ash he wanted me to take care of for him, as he had to leave the city for Savannah on business. I took the money and agreed to take care of it. Later I paid the amount back to Captain Carter in different ways. I don't recall now just how or when. I know that I paid him."

It was also brought out that various men in Savannah, Ga., have loans of large amounts, the money for which purported to come from Mr. Westcott, but which Mr. Westcott swore on the stand yesterday he knew nothing about. Checks for the amounts of three of these loans were put in evidence. Mr. Westcott identified the signature, "O. M. Carter, attorney," as that of his son-in-law, but said he knew nothing of the transaction. It was brought out that loans of this nature had been made to Savannah business men as follows: To Bierne Gordon, $10,000; to John Lyons, a grocer, $15,000, and to Mathew Cunningham, $10,000.

The contention of the prosecution in this affair is that the money advanced on these loans was not Mr. Westcott's, but belonged to Captain Carter.

Testimony was also given relative to a partnership existing between Mr. Westcott and Captain Carter four years ago on a contract on which several fine houses were built in Orange, N. J. The prosecution contends that at the Board of Inquiry sessions it was declared that the money for these contracts was all Mr. Westcott's, but half of it really belonged to Captain Carter.

At the close of this testimony Mr. Westcott was turned over to Mr. Kellogg for cross-examination. Mr. Kellogg said he was unprepared to cross-examine him just then, and requested the Court that the cross-examination be postponed until a later date. An adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR KILLED

WELL KNOWN OFFICIAL FALLS FROM A WINDOW WHILE TRYING TO GET COOL.

While endeavoring to obtain some relief from the heat, Thomas Brown, fifty-six years old, of No. 109 East Seventy-sixth-st., a Custom House inspector, met his death by falling from the third floor window of his home. The unfortunate man on Thursday night was seated in a rocking chair near the window, the sill of which is very low. It is thought that he fel lasleep, and the chair, lurching forward, precipitated him into the area below, where he was found dead yesterday morning. Brown lived with his wife, two daughters, a son and his mother. All the family, except himself and mother, were in the country. No one saw him fall, and it was not till about 5 o'clock that the body was discovered by the janitor, John Gannon, who had not been disturbed by the fall outside his apartments. He found Brown dead, with his head on the stone steps and his feet in the area. Policeman Fay, of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station, sent for an ambulance, but the doctor said Brown had been dead for some time. His skull had been fractured.

Brown entered the customs service in October, 1876, and was regarded as a faithful and diligent officer. Surveyor Croft was shocked to hear of his untimely end. With his associates Brown was a prime favorite, because of his good nature and generosity. His side partner was Timothy Donohoe, and the pair made many seizures from incoming passengers.

Brown was instrumental in stopping the smuggling some years ago which went on down the Bay. Goods were thrown into the Bay and carried ashore by smugglers. He was also engaged in the famous Scragg case. Scragg was a St. Louis churchman, whose secretary had $20,000 in diamonds concealed about him. Mr. Scragg was not held, however. Brown did excellent work in keeping beachcombers away from the famous steamship Oregon when she was wrecked.

TRAIN ROBBERS KILLED.

SURROUNDED IN A HOUSE—THREE MEN OF THE SHERIFF'S POSSE WOUNDED.

Goodland, Kan., Aug. 10.—Two men, who on Sunday last robbed a Union Pacific train in Colorado and killed a passenger, were surrounded in a ranch house near here to-day. In the fight that followed both of the robbers were killed. Two posse men, J. Briggs, owner of the Commercial Hotel of Goodland, and George Cullins were severely and perhaps fatally wounded. Another of the pursuing party, name unknown, was wounded slightly.

The second robber, who made his way into a sod kitchen back of the house, where he held fifty posse men at bay until 4 o'clock this afternoon, was burned to death. Two men succeeded in crawling up to the building and threw lighted fuses on the roof. The place was destroyed and with it the robber.

The Union Pacific Kansas City-Denver train was robbed between Limon Junction and Hugo, Col., ninety miles east of Denver, on Sunday morning, several passengers being relieved of their money and valuables, and W. J. Fay, an aged man, who resisted, killed by one of the robbers. The robbers dropped off the train at Hugo and escaped. Wednesday, it is learned, they went to the ranch of D. E. Bartholomew, three miles out from Goodland and one hundred miles overland, and asked for food and lodging for a few days. They said they did not want to go to town, as their clothes were ragged. Last night a boy whom they sent to Goodland to get the Denver papers reported the circumstances. From the boy's description the men were believed to be the Hugo robbers. To-day a posse, consisting of Sheriff Walker, J. Briggs, George Cullins, E. C. Biddison and several others, heavily armed, went over to the Bartholomew place.

Walker and Riggs dismounted and proceeded to the house. One of the robbers caught sight of them and gave the alarm. When Walker, a moment later, began kicking on the door, he was met by a volley of shots from inside. The remaining members of the posse quickly lined up around the house and for ten minutes bullets whizzed at a lively rate. The robbers returned the fire strongly and Riggs soon fell, hit in the breast and back. Finally, one of the robbers jumped through a window and made off in the smoke. Before he had gone half a dozen steps he fell.

Sheriff Walker mean time had forced his way toward the house, and was intent on getting inside. In the smoke and confusion Cullins got in the way of Walker's gun, and was shot in the back and seriously wounded. While the posse were removing Cullins the remaining robber made his way to a sod kitchen near by and barricaded the door.

The robber was armed with a rifle, and every attempt to approach the house drew his fire. About 4 o'clock some men crawled through a cornfield unobserved to a shed near the house. With great accuracy they threw two railroad fuses upon the roof of the shack. In a few minutes it was in flames, but the robber made no sign. If he was not struck by one of the hundreds of bullets fired at his retreat, he met death in the flames.

Both bodies were brought here to-night. Their identity as the men who did the job near Hugo was thoroughly established. On the body of the one shot in the morning was found a watch, two masks and a woman's watch chain and charm. A large roll of bills and two valises were burned. Riggs and Cullins, the wounded posse men, will recover.

CHINAMAN AND WHITE GIRL MISSING.

NOT STUDENTS IN A SUNDAY SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN, AS FIRST ANNOUNCED.

Instead of getting married yesterday, a Chinaman, whose name is given as Charles Thong Gnow, and Florence M. Marks, seventeen years old, both of Brooklyn, could not be found. They went to Clark Alter's law office, at No. 115 West Tenth-st., Manhattan, on Thursday, to have him find some one to marry them, but did not return yesterday for the purpose, as they agreed to do by appointment. Mrs. Marks, of No. 31 Varick-ave., Brooklyn, the mother of the girl, went to the lawyer's office, however, and waited until afternoon for the couple to appear. She said her daughter had been well behaved until about six weeks ago, when she became infatuated with the Chinaman, and ran away from home. Pulling out a long hatpin when a Chinese friend of Thong Gnow entered she brandished it and said: "If I catch that Chinaman I will stab him with this; I will tear his eyes out and I will kill him. If I am unable to do so alone my husband and my sons will do it for me."

Mrs. L. E. Beck, of No. 127 Stuyvesant-ave., Brooklyn, who has charge of the Friends' Chinese Mission, at Kosciusco-st. and Tompkins-ave., said last night that neither the Chinaman nor Miss Marks had ever been students at the mission Sunday school. She had in the course of her work found two white women living at a Chinese laundry, one of them being Miss Marks. She had taken her home and tried to rescue her.

CHINA WANTS PEACE.

Continued from first page.

natives only confirms some misgivings already expressed here. I. N. F.

TO CONCILIATE THE POWERS.

BELGIUM RECEIVES NEWS OF MEASURES FOR CESSATION OF WARFARE.

Brussels, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Office has received the following message, signed De Cartier, who is the First Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Peking:

Shanghai, Aug. 10.—An Imperial decree names Li Hung Chang as Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate peace.

The Foreign Office has also received from the Belgian Minister at Peking a dispatch identical with that received yesterday by the French Foreign Office from the French Minister at Peking, M. Pichon, telling of the attempts made by the Chinese to secure the foreign Ministers' acceptance of a Chinese escort to Tien-Tsin.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S VIEWS.

PRAISES MR. M'KINLEY'S MANAGEMENT OF THE CHINESE QUESTION.

London, Aug. 10.—Andrew Carnegie sends to The Associated Press the following statement regarding the situation in the Far East and the relation of the United States to future developments there:

The refusal of the United States to participate in the attack on the Taku forts makes the Washington Government the natural mediator between China and the European Powers and Japan, but America's position may easily be forfeited by agreeing to joint action. The release of Minister Conger and a demand for compensation for injuries incurred are duties incumbent upon the Government, but the United States, in my opinion, should take no steps in conjunction with European Powers. I take this view because each of the Powers has separate interests at heart.

Great Britain is going to land troops to protect Shanghai because she looks upon the Yangtse Valley as her special province. Russia keeps her chief forces in Manchuria. France is in another region, and Germany in a fourth. The first aim of each of these Powers is to safeguard her prospective domains, and if the United States should be drawn into joint action with them the Washington Government may even find itself pledged to go forward into a campaign against China which would be hopeless, or may ultimately see the Powers at war with each other. To enter upon a contest with four hundred million Chinamen might prove as disastrous to the United States as a war against a combination of European Powers.

Washington has been the only Government which has been right with regard to the safety of the legations. From every point of view President McKinley and Secretary Hay must be credited with having placed our country in a higher and better position than that occupied by any other.

Probably Great Britain is committing a serious error in taking care of its special department at Shanghai. President McKinley has only to continue in the course upon which he has started to give the United States a most commanding position, as the only nation disposed to give the Government of China a fair trial and not to condemn it until proved guilty.

Our policy is clear. European nations attack China and quarrel about the division of Chinese territory. We remain friendly and await events. We have quite enough foreign territory already.

A MOVE TO STOP THE WAR.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT—RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVE ON CAPITAL FROM NORTH.

London, Aug. 10.—An edict emanating from Peking and authorizing Li Hung Chang to negotiate with the Powers for peace has, it is reported from Shanghai under yesterday's date, been received there.

The correspondents at Yokohama again send the statement that a Russo-Japanese force is moving on Peking from the north. The movements and number of this force are, it is further asserted, kept secret, in order to prevent accurate intelligence from reaching Peking.

The French Consul at Shanghai says three thousand Annamite troops will arrive there next week for the protection of the French settlement.

Li Peng Heng, the former Governor of Shan-Tung, personally commanded fifteen thousand Chinese at Yang-Tsun.

A Chinese official at Shanghai says seventeen pirates and brigands were beheaded at Canton on August 8.

Dispatches received here from Berlin say that Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel III have telegraphed to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee congratulating him on his appointment to the chief command of the allied troops in China.

NO MORE ARMS FROM GERMANY.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The official "Reichsanzeiger" this evening publishes a proclamation forbidding the export of arms or war material to China or to ports adjacent to Chinese territory.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT CHINESE.

ACTION AND FRUITLESS PURSUIT AT HAI-CHOW—VICTORY ON AMOOR RIVER.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—Official reports say that three separate Russian columns succeeded in surrounding a large Chinese force at Hai-Chow, and that, seeing the Russians advancing from all sides, the Chinese fled in an easterly direction, leaving a dozen obsolete guns behind them. The Russians pursued the Chinese for thirty-five versts, until the former were exhausted and compelled to abandon the pursuit.

It is reported that twelve thousand Chinese troops are marching from the Provinces of Hoo-Nan and Hoo-Pee toward Peking and Tien-Tsin.

It is officially announced that the Russian troops captured Charbin on August 3.

The Russian Admiralty has received the following dispatch from Admiral Alexieff:

New-Chwang, Sunday, Aug. 5.—The Chinese town of New-Chwang, on the Gulf of Liao-Tong, was captured on August 4, two warships taking part in the bombardment. The inhabitants were disarmed.

The Russian War Office has received the following dispatch from General Grodekoff:

Khabarovsk, Aug. 9.—General Rennenkampf, on August 7, overtook and defeated the enemy beyond the Amoor River, capturing two guns. The battle was continued as far as Jgest. During the evening of August 7 the Chinese assumed the offensive on both our flanks. They were driven back with great loss. Rennenkampf has been reinforced with infantry, artillery and cavalry.

The railroad north of Tashi-Tsao is in the hands of the Chinese, who destroyed the station at Hai-Cheng on August 6 and damaged the line. Hai-Cheng was recaptured after an obstinate fight.

The mountain floods interfere with the reconstruction of the line.

STRENGTH OF COMBINED FORCES.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The semi-official "Militär Wachenblatt" this evening says:

According to present orders from the Powers the middle of August will see altogether 40,500 available troops, with 162 guns, in the Province of Pe-Chi-Li. By the end of September there will be 78,000, with 280 guns, not including the troops at Shanghai, Canton and Nanking. Russia now has 37,000, with 104 guns, concentrating in Manchuria, and 105,000 more, with 138 guns, now forming for invasion.

Altogether 230,000 men, with 500 guns, will be in China within six weeks, and, altogether, 117 war vessels, exclusive of 21 torpedo boats, are now watching the Chinese coast, of which 70 are in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

GEN. HUMPHREYS STARTS FOR CHINA.

Washington, Aug. 10.—General Charles F. Humphreys, who has been appointed chief quartermaster of General Chaffee's force in China, was at the War Department to-day in conference with Secretary Root and Quartermaster-General Ludington. It is deemed imperatively necessary that General Humphreys should reach China at the earliest possible moment, and he started to-night for San Francisco, whence he will sail on the transport Warren on August 15. The difficulties attending the transportation of supplies for a force operating so far from its base make it necessary, in the opinion of the War Department, that an exceptionally experienced quartermaster should be on the ground as soon as possible. General Humphreys was selected for this service because of his experience and the great success which has attended his efforts in the past. In addition to much experience in the West, he was chief quartermaster for General Shafter throughout the Santiago campaign, and for almost two years was chief quartermaster at Havana.

THE PEKING EXPEDITION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARE OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF SICKNESS EXPECTED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CLIMATE—NEED OF REINFORCEMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 10.—No further official dispatches from the theatre of military operations in North China that were made public had been received either at the War Department or the Navy Department at a late hour to-night, but the signs of military preparation and activity were as apparent as ever, and the heads of the supply departments of the Army held frequent conferences with the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General. It is desirable to get the wounded and all who are seriously sick among the troops away from the unhealthful climate of China as soon as practicable and into a more favorable climate, where they can receive more careful medical and surgical treatment. To this end the hospital transport Relief has been sent to Taku to receive the wounded and seriously sick now at that place and at Tien-Tsin and Yang-Tsun, and arrangements are being made to transfer them to Nagasaki or Yokohama or some other place in Japan. If the hospitals at the two places named are unable to furnish suitable and sufficient accommodations, buildings will probably be rented in Japan by the Government and fitted up for that purpose.

No official report has yet been received of the actual or probable number of sick and wounded for which such provision must be made, but it is expected to be unusually large, as compared with the total number of troops sent to China, on account of the insalubrity of the climate and the almost complete absence of good drinking water. Unofficial advices received from Tien-Tsin are to the effect that a good many of the men are already unfit for duty on account of the poisonous nature of the water they are compelled to use, which has produced many cases of dysentery and malarial fever of a virulent type. Field and general hospital outfits sufficient for three or four hundred cases have already been landed at Taku, together with large supplies of hospital, medical and surgical stores and supplies, and more than a hundred medical officers and Hospital Corps men. In view of this provision it was somewhat surprising to read this morning in a London dispatch the statement made by a Tien-Tsin correspondent of "The Telegraph," under date of August 3, that "the Americans lack surgeons." As the same dispatch says that the Americans also lack "a signal corps" and as the first news of the capture of Yang-Tsun was flashed over an army telegraph wire within an hour after the fight ended, which wire was laid by a detachment of the United States Signal Corps, it may be that the correspondent was no better informed as to the surgeons than he was as to the Signal Corps.

RUMORS OF ADVANCE FROM NORTH.

According to Yokohama press dispatches, published in London to-day, "a Russo-Japanese column is moving on Peking from the north." The officials of the War Department do not appear to take much interest in the frequent reports that a column is advancing on Peking from the north. First it was a Japanese column, next a Russian column, then again a Japanese column, and now these mysterious columns, having apparently united, appear as the "Russo-Japanese column" in the dispatches. The authorities in Washington will be highly gratified if this column ever appears under the walls of Peking or anywhere else except in press dispatches from the Orient, for they all say that they have no other information concerning its movements. The distance from Shan-Hai-Kwan by the military road, which runs at some distance inside the Great Wall, to Peking is about two hundred and twenty-five miles, and the road is said to be a good one by persons familiar with the region it traverses. Some of the Japanese officers are acquainted with the route.

According to a London press dispatch published here this afternoon, the Chinese troops at Yang-Tsun were 15,000 strong, and were under the command of the Chinese general Li Ping Heng, the former Governor of Shan-Tung. This is the same man who, according to Chinese reports a few days ago, was responsible for the beheading of two members of the Tsung-li-Yamen who were friendly to the foreigners. If he is outside the walls of Peking and the imperial authorities are acting in good faith, they can and will keep him outside and allow the international forces to deal with him.

REINFORCEMENTS PROBAELY NEEDED.

An officer of the War Department who should know said, in response to a question to-day, that the Department had no official information as to the present effective strength of the international force at Taku, Tien-Tsin and beyond. He intimated that it would probably have to be reinforced, even if it should not have any more fighting to do, if it was to be employed as an escort to protect the Ministers and other foreigners on a journey from Peking to the coast, and that a good deal of additional transportation would have to be provided unless the railroad could soon be repaired and put in running order. More wagon trains have already been ordered from Manila, and it is hoped that additional reinforcements of troops—among them a battalion of the 15th Infantry—will arrive at Taku within the coming week.

It is not to be forgotten that the journey from Peking to Taku is not an easy one under any circumstances unless the railroad is in operation, and that in the case of the Ministers and other foreigners it will be an exceedingly difficult and tedious one. There are eight hundred of the foreigners, two hundred of whom are women and children, besides three thousand native Christians. The foreigners are exhausted by the privations incident to a state of siege which has lasted nearly two months, and many of them are wounded or sick and must be tenderly cared for throughout the journey. Probably the native Christians are in a better condition physically than the foreigners, and they may be able to shift for themselves until the end of the journey is reached. The losses of the American marines—twenty-three out of fifty-six, or 41 per cent—show that the siege has been severe, and indicate that the total number of sick and wounded to be transported may exceed one hundred.

INSURANCE WAR RISK CONTINGENCIES.

American life insurance companies that are doing business in China are contemplating assuming war risk contingencies. It is recognized that Chinamen already insured could compel the companies to take the additional risk upon payment of the increased premium. But just what the increase would be none of the companies are yet prepared to say. That is a matter to be determined by the actuaries, but as yet they have not been asked to give the subject serious consideration. While the life insurance business in China is considerable, it has been for the most part restricted to special lines, because of the unwillingness of the companies to risk much in that hazardous country. The people of no other nation are charged so much for insurance as the Chinese.

WHAT THIRD TICKET MEN MAY DO.

Democrats who are going from this city to attend the Anti-Imperialist and Third Ticket conventions in Indianapolis next week were saying yesterday that they expect the Third Ticket delegates will meet on Tuesday and take a recess until Wednesday, when the Anti-Imperialists are to have their meeting. If the Anti-Imperialists are willing to unite in the nomination of a brand new ticket which will be run on an anti-Bryan, anti-McKinley, anti-expansion and anti-silver platform, it is said, the two conventions may be united into one on Thursday. If the Anti-Imperialists refuse to nominate a third candidate, however, the Third Ticket convention may act independently.

MORE CHINESE DUPLICITY

MR. CONGER CONVICTS IMPERIAL OFFICIALS OF FALSEHOOD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 10.—Minister Conger, in a cipher dispatch received at the State Department this morning, convicts the Imperial Foreign Office at Peking of duplicity and all that deliberate falsehood implies in a matter of life and death. The dispatch, which was transmitted through the Taotai of Shanghai, and which reached the Chinese Legation here after midnight, was handed to Acting Secretary Adee at 9 o'clock this morning. He translated and paraphrased it as follows:

Secretary of State, Washington:

The Tsung-li-Yamen states to the diplomatic body that the various foreign governments have repeatedly asked, through the representative Chinese Ministers, that we immediately depart from Peking under suitable escort. The Yamen asks us to fix a date for our departure and to make the necessary arrangements to do so. Our reply is that we will seek instructions from our governments, and that in the absence of such instructions we cannot quit our post.

I must inform you that in order to insure our safe departure foreign troops only can safely escort us, and they must be in sufficient force to safely guard 800 foreigners, including 200 women and children, as well as 3,000 native Christians, who cannot be abandoned to certain massacre. We cannot accept a Chinese escort under any circumstances. All my colleagues are dispatching the foregoing to their respective Governments.

Of the American marines seven have been killed and sixteen wounded, among the latter Captain Myers and Dr. Lippett, who are getting along well. CONGER.

The State Department, in publishing the dispatch, adds the following note:

This message is undated, but is supposed to have been sent on or after August 5, when the Imperial edict removing the inhibition against the Ministers sending cipher telegrams was received by the Tsung-li-Yamen. It substantially accords with the dispatch of the French Minister, M. Pichon, to his Government, which was made public in Paris yesterday and is printed in this morning's papers.

FALSE STATEMENTS TO MINISTERS.

Minister Pichon's dispatch did not give as full details in the first sentence as Minister Conger's, nor did he show later on, as Mr. Conger does, that all the Ministers were united in sending an identical statement to their governments. According to the French dispatch, the Chinese Government informed the Ministers "that the Powers have repeatedly demanded our departure from Peking under escort." According to Mr. Conger the Yamen tells them "that various foreign Governments have repeatedly asked through the representative Chinese Ministers that we immediately depart from Peking under suitable escort." The falsehood is the same in both instances, but according to Mr. Conger the Yamen attaches it, apparently, to the Chinese Ministers at Washington, London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

The State Department is satisfied that Minister Wu has sent nothing to his Government that could be construed as such a request, and Mr. Wu in turn does not believe that any of his colleagues in Europe have made such misrepresentations. It will be remembered that Secretary Hay announced to the Powers and to the Chinese viceroys on July 27 that the United States would decline any proposition to deliver the Ministers at Tien-Tsin or elsewhere until free communication had first been established. This announcement was made to forestall any such move on the part of the authorities at Peking. Li Hung Chang the following day memorialized the Emperor to deliver the Ministers at Tien-Tsin, and at the same time suggested to Secretary Hay that the Ministers might be sent under safe escort to Tien-Tsin provided the Powers would engage not to march on Peking.

On July 30 Secretary Hay telegraphed in reply:

This Government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of the legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon the Chinese Government. Power to deliver at Tien-Tsin presupposes power to protect and to open communication. This is insisted on.

TO MAKE HOSTAGES OF MINISTERS.

If Li Hung Chang was acting squarely with his own Government and with the United States he must have made this statement of the American attitude known to the Peking authorities. It is believed in Washington that he did. But whether he did or not, it is known that the Chinese Ministers at Washington, London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg did memorialize the Throne to open communications as a prerequisite to any negotiations, and that memorial was in Peking before the besieged Ministers were told the falsehood that was intended to facilitate their departure.

It is the impression in Washington that the Yamen, which was amicably disposed toward the foreign Ministers from the first, has undergone a great change, and is now not above trying to induce the legations to give up their little fortresses which stood a month's siege, with the intention of turning them over to the Imperial troops to use as hostages for preventing the entrance of the allied force to Peking. The change in the Yamen and the effort of the Chinese to get the little garrison out of the legations were clearly shown by Minister Conger's cipher dispatch of August 3, which reached Washington last Tuesday, in the words: "Chinese Government insisted on our leaving Peking, which would be certain death. . . . Two progressive Yamen Ministers beheaded."

MR. CONGER'S COURSE APPROVED.

A reply was sent to Minister Conger to-day, after Secretary Root had a conference with the President by telephone, which gives the Minister a complete understanding of this Government's attitude. He will no longer be in any doubt as to the President's full approval of his course in refusing to leave Peking until under the protection of the allies, and he will be cheered by the knowledge that the allied forces will be strong enough to protect all Christians and foreigners in Peking. He will know how many men are now marching to the rescue, and that it is the expectation of the Powers that the Chinese forces, instead of contesting their advance, will expedite it by effective co-operation.

The State Department expects another dispatch from Minister Conger to-morrow, and, in fact, every day hereafter, as all restrictions on messages have been removed, and the authorities of Pe-Chi-Li are able to send dispatches from Peking to Tsi-Nan, the terminal of the telegraph line, in three days.

SIMILAR MESSAGE TO BRITAIN.

London, Aug. 10.—The British Foreign Office has received from the Minister of Great Britain at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, a dispatch, dated Peking, August 4, much to the same effect as the dispatch received yesterday by the French Foreign Office from M. Pichon, the Minister of France at the Chinese capital, which described the efforts of the Chinese to induce the foreign Ministers to accept a Chinese escort to Tien-Tsin.

BARONESS VON KETTELER'S SAFETY.

Washington, Aug. 10.—At the instance of friends of Baroness von Ketteler, the State Department recently telegraphed to the Embassy at Berlin inquiring whether any news of her condition had reached the German Government. The Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Jackson, replied to-day that no special advices had been received regarding the Baroness, but it is assumed that she was well on August 4, as the health of the members of the German Legation in Peking was on that date reported good.

HISTORY OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

"The Union League Club, Historical and Biographical—1863 to 1900," is the title of a sumptuously bound volume just published by J. J. Wohlman, of this city, and edited by Joseph Howard, jr. The work contains many excellent pictures of members of this famous club, with biographical sketches of the same. A history of the club precedes the biographical sketches. The paper used is of fine quality, and the printer has done beautiful work. On the whole, the work has a highly attractive appearance.

WORD FROM MISSIONARIES.

ONE TELLS HOW THE AMERICANS BLUFFED A RUSSIAN GUNBOAT.

ANOTHER DESCRIBES THE BURNING AND LOOTING OF A PRESBYTERIAN MISSION BY BOXERS.

The China mail brought a lot of interesting letters to this city yesterday from missionaries in that Boxer ridden land. One relates, much too briefly, how the captain of a United States warship refused to allow a Russian gunboat to seize a Chinese gunboat, because the Chinese commander had protected American missionaries from mob violence. The American commander took the Chinese gunboat under his protection, and, the letter implies, told the Russian to sheer off or suffer the consequence. The Russian sheered. The missionary gives the name of the American warship as the Oregon, but in this he must be mistaken, as the Oregon was not at that time anywhere near that region.

Another letter gives an incident which tells graphically how the Russians needlessly exasperate the natives and foment their hatred against all foreigners.

A third graphically describes the burning and looting of the Presbyterian mission at Weihsien by Boxers, and the narrow escape from death which befell the Rev. F. H. Chalfant, the missionary, who, practically unaided, held a mob of fully one thousand Chinese ruffians at bay for hours before they surrounded him, set the buildings on fire and thus forced him to flee with the women of the mission and a few faithful servants. Mr. Chalfant himself tells this thrilling story in a letter which he writes under date of June 27, from Fangtze, which is nine miles south of Weihsien, where he found refuge at some German coal mines. He says in part:

You shall have received the news by cable from Che-Foo under date of yesterday that Weihsien is a ruin, and that all the missionaries escaped. The compound was burned and looted at 8 p. m. on Monday, June 25. On June 19 I was to have escorted my wife and Mrs. Crossette and my nine-year-old son Ned from Tsingtau back to Weihsien. On the eve of the starting came the news of the bombarding at Tien-Tsin and the fight at the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho (river). This caused us to decide it unadvisable to take the women to the interior, so I returned myself on the 19th in company with a German engineer, Mr. Axt, who was coming to this place (Fangtze). Reaching Weihsien on the evening of June 21 I found the following persons at home: Mr. and Mrs. Fitch and their two children, Mrs. Fariss and her three children, Dr. Edna Parks and my little daughter, Margaret. The absent ones were Dr. Faries and son, David, at Shanghai; Miss Boughton, away examining her schools, and Miss Hawes, fifty miles distant teaching a class of women. Those of us at the station decided it was expedient to leave. Mr. Fitch volunteered to escort the women and children then on the place, leaving on Saturday. The plan was to go direct to Tsingtau—one hundred miles.

At that date no alarming telegrams nor other messages had reached Weihsien other than the news brought by me. At 10 o'clock on Friday a special messenger came from Mr. Cornwell, who was in charge of a ship sent by our efficient consul, Mr. Fowler, to the junk port of Yang-Kiao-Kau, fifty miles northwest of Weihsien. This message urged the immediate coming of our people to the steamer. We decided the first party should go there, and they started on Saturday at 9 a. m. Meanwhile we had dispatched special couriers to recall the Misses Boughton and Hawes, and I remained alone to escort these women and to attend to the thousand and one emergencies likely to arise.

On Saturday Miss Boughton arrived, and on Sunday we had the usual Chinese service—fated to be our last at Weihsien for many a day. At daylight on Monday Miss Hawes came, having travelled all night. We three then worked hard to pack the most valuable small belongings, and to provide for the various departments of our large mission plant. The schools—boys' and girls' high schools—had already been dismissed (a thing most providential). We sent away the few remaining schoolgirls to their homes—these had stayed over for the vacation. By this time urgly rumors were afloat, and our Christians and helpers advised us to leave. This was consoling, for usually they are very averse to the foreigners all leaving. At 4 p. m. one of our native pastors, Li Ping I, came with a cart to take away some goods of his own and others. While loading the cart an ugly crowd pushed in at our gate. The gateman sent for me, saying he could not restrain them. I took a cane and went up, supposing I could get them to behave. By that time they had attacked our wall and smashed the tile work or coping thereon. I drove them away—they were mostly small boys—and held the gateway till Mr. Li's cart went out. At once they attacked the cart, and in a moment stole everything in it. I could do nothing outside, and so shut the large gate against the mob's return.

Meanwhile, seeing the sudden turn in affairs, I had dispatched a letter to the Yamen asking for a few soldiers to protect the place. Returning to our houses, I advised the women to go to my house, as the most secure, and wait for me. I ran back to find the dispensary windows smashed and a howling mob on the higher ground to the northwest storming the place with bricks and tiles. I ran back, took from the safe taels 10 of sycee and $7 in Mexicans, as provision against flight, locked the safe and returned to try to keep back the mob till help should come from Yamen. The lives of many depended upon keeping back the mob. I ran forward amid a shower of bricks and tiles, and at twenty paces warned them back. They jeered at me. A brick hit my foot, slightly injuring but not disabling the defending garrison. The mob fell back, and just then a cavalryman appeared brandishing his gun. He was from the Yamen. I saluted him cordially and asked him to help. I then opened the wicket gate and our large gate (only large enough for one person to enter) and ran out to the northwest corner of the compound, whence the mob had withdrawn. The horseman started around the compound, presumably to see if there was an attack on the other side. He never again appeared, and soon the crowd, cowed for the while by the arrival of the soldier, began to hoot at me and say the Yamen would not help us. I feared the man had returned, and my fears were correct. I afterward learned that he had not been sent out to help, but was casually returning from other business.

It was now about 7 p. m., and being at time of longest day the sun was still high. My hope and prayer then was to keep back the mob until sunset, so that we could escape under cover of darkness. I took up my position at the corner of the compound outside. They stood still, and soon said, "Let's scatter." They were undecided what to do, and at this point the presence of one soldier from the Yamen would have averted the calamity. No human help came. I stood my ground quietly and waited. They said, "Move forward." A few started toward me, but they slunk back. At 7:45 they made an onset. Some had crept along the bank of the stream near our place and emerged behind me. I saw my disadvantage, and warned those to the northwest to halt. They came on, yelling and throwing stones. I ran for the gate amid a fusillade of missiles. There was no question but that they intended to kill me. I got in safely, slammed and barred the gate, and ran up the street, to find the mob had broken in our unused south gate and were swarming up the street.

Going in at Miss Boughton's gate and around by the east private pathway, I joined our women. We barricaded the doors and windows with furniture and closed the large sliding doors between the dining room and sitting room and went upstairs. Our servants and several Chinese women were with us. It was now 8 o'clock, the exact hour we had previously set for a community prayer meeting for the safety of our Christians. We had a few short, earnest prayers, then the cry was raised by the Chinese women, "The chapel is on fire!" I knew the time had come to run for it. Going downstairs we found the front yard free from the mob, but could hear the crash of windows in the rear of the house. Here a most remarkable thing came to light, which saved our lives. I had had a short ladder carried to my front porch for the purpose of getting up to inspect the roof of my porch, which had been leaking. Hastily placing this ladder on the wall we climbed over, and all got out. Everywhere else the rioters were doing their nefarious work except in my front yard. The chapel, Miss Boughton's house and other buildings were burning fiercely, and the mob was busy piling fuel on the front porch of the women's home just next to my house. Only one man saw us, and crying "The devils are escaping, kill!" he threw a brick, which passed over our heads. No rioters were outside at that point, though many were not far distant who might have followed us.

We quietly walked through fields to Li-Kia-Chwang, a friendly village, and thence turned south. It was growing dark. Three Chinese servants were with us, besides two non-Christian men who often act as barrowmen for us, and at this crisis proved loyal to us. The Christian women took refuge in Li-Kia-Chwang. Miss Boughton, Miss Hawes, myself and the few men walked on. Miss Boughton had picked up a hammer, which was our only weapon left. I ought to say that during the two hours while withstanding the mob I had not the least fear. This was doubtless due to the incessant prayer for me by our young women and Christians. Their part was most noble, for it was easier to be out facing the mob than inside under suspense. They did not know but that I had been killed. Leaving the road, we took to the fields, and directed our way to the German mines, nine English miles away. Oh, the relief we enjoyed—the God sent darkness, the companionship of faithful Chinese friends! With the burning buildings behind us and the stars above, we easily kept our direction. We avoided all villages, and dropped on the ground at sound of footsteps, not from fear, but from strategy. We did not want the people to know where we had gone. At midnight we arrived at this safe retreat, and were cordially welcomed by Mr. Braunmuller and his stalwart colleagues. They happened to be up, and at once prepared us a meal. We saved from our ruined homes a cheap suit of clothes on our backs (mine were clean and soiled Chinese clothes, for I had been packing boxes), the little silver I procured for emergencies, the value of $25 in gold banknotes which Miss Hawes happened to have in her pocket and one hammer! These are now the worldly possessions of us three, but we do not care a cent!

The warship incident is contained in a letter from the Rev. W. O. Elterich, describing the work of gathering in the missionaries from the interior and thus getting them out of harm's way and into the seaport cities. Mr. Elterich is a Presbyterian missionary, and he writes from Che-Foo on July 4 as follows:

At Teng-Chou-Fu our missionaries were divided as to policy. Messrs. Luce and Irwin felt they ought to bring their families to Che-Foo, while Dr. Maher and Messrs. Hayes and Wells concluded to remain, depending on the Chinese gunboat Haichi, which promised to protect them. Dr. Neal decided to send his wife. On Monday (July 2) the Helan arrived, and Messrs. Luce and Irwin and their families, also Mrs. Neal and Dr. Effie Cooper, went aboard. We met them on arrival here. The Haichi was about to be seized by a Russian gunboat, but the captain of the Oregon had taken her under his protection, because of her protecting our missionaries at Teng-Chou-Fu and the valuable assistance she had rendered him, and so would not allow it.

There are many who will wish that Mr. Elterich had written 1,000 words about that interesting naval incident instead of forty-five. There is such a thing as condensing too much. Mr. Elterich, writing from Che-Foo, on June 29, gives a striking instance of how the Russians exasperate the natives needlessly. He says:

Yesterday afternoon a riot was started in the community which might have been serious, but was quelled in time by the Chinese officials. A Russian firm ships hundreds of coolies to Manchuria and Vladivostock. About one thousand were put on board yesterday. A row started. It is said that some of the sailors cut off the queues of one or two of the coolies. A report was at once started that all their queues were to be cut off. A panic ensued. The coolies made for the shore and began to attack the office of the company. The foreigners were called out with their rifles. The gunboats signalled, "Marines, get ready to land at a moment's notice." The crowd increased to several thousand. Those of us who could speak Chinese tried to calm the people until the Chinese officials came and scattered the crowd.

William J. Leverett, writing from Nodoa, Island of Hainan, on June 24, speaks of the loyalty and faithfulness of the native converts, saying:

"Although great pressure has been brought to bear on them, I think that no Christians, except perhaps one or two who were already ripe for suspension from communion, have proved false to their profession."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, general secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, yesterday received a letter from Bishop Frederick R. Graves, the Bishop of Shanghai and the Lower Yang-Tse Valley. The letter was dated Shanghai, July 6. Nearly three weeks later cable messages were received from the Bishop, announcing that all the women missionaries had gone to or started for Japan. The men also had all been ordered to the coast. Bishop Graves's letter is largely taken up with describing the preparations for their departure.

The Rev. Robert B. Kimber, associate secretary, received a letter from Bishop John McKim, Bishop at Tokio, announcing the arrival of the women and children in Japan on July 16.

TO HELP ELECT M'KINLEY

AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS FORM A LEAGUE AND ADOPT RINGING RESOLUTIONS.

For a long time representative Austro-American and Hungarian-American citizens have felt that they should have an organization, and last night they met and formed the Austro-Hungarian Republican