the attackers could accomplish their object they were met by Prince Ching and General Wang Wen Shao, with their troops, who were going to the aid of the foreigners. A desperate battle ensued between the various forces of Chinese and Manchus.

PRINCE CHING FALLS.

Unfortunately, many of Prince Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan. Prince Ching fell, and

Continued on second page.

Three generations recommend the Cough Cure—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.

CHINESE BEATEN OFF.

ATTACK ON TIEN-TSIN FAILS—MORE AMERICANS ARRIVE.

London, July 15.—The following dispatch from Admiral Seymour was published this evening:

Tien-Tsin, July 9.—The enemy's position southwest of the settlement was attacked at 4 this morning. The Japanese, by a flank movement, drove the enemy out and captured four guns. Cavalry pursued and completed the rout of the enemy, killing large numbers of soldiers and Boxers.

The allied forces shelled and occupied the western arsenal, capturing two guns. The arsenal was burned, as the allies were unable to hold it. The enemy's loss was 350 killed. The loss of the allied forces was small.

A second dispatch from the Vice-Admiral told of the defeat of the Chinese in an attack on the railroad station. It said:

Tien-Tsin, July 12.—The Chinese at 3 a. m. yesterday made a determined attack upon the railway station in great force. Finally they were driven off, at 6 a. m., but the allies lost 150 killed and wounded. The Chinese loss is unknown, but is believed to have been heavy.

The forts were bombarded at noon by British and French guns. A fort and a pagoda used as a signal tower were demolished.

The allied forces have been increased by the arrival of 1,500 Americans.

CUISINE UNSURPASSED.
Dining car service on Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickles epicureans.—Advt.

GREENE GOES OVER BOOKS

SEEMING SHORTAGE OF $21,000 IN COUNTY COMMITTEE ACCOUNTS.

EXAMINATION UNDERTAKEN BY NEW PRESIDENT—DISPUTE OVER APPOINTMENT OF CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

It was learned yesterday that since General Francis V. Greene was elected president of the Republican County Committee, under his supervision, a cursory examination of the books had been made, and that this examination had revealed an apparent deficit of about $21,000 in the accounts. This caused widespread surprise when it became known. Those members of the County Committee who are aware of the seeming result of the examination, have been pledged to secrecy, and none of them would talk about the matter for publication yesterday. Aside from this apparent shortage or error in the accounts of the committee, it became known yesterday that certain salaries of employes and certain other obligations of the County Committee have not been paid for the last two weeks.

The books of the County Committee, so it was said last night, are not in a desirable shape, and it will take some time to straighten them out. It was pointed out that the system of bookkeeping in vogue in the County Committee has not been what experts would recommend. According to certain members of the committee, the books have not been audited for three or four years, and no one, aside from L. E. Quigg, the ex-president of the County Committee, and John Sabine Smith, has any coherent idea of how the money was handled. The failure to pay certain salaries and obligations of the County Committee for the last two weeks is said to be due to the fact that John Sabine Smith, who has been nominally treasurer of the County Committee, has declined to advance any more money.

Despite the silence of the members of the Executive Committee seen last evening, there was a great deal of gossip about the financial affairs of the County Committee. Quigg is in the Adirondacks, and will not be back until Thursday, so it was said last night.

MEETING TO-DAY.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, of which William H. Ten Eyck is chairman, will hold a meeting at headquarters, No. 1 Madison-ave., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected there will be an interesting session, as several matters aside from the financial affairs of the committee will come up for discussion. This meeting is an adjourned meeting. It was learned yesterday that the adjournment was taken in order to decide a question in dispute between General Francis V. Greene, president of the County Committee, and Mr. Ten Eyck, chairman of the Executive Committee. According to the stories yesterday, Mr. Ten Eyck asserts that Quigg told him he was to have the appointment of the eleven members of the proposed campaign committee. General Greene, it is understood, insists that he has the right to appoint the committee.

There is therefore a difference of opinion between General Greene and Mr. Ten Eyck over this point, and so far as could be learned last night, although Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell, Collector Bidwell and others have been trying hard all week to adjust the trouble, no settlement has been effected as yet. It was said last night that probably no decision would be reached to-day.

The feeling over this matter is reported to be intense. It is said that General Greene desires to name five or six more than the proposed eleven members of the Campaign Committee, and to bring in strong, capable and responsible men. This is objected to by machine men, who fear they will lose their power. They desire to have this Campaign Committee made up of Quigg men entirely, so that whenever an issue arises the Campaign Committee would side with Quigg. Friends of General Greene last night said this was nothing less than a scheme on the part of machine men to make General Greene a figurehead, and that he would not tolerate it.

ANOTHER POINT TO BE DISCUSSED.

Deep down under the surface there is another wheel. It became known yesterday that Quigg not only wants this Campaign Committee to be made up as he may decide, but he wants to have a Finance Committee named. This committee he wishes modelled upon the lines of the one in the Tammany organization. He wants to have deputed to it all power of receiving and disbursing money, and incidentally to be chairman of it himself. General Greene, so it is said, opposes this plan. General Greene, so a friend of his said last night, wishes to have the finances of the County Committee handled in a somewhat different manner from the way they have been handled for some time. In other words, it is declared that he wants to have a bank account kept in the name of the County Committee and checks drawn in regular order, all checks to be signed by the president of the County Committee and the treasurer. Quigg is said to oppose this plan. All these questions will come up to-day.

LOSS OF A MILLION IN PRESCOTT.

BUSINESS PORTION OF THE ARIZONA CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Prescott, Ariz., July 15.—Tottering walls and piles of charred and burning debris are all that remain of the large portion of Prescott's business district. Fire, which wrought over $1,000,000 damage, started at 10:45 o'clock last evening and burned unchecked until 3 o'clock this morning, when the fire fighters went a considerable distance in advance of the flames and blew up the buildings on the south side of Goodwin-st., preventing them from crossing that street.

The burned district embraces five blocks, in which were the principal mercantile houses, both banks, both telegraph offices, three newspaper plants, four hotels, every saloon and every restaurant, except one, in the town, besides scores of private residences. To add to the prevailing gloom, a high wind prevailed to-day, sending smoke, dust and burning embers in every direction. Only the greatest vigilance prevented another outbreak of the flames.

Owing to the chaotic condition existing today, it is impossible to obtain an accurate account of the loss of individual insurance. Insurance agents estimate the total insurance does not exceed $350,000.

The heaviest losers are: Bashford, Burmiester Company, $250,000; "Sam" Hall, $75,000; Hotel Burke, $60,000; D. Levy & Co., $40,000; "Jake" Marks, $25,000; R. H. Burmiester & Sons Company, $20,000; C. A. Drake, $20,000; Edward Block, $25,000; J. W. Wilson, $20,000; Kelly & Stephens, $10,000; "Journal Miner," $12,000; Bank of Arizona, $10,000; Prescott National Bank, $10,000; Prescott House, $9,000; W. H. Smith, $10,000; "The Courier," $8,000; Golden Eagle Hotel, $8,000; Scopel Block, $15,000; F. G. Becht, $10,000; Windsor Hotel, $10,000; Mountain City Drug Store, $6,000; Brinkmeyer Hotel, $8,000; Cabinet Saloon, $10,000; Palace Saloon, $10,000; Prescott Electric Light Company, $5,000.

In addition to the above there were fourteen saloons, with losses ranging from $1,000 to $3,000. Five restaurants, five barber shops, two meat markets and sixty residences were destroyed. In many cases the above losses do not include the buildings.

At daylight teams were hauling lumber to the public plaza, which was soon covered with tents and temporary frame buildings. The occupants will be ready for business to-morrow. Both banks have had temporary quarters secured, and will be open to-morrow.

W. A. Clark, of the United Verde Copper Company, who was visiting the works at Jerome, telegraphed a draft for $500.

All the sufferers from the fire have been provided with food, shelter and clothing, and it is not thought that any outside assistance will be required.

Of the business houses only three drygoods stores, three grocery stores and two drug stores remain. The express and post offices were both out of the fire limits.

The official statistics of the census of the Territory, in the office of the Supervisor of Census, in the Prescott National Bank, were removed to a place of safety.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has opened a temporary office in a grocery store. The Postal company has opened an office at the railroad station. The electric light poles and wires were destroyed in the burned district, and the town will be in darkness until they can be replaced. Over half the telephone instruments were destroyed, and the service was paralyzed.

POLE PIERCES MAN'S BREAST.

WHEELMAN KILLED IN FIFTH-AVE. BY COLLISION WITH A CARRIAGE.

Thomas Cavanagh, a contractor, of No. 341 Webster-ave., Long Island City, was driving up Fifth-ave., at Forty-sixth-st., at noon yesterday, with his wife, in a top buggy behind a pair of horses, when the pole of the vehicle was run into by an unskilled bicyclist who was going down the avenue. The latter swerved heavily and ran straight between the horses, striking the end of the carriage pole squarely, and with such force that the end of the pole pierced the breast over the heart. Mr. Cavanagh restrained the horses from running.

Patrolman Eugene G. Casey, of the bicycle squad, was soon at the scene of the accident. He telephoned to the Flower Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Phillips, who was in charge, pronounced the man dead, and said that death had been instantaneous. The body was taken to the East Fifty-first-st. police station, where it was identified as that of A. Vascontino, twenty-five years old, an Italian waiter, who lived at No. 107 West Twenty-sixth-st. Relatives took charge of the body. Mr. Cavanagh was locked up in the station.

KILLED BY GAS IN ABANDONED MINE.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 15 (Special).—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening, while a number of boys were playing ball at Buttonwood, a suburb of this city, the ball rolled into an abandoned mine. Daniel Golinski, aged fifteen, went after it. He failed to come back, and his father went down into the mine to see what the trouble was. He, too, failed to return. A third man, named Stanley Knopski, then descended into the mine. The spectators were horrified when he failed to return. A fourth man hastily descended with a rope. He succeeded in bringing all three bodies to the surface. Golinski and his son were dead. Knopski was unconscious and may die. The mine was filled with gas, and the fourth man would have perished but for the fact that he was experienced in old workings and prepared to resist the gas.

RAPID TRANSIT TO SUBURBAN HOMES.
Full details of Suburban Homes in Westchester County in New-York Central folder just issued. Apply to ticket agents or send 1-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station.—Advt.

RATHBONE EXTRAVAGANT.

SOME OF THE DISCOVERIES MADE BY MR. BRISTOW.

LARGE ITEMS DISALLOWED AND SUSPENDED—OFFICIAL SPLENDOR OF THE FORMER DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 15.—The Postoffice Department has not thus far made public Mr. Bristow's report of his Cuban investigations, but it is supposed that a copy or an abstract of that interesting document has been furnished to Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, which has undertaken an investigation of the postal and other alleged frauds in the administration of Cuban affairs. According to trustworthy but unofficial information received here from Cuba, the evidences of fraud and extravagance procured by Mr. Bristow in the course of his investigation of the postal affairs of the island were conclusive and overwhelming to such a degree as to render it inexpedient for Mr. Rathbone, the ex-Director-General of Posts, to leave Cuba—at least for the present.

In the information thus obtained is a statement, which there is every reason to believe is substantially accurate, of the items disallowed and suspended in the accounts of Rathbone, which foot up the total of $91,529 86, of which $9,000 is on account of double payments of salaries, etc. It must be remembered that all these accounts had been passed and "allowed" by the auditor of postal accounts in Cuba under the new system of accounting for island receipts and expenditures devised in Washington and approved and stoutly defended by Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department. The statement may be incomplete in some particulars, but it sheds a flood of light on the looseness, extravagance and fraud which pervaded at least one branch of the Cuban administration. It is also the first itemized account, or partial account, of Cuban expenditures which has thus far seen the light, and it will whet the public appetite for others of the same sort. The statement is as follows:

The disallowances thus far made in the accounts of E. G. Rathbone, late Director-General of Posts, aggregate $11,592 37. Of this amount about $9,000 consists of double payments of salaries, etc.

The amount suspended in his account aggregates $79,937 49. Of this amount one item of $12,000, disbursed by warrant to C. F. W. Neely, to correct error in deposit, will necessarily be disallowed, as it is not shown that there was any error in deposit, and it would not have been a proper way of correcting such an error if one had existed. Many other disallowances, aggregating several thousand dollars, will ensue, but it is hoped that much of the suspended amount may be properly accounted for.

RATHBONE'S COSTLY RESIDENCE.

The articles purchased by E. G. Rathbone, late Director-General of Posts, for use in the official residence at Cerro, so far as ascertained, are as follows:

Bill of Lord & Taylor, for "miscellaneous supplies," which on investigation proved to have been Bagdads, Cretonnes, tablecloths, napkins, rugs, etc., $121 69.

Bill of Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.—"Miscellaneous supplies," which on investigation proved to have been glass and chinaware, $133 33.

Bill of John Wanamaker, New-York—Household goods of various kinds, the first item being a trunk and the last an overcoat, $1,356 69.

Bill of J. E. Mason & Co., New-York—Furniture for official residence, and freight thereon, $61 57.

Bill of J. W. Mason & Co., New-York—Furniture for official residence, including freight and insurance, $347 39.

Bill of J. W. Mason & Co., New-York—Furniture for official residence, including freight and insurance, $58 02.

Bill of J. W. Mason & Co., New-York—Furniture for official residence, including freight and insurance, $35 25.

Bill of J. W. Mason & Co., New-York—Furniture for official residence, including freight and insurance, $24 19.

Bill of J. W. Mason & Co., New-York—Furniture for official residence, including freight and insurance, $883 91.

Bill of New-York Furniture Exchange—Furniture, $237 73.

Bill of J. Borbolla—Chandeliers for official residence, $113.

Bill of Gomez O'Brien & Co.—Glass plates for chandeliers, $2; placing same, $2.

Bill for repairing furniture belonging to the Marquiz de La Gratitude and rented to Director-General of Posts, $176 70.

Total, $3,582 47.

The cost of repairs to the residence of the Director-General of Posts, so far as can be ascertained, was as follows:

For placing gas fixtures over the billiard table, $45.

For plumbing, material, labor, etc., $136 91.

For gas fixtures, $5 50.

For instantaneous heater placed in bathtub at official residence, $81 35.

For bathtubs at official residence, $113 50.

For paperhanging, official residence, $40.

For labor, paint, material, etc., $122 39.

For gas lamp for bathroom at official residence, $7 50.

Gas bill at official residence, for which C. F. W. Neely was reimbursed, $73 22.

Repairs at official residence, for which C. F. W. Neely was reimbursed, $63 60.

Total, $688 97.

In addition to the above there are unpaid bills for labor, plumbing and improvements at

A DAY'S OUTING.
Pennsylvania Limited to Chicago offers a delightful diversion from business cares. Leaves every morning.—Advt.