

Thursday morning, and started for Pine Knot in... He did not give himself recreation, as the term... Mr. Huntington was a man of many talents...

POND OF ART WORKS

Mr. Huntington was a lover of paintings, sculpture and good books, and those who have had the opportunity to see his collection at his town house... He owned a handsome... Three or four... He had a large house in San Francisco...

A SPLENDID TOMB

About five years ago there was completed for Mr. Huntington in Woodlawn Cemetery, after covering a period of five years in building, a marble tomb... It is a fine monument of granite...

MR. HUNTINGTON MARRIED

In 1884 Mr. Huntington married Miss Elizabeth... She was the daughter of a prominent family... They were married in New York City... The ceremony was performed at home by Henry Ward Beecher...

MR. HUNTINGTON HELD POSITIVE VIEWS ON EDUCATION

Mr. Huntington held positive views on education... He believed that the most important point... He was a strong advocate of public schools...

MR. MANLEY'S TRIBUTE

The chief current of conversation at the Republican National Headquarters yesterday centered around the death of Col. P. H. Manley... He was a prominent figure in the party...

WARM WEATHER COMING BACK

The temperature is recovering by degrees from the depression that the departure of the hot wave left it in. On Monday it had some trouble in getting up to the 77 degree mark...

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S OLD HOME WEEK

Concord, N. H., Aug. 14.—Lowering skies and unusual dampness for a New-Hampshire August day... The opening of the first "big day" of the State's second Old Home Week in spite of the unfavorable conditions...

FIFTEENTH NIGHT OF JAPANESE SPECTACLE

"Japan in Flower and Flame" will have its fifteenth representation to-morrow night in Pain's 96th air theatre at Manhattan Beach. The spectacle has proven unusually successful...

MONEY, NOT LAND, ASKED.

INDEMNITY AND PUNISHMENT THE OBJECTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Aug. 14.—A high Government official today said that the indemnity which the United States would demand for every American citizen killed or maimed by the Chinese in the present trouble would be sufficient comfortably to support their families for the remainder of their lives. The official, who is intimate with the President, added:

This Government does not want a province, a town, a village or a single square foot of Chinese territory as indemnity. There is only one indemnity which they can give our people, and that is a monetary indemnity to the families of their American victims. For every one of these China must pay a sufficient sum to keep their families from want during their lives. This Government will exact assurances of a satisfactory character that such a state of affairs as now exists in China shall not again occur. The nature of these assurances will be determined later. The collection of indemnity may prove difficult, and it may be decided, although so far the proposition has not been considered, to station warships in the harbors of the principal cities and officials within these cities to watch the revenues and protect the interests of the United States, if need be, by taking charge of such revenues and reserving some portion of them to apply to the indemnity.

In addition to requiring assurances of a restoration of order and the strictest precautions to prevent a similar state of affairs in the future, a small body of troops may be necessary to protect the officials stationed at these ports. If this plan should be adopted the different allies doubtless will co-operate. Effort will be made, of course, to trace the responsibility for the recent outrages, but it will be a difficult task, as there will be little disposition among the Chinese to tell the truth, especially when it would implicate one of their number. The Chinese cannot be punished indiscriminately for the atrocities, but wherever such offence is fixed on an individual, high or low, his punishment will be required. If it can be shown that orders for the hostilities were issued by the Empress Dowager or the Emperor, their deposition is certain, and another government will be set up. If Tuan is proved to have ordered the outrages, the severest punishment may be accorded to him.

JAPANESE FOUGHT SPLENDIDLY.

THEIR DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE AT PEI-TSANG AT HEAVY COST.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.—The following dispatch has been received from The Associated Press correspondent with the allied forces, dated Pei-Tsang, August 5, and forwarded by mail to Che-Foo and Shanghai:

The glory of to-day's fighting belongs to the Japanese. They did all the hardest fighting. The Americans were in reserve and had no casualties. The Japanese, advancing across the plain had no strong flank of ten field guns from the strong mid walls and trenches extending five miles. The feature of the battle was the magnificent Japanese cavalry charge, which resulted in the capture of ten field guns. The Chinese retreat was orderly, and they left but few dead on the field. The correspondent of The Associated Press counted two hundred dead or wounded Japanese. The British loss was two men and a horse. The British naval brigade guns and two big Russian guns had a duel with the Chinese guns, which resulted in silencing the latter. The Russian retreat was orderly, and they left but few dead on the field. The correspondent of The Associated Press counted two hundred dead or wounded Japanese. The British loss was two men and a horse. The British naval brigade guns and two big Russian guns had a duel with the Chinese guns, which resulted in silencing the latter.

EVERY VEHICLE IN TIEN-TSIN IS IMPRESSED FOR THE TRANSPORT SERVICE OF THE ALLIES

London, Aug. 14.—The British Government today received from Che-Foo, under date of August 11, General Gaselee's brief dispatch describing the capture of Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun. He says the Japanese dislodged the enemy from Pei-Tsang in gallant style. Describing the fighting at Yang-Tsun, General Gaselee says:

After ascertaining that the enemy held the railway embankment, we formed for the attack with the Americans on our right and the Russian battalion on our extreme left. After a rapid advance the Chinese were driven back, and they were under a hot shell and rifle fire, our troops carried the first line of defence in fine style. We are now encamped on the left bank of the Pei-Ho, near the railway bridge over the river. Casualties about fifty killed. A dispatch from Yang-Tsun, dated August 7, reports the arrival of supplies there sufficient to last twelve days. The dispatch adds that reconnaissances show the Chinese are demoralized and have fled toward Peking. The American signalmen are keeping the telegraph wire intact along the line of march in the face of great difficulties. About 50 per cent of the wounded are cases pronounced to be serious by the attending physicians.

FRENCH PRECAUTIONS AT SHANGHAI.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Dispatches received here from the French Consul-General at Shanghai show that apprehension exists there as to the conditions prevailing at Shanghai and in its vicinity. The French Ministry has therefore decided to take precautions to defend the French concession at Shanghai.

NEWS FROM RUSSIAN SOURCES.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE LEGATIONS RESUMED ON JULY 31.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—A semi-official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated August 8, says the Russian Colonel Woyczak has received advices from Peking announcing that during the night of July 31 the bombardment of the foreign legations was resumed, and that the European churchyard was desecrated.

EARL LI WILL NOT GO NORTH.

The weather and the unsettled conditions deter him. London, Aug. 14.—General Chaffee's message announcing his arrival at Ho-Si-Wu on August 9 stands as the latest official intelligence of the march of the allied forces on Peking. The English papers say it is rather annoying that their naval and military officers cannot communicate with the high officials here, while Admiral Remy and General Chaffee can do so by the Shanghai-Canton wire.

THE CHINESE REPORTS ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED FAR AND WIDE IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF ALLEGED CHINESE SUCCESSES IN THE NORTH.

Secret inquiries at Canton show that all the forts have been newly armed with 12-centimetre disappearing guns, and that the garrison number eighteen thousand men in all, armed with Mausers and Winchester. The Chinese have also been trying to engage a foreign electrician to lay mines in the Bogue, or entrance to the Canton River. Dr. Marks, Li Hung Chang's physician, informed the correspondents at Shanghai this morning that Li could not go north on account of the weather and the unsettled state of the country. The doctor is removing his family from Canton, because he believes there may be an outbreak there. The St. Petersburg papers are campaigning against the political activity of Great Britain in the Yangtze Valley. The "St. Petersburg Gazette" has interviewed a member of the United States Embassy as to the reasons why the United States assumed a hostile attitude toward China, in view of Li Hung Chang's declaration that Minister Conger

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General Chaffee reached Ho-Si-Wu, half way from Tien-Tsin to Peking, thus commencing the customary four days in reaching Washington from Peking. The message of the State Department of August 8 could hardly have reached Peking by August 10. A few messages have apparently come out from Peking in three days, but it has not yet been found possible to send a message and get a reply in six days.

JAPAN AND AMERICA IN ACCORD.

MIKADO'S ANSWER SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Aug. 14.—There is reason to believe that Japan has made an answer to China's peace overtures substantially identical with the answer of the United States, made public yesterday. This not only places Japan in union with this Government, but it also shows the purpose of that Government in carrying out the assurances of the Emperor of Japan to the Emperor of China, made about the time President McKinley answered the Imperial edict. In the Japanese Emperor's answer the following significant language was employed:

Our Government, as is well known to Your Majesty, entertains a feeling of cordial friendship for your country, so that should circumstances make it necessary Japan will not decline to offer her good offices based on the feeling of mutual friendship. If Your Majesty's Government, therefore, at once suppress the insurrection, and actually rescue the foreign representatives, Japan will be prepared to use her influence in the eventual negotiations between your country and the foreign countries, with a view to conserve the interests of your empire.

It will be discovered that Japan in this communication suggested that her "good offices" and her friendly influence would be employed as between China and the foreign Powers, if the insurrection were suppressed, and the foreign representatives were rescued.

MAY BRING THE OREGON HOME.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The question of making the permanent repairs on the Oregon at home instead of in Japan has been discussed by some of the authorities of the Navy Department, and may result in the ship being brought back to the Pacific Coast. It is pointed out by some of the naval experts that if a ship of the Oregon's size is needed on the Taku station it would be necessary to send the Indiana to serve during the four months that it is estimated the Oregon will be in drydock. The repairs, so far as the Department is informed, will amount to \$200,000, and it has been urged that, as the run to San Francisco can be made in sixteen days, it would be better to have the Oregon repaired where she was built, and where the Department will feel that an absolutely satisfactory job can be done, rather than to have her laid up for four months at the Kure docks, in which case the money for her repairs would be spent abroad instead of at home.

MISSIONS IN CHINA LOOTED.

MISSIONARIES TELL OF THEIR JOURNEYS FROM THE INTERIOR TO PLACES OF SAFETY.

Several letters from missionaries of the Presbyterian Board in South China were made public yesterday. They speak of the looting of mission property and of the incidents of journeys to places of safety.

The Rev. J. C. Garritt, writing from Shanghai, July 30, says:

The Rev. Dr. H. J. C. Hallock will doubtless write you of the troubles at Pu-Kiang. A long letter just in from him gives a harrowing account of the vengeance wreaked on the Christians' homes where his work is, both at Aug-Ko and Welongyuan. The Christians are left homeless, and many have work near by, have reports of the same kind from their converts. At Chi-Ki up the river (south of Hang-Chow) some months ago, or less, where the China Missionary Society missionaries live, their houses were first looted and then burned. The native teachers and converts were compelled to flee for their lives. The foreigners had just left in time, being called to Hang-Chow a little before the outbreak.

At Ning-Po... the opportunity for trouble is present, but we trust that none will occur. In the country north of Ning-Po, the Chinese have broken out. The Viceroy at Nan-King has been ordered to Peking, but apparently refuses to go. Yet they appear to be sending troops which look like they were trying to keep in both with the foreigners and with the usurping government.

The Rev. Charles Leaman, of the Nan-King station, writing on July 21, while en route to Japan, of the situation at his station, says:

When we left Nan-King on July 11 there was no trouble or certain signs of an outbreak in the city or near by. This was due to the strict measures of the Viceroy, Li Kunih, who had been ordered to keep peace, and not join with the Boxers.

The Rev. E. M. Lattox, of the Hang-Chow station, who went to Nagasaki, Japan, writes from that port on July 13:

Everything was quiet in Hang-Chow and is yet so, so far as we know. There were a few rumors, and placards were pinned up on a small gate on the school compound setting the date for burning the schools and foreign residences, but nothing came of it. The date was June 27. Then we heard on pretty good authority that the Government of our province, whom we knew to be anti-foreign, had instructions from Peking to let no foreigners escape, and no doubt he had such orders, but he was unable to carry them out. For a long time the Chek-Kiang officials refused to join with the Viceroy up the river in their agreement to protect foreigners within the bounds of their province. Both we and the South Presbyterians received telegrams from Shanghai ordering us to leave Hang-Chow at once. We got to Shanghai without incident.

The Rev. J. A. Fitch, of the station at Wei-Hen, wrote from Nagasaki, Japan, on July 21:

Word of our Canadian Presbyterian friends to the effect that in escaping to the Yangtze, from Ho-Nan, they were being driven to the Yangtze. And yet there must be many lives yet in danger in far Western China, persons so distant that it would take one or two months to come in to them. The strain on accommodations caused by the influx of refugees is putting us to our wits' end. At the Nagasaki hotel (first class) board is reported to-day.

No dispatches were received or sent out by the mission boards. The officers of the Christian and Missionary Alliance are expecting more definite news regarding their missionaries who have arrived in St. Petersburg from Northwestern China.

AN EDUCATOR OF CHINESE.

JOHN C. FERGUSON, PRESIDENT OF NAN-SANG UNIVERSITY AND FOUNDER OF THAT AT NANKING.

John C. Ferguson, president of the Nan-Sang (South District) Imperial University at Shanghai, China, official adviser for Sheng, the Director of Telegraphs and Posts, and foreign adviser for the Viceroy of the Province of Nanking, is a former missionary from Boston, which he left fourteen years ago under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He founded the Nanking University, and presided over it three years, when he was appointed to the presidency of the Nan-Sang



JOHN C. FERGUSON. Official adviser to the Chinese Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

University, founded by the deposed Emperor Kwang Su in 1897. The institution is the Imperial college for Central and South China for the official classes. The students are appointed by the Government, and receive an allowance, besides free schooling. The property is worth over \$1,000,000. A recent dispatch from Shanghai to a London newspaper stated that Mr. Ferguson had been appointed by Sheng as Secretary of Foreign Commerce at Shanghai, and that he would succeed Sir Robert Hart as Director of Customs.

Mr. Ferguson's father is a Methodist clergyman at Belleville, Ont., and the son, who is thirty-four years old, was born in Canada, but is an American citizen. There are three brothers, the others being Frank L., now president of Pomona College, California, and the Rev. Wilbert P., late pastor of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, which was destroyed by fire. The late pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Newark. A young son of Mr. Ferguson is on his way to Switzerland to be educated.

PEACE UNION CONVENTION.

ATTENDANCE NOT ENCOURAGING—MR. LOVE PRESIDING—WU TING FANG EXPECTED.

Mystic Conn., Aug. 14.—Exercises in celebration of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Universal Peace Union and the thirty-third anniversary of the Connecticut branch began in Peace Grove here to-day.

Sessions will be held daily for four days. The attendance to-day was comparatively small, probably on account of the threatening weather. The opening session of the meetings began at 11 o'clock this forenoon, with Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, president of the Universal Peace Union, in the chair