LI HUNG AT SHANGHAI.

Continued from first page.

demands from one Power after another for the transmission of cipher messages, and has been forced to send an explicit statement respecting the safety of the legations, which will not tend to satisfy Foreign Offices that the Ministers are living. It must be supported by their own messages.

The news from Southern and Middle China received yesterday revealed uncertainty and excitement rather than the spread of the revolt, and disaffection. There was little from Northern China and Manchuria.

The rainy season will render a direct advance from Tien-Tsin to Peking most difficult, if not utterly impracticable. A veteran of the Consular Service tells me that the region between the two cities will be under water during the next thirty days if the rains have begun, and that an advance of the allied army will be impossible before September unless there is a phenomenal drouth.

The statement that there is a secret underground passage between the British Embassy and the Imperial City is not confirmed by men who have lived there for years and ought to know every foot of the inclosure.

The question respecting the ability of the Chinese Government to communicate with Mr. Conger if he were under fire at the British Legation, as his dispatch has indicated, is discussed with differing opinions by men who have had official experience at Peking. It is considered probable, however, that the Empress Dowager is now in power, since Li Hung Chang would not otherwise be on his way to Peking, and it is believed that she could have induced Prince Tuan to send Mr. Hay's message in under a flag of truce or by secret means. Those familiar with her methods believe that she encouraged Prince Tuan to attack and Prince Ching to defend the legations, and that either one or the other ally would have been able to carry a message into the inclosure and obtain a reply to it.

There was bewilderment late in the evening when the Emperor's positive assurances of the safety of the legations were bulletined from Washington. Men who had been hopeless for a fortnight were half convinced that the Empress, after playing with both Prince Tuan and Prince Ching, had restored a semblance of order at Peking and found herself in a position to announce to the world the truth that the legations had been protected in their extremity when they themselves had despaired of safety. The transformation scene was too sudden to be comprehended. What was needed to dispel doubt was a series of dispatches from the Ministers themselves to their Governments. I. N. F.

THE TEXT RECEIVED AT PARIS.

Paris, July 21.—Yu Keng, the Chinese Minister here, to-day handed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, an Imperial edict dated Peking, July 18, giving the assurance that all the foreign Ministers in Peking except Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister, were then safe and sound under the protection of the Imperial Court. The edict was transmitted by the Viceroy of Nanking under date of to-day, and is as follows:

For a month past, with the exception of the German Minister, who was assassinated by rebels who are under apprehension of severe punishment, we have ordered all other foreign Ministers well protected by the Court, and happily they are safe and sound.

ENGLAND MAKES NO REPLY.

LORD SALISBURY REPORTED TO PUT NO FAITH IN THE MESSAGE.

London, July 21.—Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Loh, the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, visited the Foreign Office this afternoon and communicated a message similar to that received in Paris. The Chinese Minister did not see Lord Salisbury. The alleged edict was received without comment.

The correspondent of The Associated Press has the highest authority for saying that not the slightest credence is attached by the British Government to this latest statement, and that the Government is also unable to understand the credence which is accorded at Washington to Minister Conger's message to the State Department there. Lord Salisbury, according to this authority, is convinced of the truth of the original reports of the massacre of foreigners at Peking.

TRANSMITTED TO BERLIN.

Berlin, July 21.—The Chinese Legation here late this afternoon communicated to the Foreign Office the decree of the reigning Emperor, Kwang Su, the decree which was received this morning from the Viceroy of Nanking. The decree is a long document, and was addressed to the viceroys, ordering them to suppress the Boxer movement and to protect foreigners. It expresses regret for the murders of Baron Von Ketteler and the Japanese attaché, but does not mention any of the other members of the legations.

Ambassador White said that the request for aid from the European governments for the purpose of establishing some system of regular intercourse with Peking has been received by the Foreign Office in the most friendly spirit. Ambassador White was assured that Germany would do everything in her power to assist the United States, but the Foreign Office admitted that it will be impossible at the present time to carry out such a plan.

The dispatch from Minister Conger and all the other reassuring Chinese advices received here are viewed by the German officials with extreme scepticism, and Ambassador White has so sent word to the Washington authorities.

REQUEST OF GERMAN CONSUL.

Berlin, July 21.—The following telegram has been received from the German Consul at Che-Foo:

I have asked the Governor of the Shan-Tung Province to forward by the quickest route to the German Legation at Peking the announcement of the offer of the German Emperor for a reward for the rescue of the foreigners in that city, also to telegraph the same offer to the American Minister through the Tsung-li-Yamen and the Governor of Tsi-Nan-Fu. I have also asked the German Legation to telegraph to the Foreign Office and also to myself, either in cipher or plain language, an account of the situation and what can be done in the way of relief.

MAY SEIZE LI HUNG CHANG.

REPORTED MISSION OF BRITISH CRUISER SENT FROM WOO-SUNG.

Shanghai, July 20.—The British cruiser Bonaventure left Woo-Sung early this morning. It is reported that her mission was to seize the Au Ping with Li Hung Chang on board. A triumphal arch erected in Li Hung Chang's honor has been ordered by the council to be removed.

TIEN-TSIN FREE FROM REBELS.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR REPORTS CHINESE EVACUATION OF CITY.

London, July 21.—The Admiralty this afternoon received the following telegram from Admiral Seymour:

Tien-Tsin and neighborhood entirely evacuated by Chinese.

RUSSIANS VICTORS IN SIBERIA.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The Chinese positions on the Amoor have been cleared from Blagovestchensk as far as Khaberofsk.

Eight thousand Japanese troops arrived at Tien-Tsin from Taku Monday, July 16. Twenty-one hundred Japanese troops are commanding the position at Che-Foo and eighteen hundred at Shan-Hai-Kuan.

Navigation of the Pei-Ho River, from Taku to Tien-Tsin, is now easy and free from marauders.

Owing to the lack of houses, three hundred tents have been pitched for the wounded at Tien-Tsin.

CHAFFEE'S STAFF ANNOUNCED.

Washington, July 21.—The War Department has announced the names of the following officers who have been ordered to report to Major-General Chaffee for duty on his staff:

Lieutenant-Colonel HEISTAND, assistant adjutant-general.
Colonel HUMPHREYS, assistant quartermaster-general.
Major GALLAGHER, commissary.
Lieutenant-Colonel DICKMAN, 26th Infantry, U. S. V.
Major MUIR, 36th Infantry, U. S. V.
Major STEPHENSON, surgeon.
Captain CROZIER, Ordnance Department.

FRANCE REFUSES TO MEDIATE.

APPEAL OF CHINESE EMPEROR DENIED BY M. DELCASSE.

Paris, July 21.—At the Council of Ministers to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, read a telegram from the Emperor of China, asking the mediation of France with the foreign Powers. The telegram was signed by Kwang-Su, and not by Pu-Chan, the son of Prince Tuan. The reply given by M. Delcassé was that the request would be considered only upon absolute knowledge that the following facts had been accomplished:

First—That efficacious protection and absolute freedom of communication had been assured between the French Minister at Peking and his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps and their respective Governments.

Second—When Prince Tuan and the high functionaries responsible for the actual events had been dismissed by the Government, to await inevitable punishment.

Third—When the authorities and bodies of troops throughout the entire Empire should have received an order to cease hostilities against foreigners.

Fourth—When measures have been taken for the rigorous repression of the Boxers.

So long as these necessary guarantees are not furnished there is room only for military action.

M. Delcassé informed the Cabinet that all the Powers had responded favorably to the proposition to prevent the exportation of arms to China.

The council decided to take steps to bring the strength of the Chinese expeditionary corps up to the total of 15,000. Instructions toward that end were sent to Algiers and Tunis, and the opinions were taken of colonels of several dragoon regiments on the formation of a regiment of cavalry. If the Government should finally decide to send to China all the forces necessary to re-establish order and enforce reparation, it will also send strong reinforcements to Indo-China, in order to guard the colony against all possibility of trouble.

ASKING AID FROM RUSSIA.

CHINA'S APPEAL TO RESTORE ORDER IN DISAFFECTED PROVINCES.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—On learning of the bombardment of Blagovestchensk, the Chinese Minister here asked the Russian Government to augment as much as possible the number of troops now being sent to China, in order to suppress the revolt before it assumes greater proportions. The Minister intimated that China preferred to see peace restored through the intervention of Russia than of Japan. He added that he was still without news from his Government concerning events in Peking, although he had been making urgent telegraphic inquiries.

ANXIETY IN COREA.

London, July 21.—A dispatch from Seoul received here to-day reports that the Corean Government is perturbed because disaffected Chinese are flocking across the Yalu River and that troops are being sent thither. It is reported that the Ministers have been requested to ask Japan to send troops to the Yalu, but that the Russian representative objects.

TROOPS ARRIVE FROM CUBA.

TO BE SENT TO HOME STATIONS, FROM WHICH MEN WILL, IT IS SAID, BE DISPATCHED TO CHINA.

One troop ship from Cuba arrived at this port yesterday, one is to come in to-day and two more are expected by the middle of this week. In all there will be two thousand troops landed here within the next four or five days. All of these are destined to their home camps, but it is said in military circles that these soldiers will remain at their stations in the United States for only a short time, when they are to be dispatched to the Philippines or China. As soon as the returning troops reach their respective home quarters, however, the home battalions there, it is said, will be immediately sent to the Pacific Coast for transportation to the East.

The transport McClellan, which arrived yesterday, had on board a part of the 8th United States Infantry, consisting of seven officers and 209 men. The ship lay at Quarantine overnight, and will land its troops this morning at Pier No. 1, North River. They will leave this city to-night by the New-York Central Railroad for Fort Schnelling, which is near St. Paul, Minn.

The transport Crook is expected here to-day with the rest of the 8th Infantry aboard, consisting of twenty-three officers and 642 men. They will also be shipped on to the same destination. It is said that as soon as these battalions reach Fort Schnelling the home battalion will be immediately sent to the East.

Thirteen officers and three hundred men of the 5th United States Infantry are expected here on Wednesday on board the transport Rawlins, a converted fruit ship. The Rawlins left Santiago yesterday. The troops will be sent on to Fort Sheldon, Illinois, near Chicago, by the way of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The transport Sedgwick, which left Paso Caballos, Cuba, on July 19, is expected to reach here on Tuesday of this week with twenty-two officers and eight hundred and fifty men of the 2d United States Infantry, together with the wives and families of the officers. These troops are to be sent on to Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., which is across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. They will be landed from the transport at Weehawken.

A squadron of the 5th Cavalry, from Cuba, is expected here toward the end of this month, and will be dispatched to Fort Myer, near Washington. A part of the 1st and 11th Infantry regiments is also expected to leave Cuba about August 1. They will also be sent on to their respective stations in the interior.

Companies I, K and L of the 15th Infantry, in command of Major G. W. Cornish, will leave Governor's Island on Tuesday by the Lehigh Valley Railroad for San Francisco. Company M of the same regiment, which has been quartered during the last year at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., will also be dispatched to San Francisco, joining the three other companies at Ogden, Utah.

Company E, battalion of Engineers, will leave West Point on Tuesday, also for San Francisco, on the West Shore Railroad. This detachment numbers two officers and one hundred and fifty men.

Among the cabin passengers of the transport McClellan were Major E. F. Ladd, Treasurer of the Island of Cuba; W. G. Hoffman, of the North American Trust Company, Havana, and Captain R. F. Ames, 8th United States Infantry, commanding the detachment of troops.

THEIR FAITH UNSHAKEN.

HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS STILL BELIEVE THE CONGER DISPATCH GENUINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 21.—The conviction of the highest officials of the Government that the message received from Minister Wu yesterday was Mr. Conger's own response to Secretary Hay's request of nine days ago is wholly unshaken by twenty-four hours of calm deliberation, after carefully weighing the doubts raised by those not possessed of the special facilities enjoyed by the Government experts in cipher dispatches and other matters surrounding the message that was sent to Mr. Conger and the appropriateness of the return dispatch. Secretary Hay, whose experience with State Department ciphers and methods has extended over a score of years; Secretary Root, whose ideas of the value of evidence and whose good judgment have been generally recognized, and Secretary Long, who availed himself of the best expert advice in the naval service—these three officials, who are familiar with the inside history of the two dispatches and their exact translation from the cipher, declare most emphatically their firm belief that the message was written by Minister Conger some time between July 14 and July 17, the latter date being regarded as most probable.

CONFIDENCE OF MR. HAY.

This view of the dispatch is not shared by all officials in Washington, any more than the dispatch is credited in some other parts of the world, but the most diligent search fails completely to discover any person in the confidence of the higher officials of the Government who does not place absolute reliance on Secretary Hay's belief. No motive has yet been assigned to Mr. Hay's position in the matter of the message which altogether justifies assailing his judgment. It is doubtful if he would have been warranted under any circumstances in not making the dispatch public yesterday in the form of the bulletin he adopted, whether he doubted its authenticity or not. It is not conceivable that he would stake his reputation on questions of fact which must be incontrovertibly demonstrated false or true sooner or later. It is possible, therefore, that the Secretary of State has more substantial grounds for his confidence than he considers desirable to impart to the public, and among these probably are the exact words of both cipher dispatches. It is admitted to-day that the message of July 11, which was sent, as much as anything else, to test the good faith of Chinese officials and the accuracy of the Imperial edict received that day, made the simple request of Minister Conger to "send tidings in cipher." Whether the Chinese already possess the key and cipher of the State Department is purely speculative, and the State Department must proceed on the assumption that they do not, and therefore must not deliberately disclose the cipher by making public the literal translation of Mr. Conger's dispatch. The wording made public yesterday was as follows:

British Legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre.

This was assuredly not Minister Conger's sequence of words. It was transposed and paraphrased to accord with the general tenor of his "tidings." There is much more reason to believe that the precise phraseology of the translation was as follows:

Hasten prevent massacre. Troops bombarding constantly.

The exact text is likely never to be made public while the State Department regards its present cipher with favor, but Secretary Hay declares that the reply in every characteristic detail closely fits the query, and no one questions his veracity in that statement. Forty-eight hours ago Secretary Hay, it is to be remembered, was the most sceptical of all Washington officials about Taotai Sheng's communications. He did not believe the foreigners in Peking could have escaped death as long ago as a month.

THE QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

The motives of high Chinese officials, if scepticism is any longer to be patiently encountered, are certainly most involved and obscure. If it is claimed that all Chinese Viceroys and Ministers are rascals, which is distinctly not true, the crucial question arises as to their object in going to so much trouble to give the Government which has shown the greatest friendliness to them a perfectly profitless lie, especially when for such a gratuitously despicable act quick detection was inevitable. If they had experts familiar with the State Department's code book and its ever changing cue words, what can account for the context of the message purporting to come from the man to whom Secretary Hay addressed his personal question, which did not ask the situation of other Ministers, but merely asked for "tidings"? If there could have been any possible purpose on the part of any one in sending a forged reply, that purpose would have been one of delay. If delay had been desired, then the Conger message was not such a one as to produce the result expected, for the reason that it would necessarily hurry the dispatch of troops to Peking.

If the dispatch had been of a fraudulent nature, to serve any purpose of delay, it would naturally have been more successful had it stated that the Ministers were safe and under protection of the Government.

The vast amount of devilish ingenuity with which the alleged Chinese authors of the dispatch are credited might have been reasonably expected to produce something of more value to the conspirators. It is not calculated to stop the advance of the allies, nor to stop the Powers from pouring troops into China, nor to make China's Minister secure in the capital at Washington. In fact, no motive for forgery has been disclosed by the sceptics of Europe except those too puerile for notice in this country.

WHY DATE MAY HAVE BEEN OMITTED.

Last Sunday The Tribune editorially commented on the vital weakness of all official cable dispatches from the East which destroyed their intelligibility, pointing out the necessity of dating dispatches when sent as well as when received. Promptly last Sunday evening the State and Navy departments directed their agents in China to send the dates of their dispatches after the address of each message. Admiral Remey, Consul-General Goodnow and others have obeyed the order since they received it.

Prior to last Monday thousands of important cable dispatches had come to the two Departments without other date than the receiving check of the telegraph companies. There had never been any other practice known to either the Navy or the Diplomatic Service, perhaps for the reason that no occasion had arisen when delays made the time of sending so important. Cable companies conveniently omit all dates that do not occur between address and signature, especially when words cost several dollars each and the sender does not care to pay at that rate for a date line. The practice of the cable companies is so well known that it is astonishing to find the apparent omission of a date line from the Conger dispatch cited gravely as a reflection upon its authenticity. If Mr. Conger ever got Secretary Hay's request for tidings he certainly found no date attached, and as Mr. Hay never sent him the Department cabled circular of July 15, 1900, directing the use of dates "in the body of the dispatch," his omission to date his reply ought to be regarded as excusable and as thoroughly reasonable. For the same reason the transmitting dispatch of the Tsung-li-Yamen was undated, although quoting the date of Sheng's original dispatch of the 11th inst., which must have been dated "in the body."

The date question raises the more important doubt cast on the message which implies that if it were really from Minister Conger there is nothing more likely than that it is an old one, perhaps written a month or at any rate three weeks ago, which had been stopped by the Chinese authorities at the time it was filed and now delivered on the chance of its fitting the occasion. Most laborious logic has been heaped up on this view by those who firmly held with the Shanghai hyenas that the massacre occurred on June 30, when the last survivor, the Russian Minister, was immersed in hot oil, and when that was disproved began pinning their faith on July 7 as the only real date of the slaughter which was termed for purposes of dentification the "final butchery." There is absolutely trustworthy information that artillery was first used on July 6 against the besieged foreigners at Peking. This has come from several credible sources, implicitly relied on in the United States and abroad. Minister Conger's dispatch, if delayed at all, must have been written after the Chinese began to use artillery, for he mentions the shot and shell bombardment. The great point, in the opinion of the officials, is that this message is really from Conger, not what it contains or what it omits. It is believed that it was written under circumstances such as few dispatches have ever been written under in the world's history, and its shortcomings, if it has any, ought not to be regarded as subject to criticism even by such standards as the amazing dispatches of Admiral Remey are judged.

GIVING NO INFORMATION TO ENEMY.

If Mr. Conger, when he received from the Tsung-li-Yamen a dispatch in State Department cipher, overlooking the characteristic language chosen by Mr. Hay, imagined, as the skeptics do now, that the Yamen had the secret of the cipher, and were trying to find out the exact situation by this means—were, in fact, counting on his simplicity to spy through him on the resources and spirits of the besieged—it is the opinion of the highest officials that, if he had not been driven to the verge of insanity, he would have written just such a message as Minister Wu handed to Secretary Hay yesterday morning, a message that could give small solace to any Chinese official, that would not tell how many still survived or how much food and ammunition remained, but implored relief from an overwhelming foe. If the thought did not occur to him that Mr. Hay's message was a trap of the enemy, if he had confidence in the authenticity of the request for "tidings" and thought his reply would reach its destination, the conviction is profound in those officials who have given the subject most earnest thought that he would have written exactly what he undoubtedly did write.

SAFE ON JULY 20, IT IS SAID.

SHAN-TUNG'S GOVERNOR'S REPORT—LI HUNG CHANG AT SHANGHAI.

Brussels, July 21.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Fabreau, has received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated to-day:

A telegram from the Governor of Shan-Tung announces that the Ministers were safe on July 20. They were under the guardianship of the Chinese authorities.
Li Hung Chang has arrived at Shanghai.

CONFIRMED FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT SAYS MINISTERS WERE ALIVE ON JULY 18.

Washington, July 21.—The Chinese Minister communicated to the Secretary of State this morning two important telegrams. The first is from Sheng, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Shanghai, and says:

Fortunate that Minister Conger's telegraphic reply has come. Imperial decree of the 22d, this moon (corresponding to July 18), stated that all Ministers were safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang, in proceeding northward to suppress riot, will find it difficult to go.

The second telegram is from Li Kui Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, dated July 21 and received by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock the same day. It is as follows:

According to edict of 22d of this moon (July 18), with the exception of the German Minister, who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other Ministers, for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately unharmed.

Li Kui Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, is one of the great officers of China, and stands next in rank among the diplomats to Li Hung Chang.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM MR. WU.

SAID TO CONTAIN NO FURTHER NEWS OF THE SITUATION IN PEKING.

Washington, July 21.—The Secretary of State to-night received from the Chinese Minister a long written communication. The contents of the document were not made known, but it is understood that it did not contain further cable news concerning the situation at Peking, but was rather in the nature of a diplomatic communication which the Minister desired to have reach the President. In view of the cable reports of the transmission of an edict relating to the suppression of disorder, it was conjectured in some quarters that a copy of this edict has been formally transmitted here.

There is reason to believe, also, that after Minister Wu's communication to Secretary Hay he received additional dispatches, but from the fact that they were not transmitted to Mr. Hay to-night it is presumed that they are relatively unimportant.

A GROUND FOR DISTRUST.

Shanghai, July 20.—According to Sheng, the Administrator of Telegraphs, most of the telegrams received previous to the one from Minister Conger to the State Department at Washington took a week in transmission from Peking. The date of Minister Conger's message is therefore regarded in the best circles here as further proof of Chinese duplicity.

BELIEVES CONGER IS DEAD.

ENGINEER WHO HAS COME FROM CHINA SAYS THE CHINESE SECRETARY OF THE LEGATION KNOWS THE CIPHER.

Minneapolis, July 21.—Rufus C. Hunt, engineer of the American-Chinese Development Company, which, headed by C. S. Brice, secured concessions from the Chinese Government, involving the railway right of way between Hankow and Canton, through the Province of Hunan, arrived today on the way to Washington. In the same party were Carl Wolde, a Bremen banker; John Holliday, H. T. Moore, of Washington, and S. Hioraka, of Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Hunt declared it as his opinion that Minister Conger has been murdered. He said:

I am of the opinion that the dispatch believed to have been written by Minister Conger is a forgery. The Chinese are clever enough, in view of the impracticability of a march on Peking at this time, to word the message so as to give it a genuine appearance. If Minister Conger is dead the key to the Government cipher is in possession of the enemy. There is no doubt that Conger's boy knew the code. This Chinese Secretary of the Legation would be perfectly able to send such a message, or to furnish the information necessary to have it sent. I am satisfied that all the foreign ministers who were in Peking have been massacred.

The other members of the party agreed that no confidence can be placed in the Conger message.

When Mr. Hunt left Shanghai no apprehension was felt there of an attack by the Boxers.

NURSES FOR THE FORCE IN CHINA.

Washington, July 21.—The Grant and the Sumner, which are now on the way to China, are carrying twenty-five female trained nurses for service in the reserve hospitals in the Philippines. Both of these vessels will touch at Nagasaki, and it is possible that some or all of these nurses will be diverted for the benefit of the Chinese expeditionary force. It is hardly thought that any of the female nurses will be ordered to shore duty in China—if so, certainly not further inland than Taku. But it is possible that if a base hospital is established at Nagasaki some of them will be detailed to duty there. There are now in service or on the way to the Philippines 212 female nurses, who are doing excellent work in the first and second reserve hospitals there.

ANXIOUS TO GO TO CHINA.

Union Springs, Ala., July 21 (Special).—A communication from ex-United States Consul James Courtnay Nixon, who was stationed at Foo-Chow, China in Cleveland's Administration, states that he is exceedingly anxious that the President transfer him from the staff of Colonel Craig, of the 32d United States Infantry Volunteers, now in the Philippines, to the American forces in China. It will be remembered that Consul Nixon distinguished himself as one of the International Commissioners who tried, convicted and had executed thirty-two Chinamen, who took part in the massacre of the Rev. Robert Warren Stewart, and other missionaries at Whasang, near Kuching, China, on August 1, 1895. Nixon spent several hundred dollars of his own money in ferreting out the cases and never had it returned. He has travelled throughout China and understands thoroughly all the schemes and tricks of Chinese. He was at Foo-Chow during the war between Japan and China.

CAUSES OF THE UPRISING.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA AS VIEWED BY THE REV. DR. A. J. BROWN.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, in "The Great Round World," tells of the uprising in China in an article of which the following is a part:

Caution is desirable in writing about the Chinese. In the latest book on China, Eliza Scidmore says that "no one knows or ever will really know the Chinese, the most incomprehensible, unfathomable, inscrutable, contradictory, logical, illogical people on earth." Their point of view is so radically different from ours that it is easy not only to fail to understand them, but to misjudge them. However strange and even repulsive some of their ideas and customs may be to us, we may well treat with respect a nation which has survived the changes which have overwhelmed every other ancient empire, which was civilized when our ancestors were barbarians, and whose people are admitted by all to be frugal, industrious, patient and of marvellous physical endurance. Their Government is rotten, but reserve on that subject may well characterize the citizens of an American State which is alternately bossed by "Dick" Croker and "Tom" Platt.

As for the causes of the present commotion, a few main considerations appear to stand out amid the chaos of conflicting rumors and opinions.

First—The conservatism of the Chinese.

It is true, but misleading, to say that they have "no word or written character for patriotism, but one hundred and fifty ways of writing the characters for good luck and long life." For while the Chinese may have little love for country, they have a most intense devotion to their own customs. For forty centuries, while other empires have risen, flourished and passed away, they have lived apart, sufficient unto themselves, cherishing their own ideals, plodding along their wellworn paths, ignorant of or indifferent to the progress of the Western world, continuing mechanically to memorize dead classics, despising foreigners as inferiors, and standing still amid the tremendous onrush of modern civilization.

But, of course, it was impossible for any people, and especially one representing a fourth part of the human race and occupying a tenth part of the habitable globe, to permanently segregate itself. The river of progress can never be permanently stayed. If it is not allowed to flow quietly on, it will gather force behind the obstacle until it is able to sweep it away. The present commotion is simply the breaking up of this fossilized conservatism. It is such a tumultuous upheaval as the Crusades caused in breaking up the stagnation of Mediæval Europe.

Three forces have been at work upon the conservatism of China—commerce, politics and Christianity.

The first has grown to large proportions. The leading seaports of China have many great business houses controlled by Europeans and Americans. The most persistent effort is made to extend commerce with the Chinese. That the effort is successful is shown by the fact that the total imports and exports of China increased from 217,183,960 taels in 1888 to 366,329,983 taels in 1897, while it is probable that the last two years have witnessed an even more rapid growth.

But, unfortunately, the benefits of trade are in large part neutralized by the evils which disgrace civilization. Liquor and opium have been carried to the Chinese to the utter demoralization of millions, and when China protested against the opium England compelled her to take it in a war of which every true Briton is ashamed. The first traders were as a rule pirates, smugglers and adventurers, who cheated, robbed and plundered without mercy or restraint. To-day some of the foreign business men in China are men of the highest character, but it is the common testimony of observant travellers that too often the foreigners are intemperate, profane, with little real knowledge of the Chinese, ignorant of their language, living apart from them, despising and hating them, and in turn despised and hated by them.

The second force is politics. The history of the dealings of the Christian Powers with China is not altogether pleasant reading. It must be admitted that the provocation has sometimes been great, but the retaliation has been heavy. These political aggressions are probably the immediate cause of the present trouble. The Empress Dowager said in her now famous edict: "The various Powers cast upon us looks of tigerlike voracity, hustling each other in their endeavors to be the first to seize upon our innermost territories. They think that China, having neither money nor troops, would never venture to go to war with them. They fail to understand, however, that there are certain things which this Empire can never consent to, and that, if hardly pressed, we have no alternative but to rely upon the justice of our cause, the knowledge of which in our breasts strengthens our resolves and steels us to present a united front against our aggressors." That would probably be called patriotic if it had emanated from the ruler of any other people.

The now famous Boxers are one of the many secret societies which have long flourished in China. To the Chinese the society is known by a phrase which is variously translated League of United Patriots, Great Sword Society, Big Knife Society, Righteous Harmony Fists Association and kindred names. Originally, like most of the other societies, it was hostile to the foreign Manchu Tartar dynasty. When Germany made the murder of two Roman Catholic missionaries a pretext for pushing her political ambitions the Boxers naturally arrayed themselves against them. The Empress Dowager was astute enough to encourage them, and thus turn one of the most troublesome foes of the throne against the common enemy, the foreigner.

The third force is Christianity. It is ninety-three years since the pioneer Robert Morrison gained entrance to China. Seven years of toil passed before one convert was baptized. But slowly, steadily, the work extended, until now the communicants number about 100,000, while the adherents swell the Christian population to 3,500,000; 2,510 places are occupied as stations and out stations, 6,697 foreign missionaries and Chinese helpers superintend the work, 1,551 missionary schools and colleges are teaching the young, 23 mission printing presses issued last year 107,149,738 pages, 32 magazines and newspapers are regularly published under mission auspices, 124 hospitals and dispensaries treated last year 1,700,452 patients, and 32 orphanages, foundling, leper, blind and deaf mute asylums care for the children of the defective classes.

It will thus be seen that the work of Christian missions in China is upon a large scale. It would be difficult to overestimate the silent and yet persuasive and mighty energy represented by such work, steadily continued through a long series of years and representing the life labor of devoted men and women and an annual expenditure of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The war with Japan gave a great impetus to these forces. True, many of the Chinese do not yet know that there was such a war, for news travels slowly in a land without railway, telegraphic and postoffice facilities, and whose average inhabitant has never been ten miles from the village in which he was born. But some who did know realized that Japan had won by the aid of Western methods. An eagerness to acquire those methods resulted. Missionaries were besieged by Chinese who wished to learn English. Modern books were given a wide circulation. The Emperor bought a Bible. Several of his influential advisers became students of Occidental science and political economy. In five years the book sales of one society—that for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge Among the Chinese—leaped from $817 to $18,457, while every mission press was run to its utmost capacity to supply the new demand.

A reform party grew up, not large, but active and influential. It urged the young Emperor to use the imperial power for the advancement of his people. He yielded to the pressure and issued the now famous reform edicts which, if carried into effect, would have revolutionized China and started her on the high road to national greatness.

But, alas! conservative China, headed by the Empress Dowager, took fresh alarm, and showed its strength by virtually deposing the Emperor, banishing his ardent counsellors, repealing the edicts, and finally identifying itself with the Boxers in an anti-foreign crusade.

The outcome is reasonably certain. We do not know how long the disturbance will continue nor what further proportions it may assume, but awful as the time may be to the individuals who are involved, the issue is not for one moment in doubt. With all its admixture of greed, selfishness and violence, the fact remains that the forces operating on China to-day include the vital regenerative element for the world, and after the tumult of this present time shall have passed it will be found that China will be opened as never before to the influences of our Christian civilization. China as a political organism may be divided and pass under the control of other Powers, but the Chinese people will remain—the most virile, industrious, untiring people of Asia, and perhaps, after due tutelage, a coming Power of the world.

VALUE OF MISSION PROPERTY IN CHINA.

The value of the mission property in North China owned by the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational Church is placed at $171,281 51. An inventory of the holdings of the Board in North China with their approximate valuation is as follows:

At Tien-Tsin—Land and building in native city, $3,411; chapel furniture in native city, $150; land and four houses in settlement, $14,077; treasurer's office and equipment, $1,300, and school rooms and station class buildings, $580. Total, $19,513.

Peking—Land, three houses, two schools and two chapels, $20,880; mission press, buildings and plant, $11,000; land for woman's medical work, $1,442 42; mission press land with native houses, $835, and Cho-cho chapel and land, $300. Total, $34,437 42.

At Tung-cho—Land and three houses in city, $9,900; women's house in city, $1,200; women's station class buildings in city, $1,000; seminary buildings, $3,000; seminary furniture and library, $500; chapel and furniture, $900; high school buildings, $3,000; hospital and dispensary, $2,650; premises and land of N. C. College, $3,838 91; compound brick wall of N. C. College, $2,500; Williams Hall and two houses of N. C. College, $23,396; finishing and furnishing of Williams' Hall of N. C. College, $1,354 16; apparatus for science department of Williams' Hall, $631 24, and women's house of N. C. College, $2,500. Total, $56,270.40.

At Kalgan—Land, three houses, wall and fire extinguisher, $9,850; domestic chapel, furniture and bell tower, $1,693 74; girls' school building, $700; station class building, $129 36; hospital and dispensary, $1,508. Total, $13,921 10.

At Pao-Ting-Fu—Land and one house, $4,810 73; women's house, $2,500; chapel, $2,000; hospital and dispensary, $4,274 86; fire extinguisher, $33. Total, $13,618 59.

At Pang-Chuang—Land, walls and three houses, $11,279 91; woman's chapel and station classrooms, $708 21; school and station classroom, $715; touring equipment, $200; Williams Hospital and Dispensary, $3,000; hospital and outbuildings, $646 88. Total, $16,550.

At Ling-Ching—Old premises, $3,750; new premises, $6,876; land, hospital and dispensary, $960; dispensary instruments and furniture, $400; chapel furniture, $35. Total, $12,021.

Western Hills Sanatoriums—Land and E. G. Tewksbury's house, $1,700; D. Z. Sheffield's house, $800; C. Goodrich's house, $600; W. S. Ament's house, $600; women's house, $725. Total, $4,425.

At Rocky Point—Land and house, $500.

Financial.

The Financial World.

Timely rains in the West, in the regions where they could do the most good, have done more to strengthen the market than all the scare dispatches from Shanghai could do to put it down. If these rains had not come, the market would certainly have weakened; and the weakness would have been set down to the account of China. They did come, in abundance, and there has been a very general improvement in prices and in the temper of speculation. The Chicago bull operations in grain received a severe set back from the same cause that stiffened the stock market. The records show that where the corn crop has been seriously damaged by drouth, the great injury has nearly always occurred in the first half of July. A dry spell then, left the plant in poor condition to stand drouth later; whereas if there was plenty of moisture in this period, it could pull through any such spells afterwards with comparatively small injury. Hence, as was said last week, the important thing for the moment to Wall Street, was not the state of affairs in China, but the condition of the corn crop at home.

That the world at large has been dazed and confounded by the flood of false dispatches poured out from Shanghai, will soon become manifest. For years, Shanghai dispatches have been notoriously alarmish and unreliable, owing to causes which the public will be made familiar with as the news service from China improves through the arrival there of a better class of correspondents. The suddenness of the outbreak of the Boxer disorders, gave the second and third rate men at Shanghai their chance to turn themselves loose on the cables, with the result of startling the whole world. It will not be a great while before it will appear that, despite some Krupp guns and Mauser rifles, and a slight training in their use by a small portion of the Chinese army, that China as a military power is not substantially different to what she was when Japan scattered her rash but unorganized forces. As to the danger that the European nations will fall to quarreling among themselves over the partition of China, there is less probability of that now than ever there was. To those nations which have already declared against such a partition being attempted, must now be added the United States, which has decisively pronounced against such a policy. There is, in fact, less danger to the peace of the world in the Chinese situation at this time than there has been for many years. Meantime, while military operations proceed, the feeding of the armies, etc., will have to be done from the Pacific Coast.

Very promptly, Pacific Mail stock jumped up several points as soon as it was announced that the Government would need more transports. From 27 it rose to 33, and may possibly work up into the 40s again. The last time it got there, was when the Government was transporting men and munitions to the Philippines. The payment of a small dividend enabled the insiders to unload their stock on the public around 50; and this being done, the dividends were stopped, the stock sank below 30, and presumably the same people have picked up enough at the low figures to repeat the process, now that the opportunity is afforded by the renewal of the chartering business.

London, which got a bad fright by the Chinese trouble, and by the raising of the Bank rate at one jump from 3 to 4 per cent, has sold a good deal of stock in this market during the week. It particularly poured out a lot of Union Pacific; which, after a strong spurt the stock took on Monday and Tuesday, caused a reaction of some points. Recovery came when this selling pressure was removed, and the closing price yesterday was 58¼. The favorable weather in the Union Pacific's territory, above referred to, makes sure that the crops there will come out all right, as the corn can now stand a good deal of drouth. If, therefore, there was any lingering doubt about the dividend being raised to 4 per cent, that doubt is removed. It is a conservative prediction that Union Pacific common will work up to 65. More optimistic predictions put it to 70.

A considerable number of broken lots of the preferred stock are daily recorded on the tape, showing that the small investor is getting attracted to the stock. It is a safe investment. The most prudent bankers recommend Union Pacific preferred as a purchase. They say that the earnings of the property make its 4 per cent dividend as sure as the interest on a bond, so large is the surplus over the amount required to pay the dividend. While speculation is, and always must be, more active in the common stock than in the preferred, yet the latter will work up slowly through absorption by investors and in time will certainly sell between 85 and 90.

Quiet note is still made of the buying of Burlington, which is credited to interests connected with Union Pacific. Possibly the surmise is true, and if true it has a very simple explanation. The two roads are in a position to be mutually helpful or mutually harmful, according to the policy of their respective managers. It is, therefore, the most natural thing in the world, that unity of interest should be sought by the people who have their money in both properties. We have seen how this thing has been done among the great eastern systems. The same process is going on among the systems west and south of Chicago.

The dividend on Illinois Central was raised, as it was rumored would be done, from 5 to 6 per cent. The stock is not likely to remain below 120 very long, while paying at this rate. It will probably work up to 125 or thereabouts, and now that London has relieved itself of so much of what it formerly held, the stock may be expected to figure more in the daily trading than has heretofore been the case.

A lively movement in Sugar has been one of the incidents of the week's speculation. The short interest, which was large, has been badly punished. It is known, of course, that the Sugar war is over; peace being concluded when the National Company was formed, which took in the outside concerns (except the Arbuckles, who work with the others) and removed the Doschers from the field. Their refinery went into the National Company, after having been run at loss, it is reported, from the day it was started. It is rumored that it is not Mr. Havemeyer's intent to raise the dividend on Sugar from its present rate of 6 per cent, but to build up a surplus again, such as the company had before the war began.

The steel stocks have finally begun to show some strength. This is partly owing to the general strength of the market, and partly to the approaching reopening of the mills which have been closed. The preferred stocks of these companies ought to be the best purchases, if either preferred or common stocks have any value at all. They are very low for the dividends they pay.

Some people, whose judgment is good on such matters, advise that among the low priced stocks of the list, there is no better purchase for a long, and a safe, pull as Atchison common. CUTHBERT MILLS.

INTENDED FOR OTHERS.

Difficult to Believe Advice Applies to Us.

"While reading the morning paper at breakfast, I frequently read over the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee, and finally began to wonder if it was a fact that my daily headache and dyspepsia were due to coffee drinking.

"It never occurred to me that the warning fitted my case.

"I had been on the diet cure for more than ten years, having tried a strictly meat diet, also a strictly vegetable diet, and at other times left off breakfast for a time and again left off dinner, but all these efforts were futile in ridding me of the steady half-sick condition under which I labored.

"I had never once thought of overhauling 'dear old coffee,' but when it finally occurred to me to make the trial and take up Postum, I immediately discovered where the difficulty all these years came from. I now eat anything for breakfast, as much as I desire, doing justice to a good meal, and the same at lunch and dinner, with never a headache or other disagreeable symptom. My only 'crankiness' now is to know that I have Postum served as it should be made, that is, properly boiled. There is a vast difference between poorly made Postum and good.

"C. E. Hasty of Alameda, Calif., insists that he owes his life to me because I introduced him to Postum. I have a number of friends who have been finally cured of stomach and bowel trouble by the use of Postum Food Coffee in place of regular coffee.

"Please do not use my name."

D. J. H., 1223 Bremen St., Cincinnati, Ohio.