

MAY YIELD TO POWERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

The news from Yang-Tsun and Tsai-Tsun. Direct official evidence has been received by the State Department confirming this view. The Imperial Government is in a condition of panic produced by the steady, relentless advance of the international forces toward Peking, and by the information it has received of the extensive military preparations of the various Powers to send to China reinforcements heavy and strong enough to overrun that country and overwhelm its armies.

Among the representations again made to the United States are that the Imperial Government is experiencing great difficulty in maintaining and enforcing its authority in Peking, and in protecting the lives of the Ministers and other foreigners, and that an assault by the international forces on the Chinese capital would make it impossible to prevent the massacre of all the foreigners within its walls, and would also probably compel the Emperor and Empress Dowager and their official retainers to abandon Peking and flee to the interior.

UNITED STATES STANDS FIRM.

To these, as to all previous representations of the same tenor, it is understood that the reply has to-day been made that the United States will adhere strictly to the policy laid down in President McKinley's note of July 23, and will not consent to enter into or to further any negotiations antecedent to the full and literal compliance by the Imperial authorities with the terms and conditions of that note, one of which is that these authorities shall place themselves in communication and co-operate with the relief expedition for the liberation and protection of the Ministers and other foreigners and the restoration of order. It is apparent that the Washington authorities feel confident that this will be done, for they still feel constrained to assume that the Chinese Government is acting in good faith, despite the information conveyed by Minister Conger's last message to this Government to the effect that the Chinese Foreign Office had informed him and his colleagues that their Governments had repeatedly asked that they depart from Peking under suitable escort.

In view of the prospect that China will yield, much consideration is being devoted to the practical question of the manner in which cooperation is to be effected and conducted, but if any decision has been reached the details are not yet accessible. It is hinted, however, that arrangements may be made, with the assent of the other Powers, to dispatch a flying column of sufficient strength from the main body of the expeditionary force to Peking, where it would take the Ministers and other foreigners under its protection and escort them to Tientsin. This column would not be required to do any fighting unless attacked by Boxers or other Chinese irregulars in insurrection against the Imperial Government, whose forces would be expected to aid the flying column to repel such attacks.

CHAFFEE MAY LEAD ADVANCE.

As to who will be suggested as the commander of the flying column, if one is organized from the various contingents of the expeditionary force, no official information can yet be obtained. In view of all the circumstances, however, the command might be appropriately given to Major-General Chaffee, who is an officer of tried ability, excellent judgment and sound discretion, as well as the possessor of tremendous energy. It is probable that his appearance under the walls of Peking, in command of a force of "foreign devils," would excite less resentment on the part of the Peking officials and populace than that of a commander chosen from any of the other contingents of the expeditionary force.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN INFORMED OF A NOTE SENT BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE JAPANESE MINISTER'S RECENT DISPATCH, SENT AT THE SAME TIME AS THOSE OF THE OTHER MINISTERS IN PEKING AFTER THEIR CONFERENCE. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS NOTE IS SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL WITH THE MEMORANDUM HANDED TO MINISTER WU BY ACTING SECRETARY ADEE ON AUGUST 5. THIS INFORMATION, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, PRODUCED A MORE FAVORABLE IMPRESSION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES HERE THAN DID THE REPORTED REPLY OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE DISPATCH OF ITS MINISTER, WHO WAS ADVISED TO ACCEPT THE ESCORT OFFERED BY CHINA IF HE CONSIDERED IT SAFE TO DO SO.

NO CHANGE IN DEMANDS.

The text of the edict, together with the details of the call of Minister Wu, was communicated to President McKinley at Canton.

CHINA'S COMPLETE COMPLIANCE A NECESSITY.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 12.—To-night Acting Secretary Adee, by direction of President McKinley, presented to Minister Wu for transmission to his Government the reply of the United States to the Imperial edict appointing Li Hung Chang envoy to negotiate with the Powers for a cessation of hostilities. The text of the reply will not be made public before to-morrow. In effect, however, it is a reiteration of the demands previously made by the United States upon China, coupled with a vigorous intimation that no negotiations will be entered into until the Chinese Government shall have complied with those demands.

While it is considered by Washington officials that the conference of plenipotentiary authority upon Earl Li to negotiate with the Powers for a settlement of existing troubles is a step in the right direction, it by no means is assured that the United States Government will consent offhand to open negotiations with the Viceroy. The demands of this Government upon China have been made plainly and without equivocation. They cannot be misunderstood. Assuming that the Chinese Government is acting in good faith, the demands are reasonable and can be complied with readily.

Until these demands have been acceded to it is regarded as highly improbable that the Government of the United States or any of the European Governments, all of which have made practically the same demands upon China, will consent to a "cessation of hostile demonstrations," which are being conducted, at least so far as this Government is concerned, with the sole purpose of succoring the besieged legations in the Chinese capital.

Minister Wu is inclined to take an optimistic view of the situation, but it can be said authoritatively that his view is not shared in fully by the Washington officials. There is no disposition evident to-day to abate by one single jot the demands which have been made upon China. A strong hope is expressed, however, that the Chinese Government will accede to the demands eventually, and perhaps very soon. This hope is based upon the edict appointing Earl Li to sue for peace.

No reply—at least, no direct reply—has been received yet to the memorandum transmitted to the Chinese Government through Minister Wu by the Department of State. It may be that the imperative demands contained in the memorandum induced the promulgation of the edict delivered to this Government to-day; but the edict in itself is not accepted as a reply to those demands.

The attitude assumed by the diplomatic representatives of European governments in Washington is sufficient evidence that the Powers will press vigorously the demands which they have made upon the Chinese Government. To asking the allied armies will go, it is declared frankly, unless every demand is acceded to and all possible reparation is made by China for the

outrages already committed. Negotiations looking toward a settlement of the disturbance in China will not be considered seriously.

It is presumed at the War Department that the message of General Chaffee was dated at Yang-Tsun, and that an error was made in transmission. While the War Department contains nothing new, it was encouraging to the officials to have renewed assurances of their sympathy and determination to "hold on until relief reached him." General Chaffee will communicate to the besieged Minister tidings of hope and good cheer, if the opportunity be afforded to him, officials here are certain. Mr. Conger's assurance that the long-looked-for relief may soon reach him simply adds to the determination of the Government to press forward to Peking as rapidly as possible.

FRESH ATTACK AT PEKING.

DISPATCHES GET THROUGH FROM THE BELEAGUERED ITALIAN AND FRENCH MINISTERS.

Rome, Aug. 12.—The Italian Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the Italian Minister in Peking, Marquis Salvago Ragzi, dated August 5:

Shots exchanged between the defenders of the Legation and the Chinese. One killed and two wounded.

We have no news from the allies since July 30. We hope they will not delay advance to Peking.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The French Foreign Office received this morning from M. Pichon, French Minister at Peking, what is evidently the delayed dispatch which he referred to in the first message received from him, published here last Thursday, as "my cipher No. 1, dated August 3." It is as follows:

From June 20 to July 17 Chinese troops besieged and fired upon and bombarded us. Four legations were burned and the French three-quarters destroyed. We still hold out, thanks to the heroic defence of the Franco-Chinese detachment. Our loss is sixteen. The general staff consists of sixty more and 110 wounded.

All the missions in Peking have been burned save the Pei-Tang Mission, which is standing, but the condition is uncertain. Despite anguish and the loss of personnel of the Legation are in good health.

The bombardment ceased on July 17. Offensive works, Chinese barricades and, intermittently, shot continue without victors.

The Government is attempting indirectly to negotiate with us for departure, but we cannot leave without some protection other than that of the Chinese.

Our forces, ammunition and provisions are almost exhausted. The interrupted attacks may recommence and place us at the mercy of the Chinese Government.

On July 19 I received a telegram which I was not allowed to reply to in cipher.

The Tsung-li-Yamen forwarded through the Chinese Minister in Paris, Yu Keng, a message to the French Government, complaining of the "hardness of the foreign Ministers in Peking in replying to the offer of the Chinese Government to conduct them under escort." The message proceeded to say that the Tsung-li-Yamen declined to be responsible for any casualties which might follow these delays, and insisted that the European governments order their representatives to leave Peking.

To this communication M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent the following reply:

No order to depart from Peking will be given to our Minister so long as the route is unsafe. If a casualty occurs the responsibility will be on the Chinese Government.

It is the duty of the Chinese Government to protect foreign Ministers even more than its own.

If it be true that the Chinese Government has set its face against defending them and in defending itself against rebels, it should order its troops to stand aside before the allied forces. This would render free the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking and would accomplish the work of protection, which is incumbent on China.

The Chinese Government should understand that the only means of proving the sincerity of its designs and of ending its responsibilities is a cessation in the placing of obstacles in the way of such an arrangement.

NEW DUTIES FOR MANY SOLDIERS.

MEN FROM CUBA DISEMBARK AND SOME WILL BE SENT TO CHINA—GARRISON CHANGES IN THE EAST.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army worked hard all day yesterday transferring troops between different points in the harbor. At 9:30 a. m. the transport Sedgwick left quarantine, where she had been since Sunday afternoon, with the 1st Battalion of the 11th Infantry, including Companies A, B, C and D—438 men in all—and also a squadron of the 5th Cavalry. Major A. L. Meyer commanded the battalion of infantry and Colonel W. A. Rafferty was in charge of the cavalry. The Sedgwick went to the Government pier, in Brooklyn, by 10 o'clock, all her troops had been transferred to ferriesboats and tugboats.

Company D was sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, over the West Shore. The tug Katherine Francesca, of Governor's Island, took Companies A, B and C of the same battalion to Fort Columbus. They will go to garrison duty in place of the two companies of the 5th Cavalry which have been sent back to their home stations, Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton.

The squadron of the 5th Cavalry started for Fort Myer, Virginia, over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Jersey City.

The steamboat Nashua, of the Fall River Line, arrived early yesterday morning with Light Battery of the 7th Artillery, which was ordered to Newport. Lieutenant Johnson was in command. The Nashua went to the Fall River Line pier, North River, and the troops stayed on board. Some time during the forenoon to-day they will leave for San Francisco over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. In the battery are 100 men, twenty-five of whom are short-term men, who will be exchanged in San Francisco for long-term recruits. They carry with them six guns and ninety-five horses. Each man had one pound of tobacco and one pound of coffee. They were met at Hamilton Field Wharves on Friday, before the battery left Newport for this city.

The other two batteries of the 7th Artillery are also hurrying toward the Pacific Coast. One of them is equipped as a heavy siege battery, said to be ordered to China. The other two batteries are all heavy. Some of them are of 7-inch calibre, and they have to be mounted on platforms. They arrived at San Francisco on Saturday afternoon from Fort Riley, Kansas. It had with it a part of the heavy equipment. The remainder will be sent to China from Manila. The siege guns are not to be used unless they hold out and have to be besieged.

The transport Crook arrived yesterday afternoon from Havana, with 38 men of the 1st and 138 men of the 2d Infantry. They will be sent to their home posts in the West Indies. It is thought probable to be ordered to China. No more troops for the present at least will be withdrawn from Cuba. Army officers say for the situation there will not be any more of our soldiers. Neither will more than those now under orders for service in China be taken from stations east of the Mississippi. If any more recruits are to be dispatched to the Orient they must come from posts in the West.

Colonel John I. Rodgers, the commandant at Fort Hamilton, is getting the battery of the 5th Artillery ready for a call to China. This morning he and his staff will start on their way west and every day until ordered west they will do some active work to prepare for a possible campaign.

COLLECTION TO AID MISSIONARIES.

A collection of money was made in the Gospel Tabernacle of the Christian Alliance, in Eighth-ave, near Forty-fourth-st., yesterday, for the purpose of assisting various missionaries of the Alliance who have escaped from Kalgin into Siberia, and to continue on the way to their homes in Europe. Most of the missionaries concerned are Swedes. The Swedes will go to China and serve as missionaries for \$200 a year, the mere cost of maintaining themselves, and for this reason the Alliance makes a large use of them. The Russian Government informed the Alliance through the Swedish Legation in Peking that the missionaries were in Southern Siberia, in need of help. The missionaries asked for \$50,000 to be sent to them. The Alliance decided to send \$50,000 through the Rev. William Christie, formerly a missionary to Tibet, who is at the head of this relief movement. This sum, together with the several hundred dollars that have been collected in New-York, will be sent by telegraphic transfer to the Acting Secretary of State at Washington to-day. It will be sent in installments, and it will be delivered to the missionaries by the Russian Government. The exact location of the missionaries is at present uncertain, but the Alliance expects to receive messages from them in a few days which will indicate their whereabouts.

ALLIES' NEW LEADER.

HOW THE SELECTION OF COUNT WALDERSEE WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The Department of State to-night made public the correspondence with the German Government and the Emperor relative to the selection of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee for the chief command of the co-operating foreign forces in China. The first official intimation of the subject was received through the United States Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, whose telegram was to the following effect:

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, August 7, 1900.

Secretary of State, Washington.

Advised of the declared willingness of the Emperor of Russia that the Russian forces in the Province of Chi-Li be put under chief command of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. A preference for the German commander-in-chief has been expressed by the Japanese Government.

The Government of Germany states its desire to be given early information in regard to the views of the United States Government respecting the proposed chief command, and that the United States would be disposed to join the forces under United States command in Chi-Li to the army operating there under Field Marshal Count von Waldersee.

This was followed on August 9 by another telegram from the Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin reporting that Italy and Austria had also accepted Count von Waldersee as the chief commander of the co-operating forces in Pe-Chi-Li, and that no replies had as yet been received from other Governments.

On August 10 Mr. Jackson telegraphed that Great Britain had accepted the German chief commander on the condition that he should be generally accepted by the Powers. As a necessary detail of the common understanding the German Emperor made the suggestion that one or more military officers of each co-operating nationality should be attached to the headquarters of Count von Waldersee in order to carry on communication with the respective national contingents. Early advice of the views of the United States on the subject, he added, was awaited.

On the night of August 10 the following memorandum in response to the above dispatches from the Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin was telegraphed to Mr. Jackson for communication to the German Foreign Office:

The Government of the United States will be much pleased to secure the command of so distinguished a leader as Count von Waldersee to agree with other commanders as to a common official direction of the various forces in their combined operations, preserving the integrity of the American division as a separate organization. A copy of this communication will be transmitted to him.

As a considerable time must elapse before Count von Waldersee can reach China, and conditions are rapidly changing, it is desirable to leave questions of method to be determined in view of the conditions which may then exist. The suggestion of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany that one or more military officers of each nationality should be attached to the headquarters of Count von Waldersee to maintain communication with the national contingents meets the approval of this Government.

The communication of this memorandum having been made as directed, the President received last night the following congratulatory telegram from the German Emperor:

Homburg Schloss, August 11. His Excellency the President of the United States.

I received with pleasure the decision of the United States that American and German soldiers shall fight together for the common cause of civilization under one commander-in-chief. The brave army of your country, which has shown of late so many warlike qualities, united with Europe, will be irresistible. Field Marshal Count Waldersee, who will have the honor of leading your forces, is a stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your Excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence of the United States placed in the leadership of Count Waldersee.

To this telegram the President sent the following acknowledgment to-day:

Washington, August 12, 1900. His Imperial Majesty William II, Homburg Schloss, Germany.

I am gratified to receive Your Majesty's message of good-will in the relation of the selection of Count Waldersee, and like you I see in our common effort to discharge a common duty of humanity an additional recognition to the kindly ties and mutual interests that exist between this country and Germany.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

ALLIES RESTED THREE DAYS.

FEARS THAT THE DEFEATED CHINESE TROOPS WILL SEEK REVENGE IN PEKING.

London, Aug. 13.—Sheng, Director-General of Railroads and Telegraphs, according to a Shanghai dispatch to "The Standard," expresses grave fears for the safety of the members of the legations when the defeated Chinese troops return to the capital.

The Austrian naval commander reports to Vienna that the allies decided to rest for three days after the taking of Yang-Tsun. A dispatch to a news agency from Tien-Tsin says:

Junks and stones block the river beyond the advanced posts of the allies for considerable distance, but the dryness continues, and the country is in good marching order, subsidiary dikes having made the enemy's damming ineffective.

It is believed that some five hundred have been added to the expedition by the increase in the numbers of the British Naval Brigade.

Corea, according to a Seoul dispatch, consents to Japan sending troops there to provide for emergencies.

General Grodekoff reports to the Russian War Office the occupation of Bantchau and the passes across the Chingau Mountains. Orders have been issued for the formation of two additional Siberian Army Corps. A semi-official Shanghai telegram published in St. Petersburg describes the sending of British troops to Shanghai as "without the least necessity."

The reception of the message from the Italian Minister in Peking effectually disposes of the report that he had started for Tien-Tsin.

"The Daily Mail" publishes an interview with the Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Lu, quoting him as urging the foreign Ministers to leave Peking. "Some people say," remarked Sir Chih Chen, "that the Europeans are still being besieged. When you are besieged you are not allowed communication with the outside world, but here you are receiving messages, cipher messages, from Sir Claude Macdonald."

Commenting upon the various propositions made by China to the Powers, "The Daily News" will express the predominating British opinion as follows:

What the Chinese authorities say in effect is this: Stop your advance on Peking, and we will give your Ministers a safe conduct to Tien-Tsin. If you do not at once instruct them to leave Peking, we cannot be responsible for the consequences. To this abominable and not very thickly veiled threat there can be only one answer, and M. Delcassé has given it in very cogent terms. The only convincing guarantee of safety, in the speedy advance of the allies lies the only real hope of saving the Ministers.

In the same vein "The Daily Telegraph" says: American statesmen take up what seems the only logical attitude when they tell Mr. Conger that they have no intention of leaving Peking until they have placed themselves at the mercy of a Chinese official pledge.

Cheng Yin Huan, the Cantonese, who was the special Ambassador of China at Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and who is now in banishment at Hli, has been ordered, according to a Shanghai dispatch, to commit suicide, an Imperial edict having been issued to this effect.

The Shanghai correspondent of "The Times," referring to the fate of Cheng Yin Huan, says he was executed, and that no reason is given for this barbarous act. The same correspondent understands that Li Shun, vice-president of the Board of Revenue, has been imprisoned on a charge of rendering assistance to the members of the foreign legations.

A GREAT MASSACRE REPORTED.

SEVEN THOUSAND CHRISTIANS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED NEAR PEKING.

Paris, Aug. 12.—"The Patrie" publishes the following:

The Procurer-General of the Congregation of the Lazarist Missions, Monsignor Bettebourg, informs us that he has just been advised by M. Delcassé that according to a dispatch from the French Consul-General at Shanghai, received yesterday, seven thousand Christians have been massacred at Pao-Ting, east of Peking. No other details are at hand.

If such startling news has been received by the Foreign Office it has been kept secret, as the usual news channels have not been made acquainted with anything of the kind.

According to dispatches received to-day from Vice-Admiral Courjeole, French naval commander in Chinese waters, native Christians and missionaries on the line to Hankow, 500 kilometers from Peking, are in great danger, the point being entirely outside the sphere of the allied operations.

He also has received bad news regarding New-Chiao, captured on August 4, which, as he is advised, has since been evacuated.

According to his advice from the French Consul in Peking, eight marines, one cadet and one customs employe have been killed. He says a Danish company has laid a cable from Chee-Poo to Taku.

THE NEWARK SAILS FOR CAVITE.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Acting Secretary Hackett of the Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from Admiral Kempff stating that the cruiser Newark, his flagship, had sailed from Haganaki, Japan, for Cavite, the Newark has been ordered to the Philippines, and was in the vicinity of the operations at the time the Taku forts were taken. It is presumed her trip to the naval station at Cavite for the purpose of making some necessary repairs.

BRINGS SOLDIERS FROM SAN JUAN.

MANY OF THE SEDGWICK'S LOAD OF TROOPS MAY GO TO CHINA.

Soldiers were thickly scattered in the neighborhood of the Government pier yesterday when the transport Sedgwick arrived at the pier at 11:30 a. m. About nine hundred officers and men from San Juan, the troops on the Sedgwick consisted of four troops of the 5th Cavalry and four companies of the 11th Infantry. Colonel W. A. Rafferty commanded the cavalry and Captain Odeon Gsovitz was in command of the infantry. The cavalry is expected to be sent to the Philippines, and it is supposed that the troops will be recruited full force in China.

Three companies of the infantry will be transferred to Governor's Island, while Company D will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen. Most of the soldiers are of the 11th Infantry. A set of uniforms for the officers are in the hands of the Quartermaster. The officers received orders to come to the Sedgwick at once to Governor's Island. Among them are Major Stevens, paymaster; Major Huff, adjutant; Lieutenant Hooper, who has been acting as the surgeon of the transport Sedgwick. The officers received orders to come to the Sedgwick at once to Governor's Island.

The soldiers looked in fine form and made things lively in the vicinity of the pier. The guards had been ordered to be on hand, but did not secure leave from sneaking off from the ship, as they had not been home for many months.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT S. HUGHES.

Pateron, N. J., Aug. 12 (Special).—Robert S. Hughes, president of the Rogers Locomotive Company, died at his home in Upper Market-st. shortly before midnight last night. Death was due to general debility resulting from old age. He was compelled to give up active work several months ago, and his health had been confined to his home under the care of physicians.

Mr. Hughes was born in Pateron, N. J., on May 24, 1827. He was the son of Robert Hughes, an old resident of Pateron. The younger Hughes was educated at the Rutgers University, and in 1852 entered the employ of Rogers, Ketchem & Grosvenor, manufacturers of machinery, in the city of Pateron. He was associated with Thomas Rogers, and afterward the latter's son, Jacob S. Rogers. When the Rogers Locomotive Company was organized Mr. Hughes became interested in it. He was elected secretary of the company in 1868, and in 1870 was elected president. He was active in the management of the works. Subsequently he was elected to the presidency. Mr. Hughes did much toward building up the business. A widow and three children survive him.

SAMUEL M. CLARK.

Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 12.—Samuel M. Clark, Editor of "The Gate City" for the last thirty years, died here last night. He was a member of the Livith and LVth Congresses from the 1st Iowa District, and United States Commissioner of Education to the Paris Exposition of 1889. He was prominent as a writer and wrote many of the Iowa State platforms. He was the author of the plank which regained Iowa to the Republicans after Governor Clarke was elected to the presidency. Mr. Clark was a Republican National Conventions of 1872, 1880 and 1888.

COLONEL DWIGHT S. BILL.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 12 (Special).—Colonel Dwight S. Bill, sixty-one years old, of Chicago, died at noon to-day at the home of his brother, Dr. Curtis S. Bill, No. 28 State-st., where he was visiting. He was emigrant agent for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and was successful in establishing colonies in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. He was well known in the West and Southwest.

FREDERICK DE PEYSTER WHITMARSH.

The funeral of Frederick de Peyster Whitmarsh will be held at Field Home to-day at 12:30 p. m. The funeral will be at 710th St. Whitmarsh was the son of the late Commodore De Peyster Whitmarsh, and was born in this city about sixty-six years ago. He was for fifty years a trusted employe in the commission house of Benjamin H. De Peyster, and was one of the most successful business men in Europe. He was never married. A sister, who is in Europe, survives him.

DAVID HUNT.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 12.—David Hunt, of New-York, owner of the Oswego Preserving Company and head of a large New-York canned goods brokerage business, dropped dead from apoplexy at his country home here to-day. He was seventy-five years old, and was a native of New-York and was fifty-five years old.

WILLIAM M. B. GRAVENHORST.

William M. B. Gravenhorst, Consul at this city for the Netherlands, died at his home, No. 367 Macdon-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, from heart disease. He was born in Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, in 1828. His father, whose name he bore, was president of the Colonial Court in the Dutch West Indies. After receiving his education and obtaining a legal diploma at the Hague, he returned and took a place in the Colonial Court. Later he became Governor of Aruba, one of the Dutch islands. Fifteen years ago he came to this city as Vice-Consul. He succeeded to the Consulship two years ago.

Gravenhorst with his brother, J. Waters Gravenhorst, did considerable exploring some years ago. He was a trader with the great aim to see the President Guzman Blanco of Venezuela, and received a membership in the order of Oak and Crown of Holland. He was in Holland for forty years being continuously in the service of the Netherlands and twenty years ago received a public acknowledgment of his faithful services. Mr. Gravenhorst was known as an authority on Dutch law and was frequently consulted in the West, and was informed of his wife's illness and is hurrying to Soerabaja.

BRYAN AT CHURCH IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—William J. Bryan spent the day quietly in the morning he attended the Emmanuel Baptist Church, a fact which had not been announced beforehand, so that the congregation was no larger than usual. Mr. Bryan was seen at the church by a number of persons after the sermon. After church Mr. Bryan drove to the Chicago Beach Hotel, where he will stay until he returns to his home in Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Charles A. Towne, and General Joseph Wheeler. The afternoon was devoted to rest and some necessary business. Mr. Bryan will probably start for Lincoln next Wednesday or Thursday.

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER ILL.

It was announced at a big Salvation Army rally at Asbury Park yesterday that Mrs. Booth-Tucker was dangerously ill at her summer home, in Spring Lake. Commander Booth-Tucker, who is the best, was informed of his wife's illness and is hurrying to Soerabaja.

MURDER IN CHINATOWN.

ONE LAUNDRYMAN KILLS ANOTHER IN A FIERCE FIGHT IN PELL-ST.

The large tenement house at No. 9 Pell-st was the scene of a fierce fight in which several Chinamen were involved and in which one life was lost last night. The police believe that the fight was the result of one of the factional feuds which enter so largely into the life of the Chinamen and which every now and then come to the surface.

As a result of the trouble Loang Kin, a laundryman of No. 1431 Amsterdam-ave, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died. He had a large pistol shot wound in the left side of his abdomen. It had been caused by Goo Wing Chung, also a laundryman, of No. 149 East Twenty-second-st. The murderer was arrested by Detectives Finley, Toussaint and Menchen, of the Elizabeth-st. police station.

Later, five other Chinamen, who had been found in the hallway surrounding the victim of the feud, were also taken to the station. All were armed.

In the possession of Goo Wing Ting was found a bludgeon made of solid iron and weighing four pounds. It is eighteen inches long. He also had a revolver of .38 calibre of the bulldog type. Sin Quo, another prisoner, had two revolvers, one Colt's .41 calibre and the other a .38 calibre bulldog. In addition to this small arsenal he had a vicious dirk. Charles Lee was the possessor of one dagger. It is ten inches in length and as keen edged as a razor. He had no firearms, but to make up for this lack he carried a bludgeon exactly like the one in Goo Wing Ting's possession. He had also a set of brass knuckles. Goo Wing Chung, charged with murder, had a .41 calibre Colt's revolver. He had also a two pound "blackjack," pear shaped. The police say the weapon is the ugliest of the kind they ever saw.

When and how the fight began the police don't know yet. Shortly after 6 o'clock Thomas Herlihy, of No. 3 Peck Slip, heard the sounds of a fierce struggle and Mongolian voices raised in angry conflict in the hallway of No. 9 Pell-st. On pushing in the door and entering the hall he saw a number of Chinamen at the rail, one of them lying on the floor. Another came rushing toward the street with a smoking revolver in his hand. As Herlihy entered the hall he heard two shots fired.

The Chinaman with the revolver was Goo Wing Chung. Passing Herlihy he gained the street, crossed it and ran into the hallway of No. 8 Pell-st. John Phillips, a colored man, who lives in that house, saw the fugitive crossing the street, the smoking sawp in hand. Phillips suspected that murder had been done. He ran downstairs to head off Goo Wing Chung.

But Goo Wing Chung knew his business. He knocked Phillips over with a smash in the face. With the revolver, which he used threateningly, he reached the second floor. Phillips followed in close pursuit. Just as he gained the landing Goo Wing Chung ran into an apartment and slammed the door in his pursuer's face.

The Chinaman believed himself to be safe. The apartment was let to a friend of his, another Chinaman. Phillips, after vainly endeavoring to open the door, ran downstairs and up the street. He found a patrolman and told him what had taken place.

The policeman sent news of the battle to the Elizabeth-st. station. Detectives were sent from there to arrest the man suspected of the murder. A squad of policemen was sent to surround the house where the shooting was done. The detectives found the Chinaman in the apartment indicated by Phillips.

Goo Wing Chung was arrested forthwith. A search was then made for his weapon. This could not be found on him. After threatening to arrest the friend who occupied the apartment Herlihy pointed to the lounge and beneath this the revolver was found. In the mean time a large crowd had collected in Pell-st. There were cries of "Boxers," and "Anarchists," and "Lynch the Chinks."

The squad from the police station, however, scattered the crowd, and then entered the hallway where the five Chinamen arrested were found.

The witnesses, Herlihy and Phillips, positively identified Goo Wing Chung as the murderer. They were taken to the House of Detention as witnesses. The Chinamen were held on a charge of homicide.

ALLEGED BOLT HITS A BRIDGE.

WOMAN FALLS FORWARD IN A CAR, BUT