# TRIP IN SAN DOMINGO.

## THE BEAUTIES AND WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY—HELD BACK BY WANT OF LABORERS.

On Board Man-of-War El Presidente,
Samana Bay, San Domingo, July 31, 1900.

Samana Bay is surrounded by mountain ridges, abrupt coral, covered with greenest verdure. It rains a little every day in the year at Samana, and soil is not essential to the vegetation. Many islands of richest emerald dot the waters. The bay is thirty miles long and in width varies from eight to twelve miles, with water sufficient to float the navies of the world. President Grant first recognized its value as a strategic point and advocated its purchase by the United States, but Congress refused to make the appropriation unless the President would consent to recognize the belligerency of Cuba. Twice since then have negotiations been opened looking to its purchase by the United States. The cliffs at the mouth of the bay afford magnificent sites for fortifications.

El Presidente left the capital city with President Jiminez and a party invited to make a tour of the Republic of San Domingo. President Jiminez had with him his staff, under command of General M. J. Echenique, and as his guests Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Carrajal, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Pablo Lopez Villanueva, formerly Minister of War, exiled in 1893 and just returned, and the writer. The man of war was under the command of Commandant Fernando Rodriquez. There was a stiff east wind blowing as the cruiser steamed out of the Ozama River. The little quarter inch steel vessel rolled and tossed, yet fought its way manfully. El Presidente is a sturdy craft. It was formerly the yacht of a British lord, and has a length of 200 feet with a beam of 20 feet. Its tonnage is 800, with a horse power, actual, of 514. Its speed with a clean hull is 18 knots an hour. When the late President learned to float a debt he longed to float a navy. Out of his first foreign loan, obtained in 1884, he bought the vessel for $80,000. He mounted on it two Hotchkiss rapid fire guns and four five inch cannon. Afterward he bought two more vessels of about the same dimensions and created an admiral.

### A TOWN AND THE PEOPLE IN AND ABOUT IT

Turning toward the east, Macoris was passed, a city of five thousand inhabitants, almost American in the Consuelo and other large American sugar estates lying back of it. A few miles beyond the picturesque La Romana River empties into the sea. The rocks rise abruptly for a hundred feet on either side. Here and there the rains have loosened great masses of rock, and these have fallen into the stream. The rank tropical vegetation has seized upon them, as well as upon the cliffs.

"I have made this the first stopping point," said the President, "because it has just been made an open port by an act of Congress. Four years from this time you will see here the largest city in San Domingo. Back of it lie the fertile plains of Ceybo Province, capable of producing anything grown in the tropics. What is needed is a railroad to bring the products to the seaport, and you can say that I will give a concession to any of your countrymen who will build one." The President's salute was given by the little town of La Romana on the hilltop and answered by the man-of-war, and the party disembarked.

La Romana is progressive, though small. The town is well laid out and prospective parts are shown on the plat which hangs in the office of the chief of the municipality. The streets are wide and modern, and a great city may some time adorn the heights. The labor question here, as elsewhere, seems to be the difficult one. The oil refinery is in charge of an American, who expresses the general sentiment. "I have to keep ninety men on my payroll," said he, "to get the work of thirty men done. The people will not work after they have a day in and money coming to them. They will wait to draw the day's pay and spend it before coming back. No matter how urgent the necessity it is impossible to rush any task." The people live in ease on the natural products of the soil, in thatched huts, on untaxed lands. They are free from care, happy in idleness and blissful in ignorance. Wealth has no attraction for them, civilization no charms.

"President was received enthusiastically in La Romana. The Governor of the town, one of the two members of Congress and other prominent persons were present to greet him. Flags, banners and palms decorated the streets. A popular and, to the foreigner, an attractive decoration is made of palm branches stuck in the ground at regular intervals or arched across the streets. The foliage retains its verdure many days. Frequently the streets are almost solid arches of palms.

### SOME SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT EATING.

The run from La Romana to Samana Bay was made at night with a rough sea. Daylight was welcomed as indicating an approach to a quiet harbor. On deck the sailors in the early dawn were casting a line and hauling in kingfish. The cry of "otro" brought every one to the rail. "How large do the kingfish get?" was asked. "At least a hundred pounds, but the flesh is poisonous in the full grown fish, because they eat so much copper," was the reply. This is a fish story without an encyclopædia at hand to confirm it. However, there is almost nothing that is not poisonous to the residents at some period or under some conditions. A funeral on shore was that of a man who had eaten bananas and drunk rum at the same time. This funeral suggests that catalepsy is not known. Burials take place immediately after supposed death, almost always the same day. But the climate almost requires this.

Samana Bay has on its shores five cities. Sabana de la Mar has a population of four hundred. It is at one end of the narrow gauge railroad operated by the Samana Bay Fruit Company, an American corporation owned in New-York, Boston and Providence. American and European flags, along with Dominican, welcomed the President at this place. Speeches of welcome were made and a dinner and a ball were given. One day was spent here. At 5 o'clock in the morning the party became the guests of the Samana Bay Fruit Company. The flatcars used to transport the guests were gayly decorated with flags and tropical plants. The company has three engines, forty cars, a complete machine shop, a telephone exchange, iron piers for loading the fruit and other improvements. The road winds around the hills and peaks of the mountain range skirting the bay. On the hilltops are the homes of the officers of the company. At one of these overlooking the beautiful bay breakfast was served. The view along the whole line is picturesque.

The interest taken in Samana Bay by the American Government at various times has resulted in considerable immigration from the United States. At one time, in 1837, a colony of liberated American slaves settled near Samana Bay, and the descendants still speak English. The laborers of the colony are generally reliable, but there are not enough of them to meet the demands. The fruit company has attempted to meet the labor question by the importation of three hundred English speaking laborers from St. Kitts, but the experiment is not entirely satisfactory. Sixty cents a day in gold is paid for labor, and this is based on the cost of living, which is comparatively nothing. The development of San Domingo depends upon this question of efficient labor, and a fortune awaits the man who solves the problem.

# *RENEWED INTEREST IN ST. LOUIS FAIR.*

EXPECTATION THAT THE $5,000,000 FUND WILL SOON BE SECURED.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—There has been a marked renewal of activity at the Louisiana Purchase Centennial World's Fair headquarters recently. In accordance with the programme mapped out at the meeting held at the end of June, active local work to secure the completion of the stock subscription fund of $5,000,000 will begin with September. More than $4,000,000 of this amount has been pledged already, and it is believed that the remainder will be obtained soon after the books shall have been reopened.

At least one subscription running into six figures is confidently depended on as an encouraging starter for the last canvass. Both ex-Governor D. R. Francis and William H. Thompson look upon the early completion of the fund as certain. Encouraging correspondence has been received with reference to the constitutional amendments. So far no opposition whatever has developed, and as only a majority of the votes actually cast on the question is necessary, the carrying of the amendments authorizing the issuance of $5,000,000 of city bonds and the diversion from the sinking fund of $1,000,000 for a State exhibit is looked upon as a certainty. Steps will, however, be taken to bring the matter prominently before the voters of each of the counties in the State, in order that the majority may be overwhelming and further assurance given to the country that the movement is generally indorsed throughout the entire State.

Communications received from outside points give further evidence of the great interest taken in the Louisiana Purchase Centennial, not only in practically every State in the Union, but in a large number of foreign countries.

Correspondence from Paris indicates the certainty of securing several of the very best exhibits in the Exposition there for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial in 1903.

# *BRIEF STRIKE OF STEAMER STEWARDS.*

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 26.—The steamer Halifax was delayed sailing for Boston on the hour, owing to the stewards walking ashore at the last moment through dissatisfaction at one of their number being discharged. The matter was arranged and the strikers returned. The steamer had a large passenger list.

# *DR. BROOKS ACCUSES POLICE.*

## COLORED CLERGYMAN CHARGES OFFICERS WITH THIEVING, AND CHALLENGES INVESTIGATION.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church, in Fifty-eighth-st., near Eighth-ave., which is said to have a larger congregation than any other church for colored people in this city, preached on the recent race riots last night. Dr. Brooks said in part:

I have made a personal investigation. I have a book of facts. We are ready to go before the committee, before the courts and if necessary to jail. I beg you to hear what I am saying. Not one finger must be raised in retaliation. No retaliation must be countenanced. We must be calm and law abiding, and we will win. In the South the press largely condones the crimes of the mob, while here the press condemns with no uncertain sound such actions as have recently taken place. Regardless of politics the press of the city has stood for law against lawlessness, and humanity as opposed to inhumanity, and justice as opposed to injustice, and right as opposed to might. God bless the press. Again it has shown that the pen is mightier than the sword.

Let it be understood in the very beginning that we have no sympathy with lawlessness. Colored people who break the laws must not expect sympathy from us. Bad men, white or black, must be made to feel that they must respect the law or take the consequences.

The recent riot had its origin in bad whiskey, bad women and corrupt police officers. The police are guilty of incapacity, brutality and rascality. After thorough investigation, dealing directly with the parties who have suffered, I state the following facts and invite investigation by the authorities:

First—Innocent men were cruelly assaulted.

Second—The clubbing in nearly every case was done by the officers.

Third—We have not found a single "tough character" among the number maltreated, but decent, honest, hard working people.

Fourth—Respectable, helpless women who appealed to the officers of the law for protection were denied, cursed and threatened for their petition.

Fifth—Men in honorable business had their doors kicked in by the officers, and were mercilessly clubbed upon their own premises.

Sixth—Men and women were cruelly beaten by the officers while getting in and out of the patrol wagons and while on their way to the stations.

Seventh—Men were beaten in the station, and others who applied there for protection were denied, cursed and threatened.

Eighth—Officers recklessly shot in the windows at women and children who were guilty of looking on.

Ninth—Men who found protection in saloons were driven out by the officers in the face of the mob.

Tenth—Guilty white men were protected, and innocent blacks outraged by officers.

Eleventh—Men and women were taken from bed in nude condition to the station.

Twelfth—Officers turned thieves and stole. A medical student in his third year course had saved his summer earnings, amounting to nearly $100. His door was forced, his closet broken open, and every dollar taken. His wife had her week's salary hid elsewhere. They (the police) took all the notes and left the silver, which amounted to a couple of dollars. I have other cases of robberies.

Guilty officers must be removed. Not transferred, but absolutely removed, or there will be war—orderly war, but war. Some of these officers are personally known. If the investigating committee want the facts it can have them. I object to the police officers investigating themselves. It would be like what I have seen in the Park—monkeys picking neas from themselves. Unless the guilty police are removed the mob will make another outbreak, and the colored people will lose confidence in the officers for fair play. When we lose confidence we will make preparations to protect ourselves.

At this there were cries of "You bet!" and "That's right!" The pastor admonished the congregation to keep quiet and continued:

Every house will become a fort and every man a walking arsenal. Don't you see the danger of this? A well armed man will always find use for his weapons.

The responsibility for the conditions of things is at Tammany's door. What must we expect if Tammany gets the State? I can't understand how a self-respecting colored man can support an organization that has no respect for his wife or daughter. (Applause by the women.) A man who has no regard for a colored woman has not much regard for a white one. A government that won't protect colored womanhood won't protect any womanhood.

On account of these charges I will no doubt be summoned to court, and may be put in jail. I have figured the cost. I am willing to lay down my life for my people. Bring your dollars and pennies, not now, but later, and we will employ the best counsel and make the best fight that can be made legally, and see if our rights will be recognized.

# *BIG GAS EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN*

## PANIC CAUSED IN GREENE-AVE.—MAN THROWN TWENTY FEET.

Persons living in Greene-ave. near Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn, are in a state of panic because of a big leak in one of the principal gas mains of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. The leak first became apparent Saturday night.

For several months the Borough Contracting Company has been building a new sewer in Greene-ave. About one hundred and fifty feet from Bushwick-ave. one of the gas mains sprung a leak. The gas escaped in large quantities, and in a short time had so filled the houses in that neighborhood that many of the residents were forced to spend the night on their porches. A little before 11 o'clock last night Henry Cowan, a watchman for the sewer contractors, started to find a fresh leak. While he was crossing the main trench the flame of his lantern ignited the escaping gas. At once there was an explosion, and Cowan was thrown twenty feet and into the yard of a neighboring house.

Immediately after the explosion there was a rush of the burning gas into the air, the flames at one time being forty feet high. The shock of the explosion and the sight of the flames drove the frightened residents into another panic. Two fire engines and a reserve squad of police from the Ralph-ave. station hastened to the scene. Later the gas company sent men to repair the leak. During all this time the houses were in darkness. The police are on guard in the street. They prohibited cigar smoking and the use of lights in the district.

# *MAINE'S LOG DRIVE OVER.*

## THE SEASON ENDS WITH AUGUST—CHANGES AMONG THE DRIVERS.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 25 (Special).—The last drive of logs, that from the West Branch, is in, the river drivers have all been paid, and now the streets of Bangor are full of those hardy, daring fellows who navigate the lumber crop from the far away headwaters through the rushing, tumbling torrents to the Penobscot boom, whence the logs are distributed to the mills. The principal drives on this river are from the East and West branches, the Mattawamkeag, Piscataquis, Passadumkeag and Pleasant rivers.

Driving logs is a laborious and often dangerous occupation. When the winter's work of cutting the logs is over, and the ice bound streams and brooks are full of the great spruce, pine and hemlock tree trunks, the axe swingers come out and the lumbermen engage the driving crews. To be a driver one must be active, fearless, and not afraid of cold water and hard work. The drivers are generally young men, largely of Irish descent, from Bangor and Oldtown; Tarratine, Indians, Canadian French and Prince Edward Islanders. The best drivers in the world, it is generally admitted, are those from Bangor. In the spring, as soon as the ice in the streams begins to break up, the crews, with their bosses, go to the headwaters, part of the way by rail, then by team, in batteaux or on foot.

Arriving at their destination, the men start the logs in the quick water and follow them downstream. If there were no falls, no ledges or other obstructions the work would be easy, but if a single log of the rushing mass sticks on the edge of a dam or is caught against a rock thousands of others are thereby stopped, and what is known as a jam ensues. The jam must be broken at all hazards, and some one must, as a rule, go out upon the logs at the risk of his life and, with an implement known as a cantdog, set the mass again in motion. If the driver makes a misstep, or the obstructing log yields suddenly and unexpectedly, the driver frequently goes down in the rush of waters under the whirling mass, and is seen alive no more. If his body is recovered it is not until many weeks afterward, mangled beyond recognition.

When the driver starts from Bangor he is equipped with the best pair of boots that money can buy, with the soles thickly studded with steel calks, sharp as brads, to enable him to stand on the slippery and often icy logs. When he comes back the boots are generally full of little slits at the toes, which he has cut to allow the water to escape, and thus prevent his feet from scalding. From the day the logs are started to the day they reach the boom the driver is seldom or never dry, but he seldom or never catches cold. His work begins in the latter part of April and lasts until the middle of August, if he is on the West Branch, the longest drive. Wages in former times were high, compared to what is now paid, good men often receiving as much as $5 a day. Now the best men get about $2 50 or $2 75 a day, and others as low as $1 75. Woodsmen eat beans three times a day; drivers, four times, for the drivers' day is longer than the axe swingers'.

In old times it was the fashion for all or nearly all of the drivers to have a great spree when they returned to Bangor and got their pay, anywhere from $150 to $200, all in a lump; but now it is different. Twenty years ago the arrival of the West Branch drive was the signal for a general and noisy celebration in Bangor and all along the river, but this week there is scarcely a ripple of excitement. There is some drinking, but most of the men find a better use for their money, being fonder of good clothes and other comforts than were the old timers. Formerly every driver wore a flaming red shirt; now they wear any kind that suits them, and red is not popular. Up to a few years ago the driver came to town wearing his calked boots, and every saloon and hotel floor where they trod and all the floors and cushioned seats of the railroad cars were punched full of little holes. Then the Legislature passed a law prohibiting drivers from wearing their armored footgear into the confines of civilization, and they have to change boots up river or come into Bangor in their stocking feet.

# AS SEEN FROM SHANGHAI.

## THE CHINESE SITUATION REVIEWED BY ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN PAPERS OF THE COUNTRY.

From The North China News of July 18.

The present crisis in China has been caused by a succession of cunningly arranged plans, by which all corrupt influences or fanatical and ignorant elements have been availed of everywhere, in such a manner that the various foreign Ministers, until too late, would not credit the perfidy of the Manchu Government, to which they were accredited. As our various home governments are so widely separated from us, their nationals, and from the actual stage on which the events have passed, we desire to give with absolute correctness the events in their chronological order, and to speak in some detail on the question, for the special information of the home governments.

In the first place, there sprang up in the Provinces of Chi-Li and Shan-Tung a number of loafers and riffraff, who, directly encouraged by Imperial edicts and official patronage, banded themselves together as "Volunteer Union Trainbands," with the optional title "Volunteer Union Fists," and by means of children, hypnotized by Buddhist monks, imposed on the fears and superstitions of the masses. So anxious had the Manchu Government become to turn the nation into a large armed camp, to overthrow the foreigners, that certain devilish magic, with invocations and incantations, was used to turn the people's heads, yet the local authorities, under instructions from headquarters, were obliged to ignore the movement. So that by the eighth moon (September, 1899) a Governor of a province gave the Boxers the advice to "loot, burn and plunder foreign property as much as you like, but do not take life." Again and again the attention of the Peking authorities and Government was called to the abominable outrages committed by their specially patronized Volunteers, but not only without redress, as even the Governor of Shan-Tung referred to, Yü Hsien, was not degraded, but actually promoted to a higher post in another province.

### EARLY BOXER MURDERS.

On December 31, 1899, these "loyal supporters," as the Empress Dowager loved to term them (who had been called into existence by her own royal command, she having been so advised by Kang Yi and Prince Tuan), murdered in cold blood the Rev. Mr. Brooks. Yet still in April, 1900, these loyal followers were again highly commended, but warned in kindly and affectionate terms not to admit traitors or bad characters into their societies. So blinded had the Manchu Government become with their own corruption and indignation at the demand for reform that the full majesty of the usurped throne had to be given to societies that, according to the laws of the land, were criminal and forbidden, having been suppressed by the Emperor Kia Ching in 1809. All was going well for the success of the cause of "harmony" (which the Empress Dowager had in her confidential instructions ordered to be secret) when some of the rasher spirits of the movement, unable to restrain themselves until the appointed date in the 9th moon, started in May, and on June 2 murdered the Revs. Norman and Robinson. The machinery was set in motion too soon. The loyal promoters of the movement had intended to effect in the autumn a general expulsion of the foreigners, in imitation of the precedent set by the resurrected society in 1747 during the reign of Kien Lung and under his patronage.

The protests of the foreign Ministers met with royal assertions of the loyalty of the Iho Ch'uan. The Boxers advanced to Peking to meet a royal welcome. Hearing of the approach of this rabble, the foreign Ministers requested permission to bring up small guards for the various legations, and only after repeated insistence did the authorities reluctantly grant it. By this time the wild beasts, having tasted the pleasures of looting and murdering native Christians, cut down the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation.

As the legations were now menaced by soldiers who were under the command of Boxer officers, the foreign Ministers urgently asked their admirals at Taku to send up a relief column. This column started, announcing its object not to be war with Chine, but the rescue of its nations from the howling mob called into existence by the Peking Government. On June 15 the supreme command of the Boxers was given to Prince Tuan and officially announced in the "Peking Gazette." Guns were trained on the foreign legations. To cover the return of Admiral Seymour's relief column it was necessary that the Taku forts should not be used against them, so when it was observed that, in obelience to Peking's orders, native troops were being hastily thrown into them and every preparation made for offensive action, the allied admirals gave notice that they must be evacuated or they would be forcibly occupied at 2 o'clock on the 17th. One hour before the expiry of that time the forts opened fire on the allied fleet, and in consequence were taken. As the Chinese navy had the good sense not to oppose what they knew was being done by the foreign Powers in the best interests of their country, they were eventually allowed to proceed to Yangtse.

### THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE LEGATIONS.

In the mean time, while against overpowering hordes Seymour was gallantly pressing on in his brave but impossible task to relieve Peking, the Manchu Government there was issuing edicts to all the Viceroys to exert themselves to the utmost to expel the foreigners, and on June 21 they were instructed to assemble their fleet and drive the foreign war vessels from the Yangtse. On the same date, in the Imperial decree, it was announced that the supreme chiefs of the Iho Ch'uan were Prince Tuan and Kang Yi. On the 24th the foreign Ministers were ordered to leave Peking within twenty-four hours, and at the same time a bombardment of the legations was begun. Even Sir Robert Hart, a Britisher, for forty years in the employ of the Manchu Government, had to seek refuge in the British Legation, from which he dispatched a despairing message. If any attempt was made to seek safety in the "sacred precincts," it was either to drag out those who were able, if they chose, to check the danger, or else to obtain shelter for the foreigners in those palaces which were now protected by Boxer altars. We now learn from the wonderful document that has come from Pekin that after this the troops and rabble were allowed a free hand, it having already come to the ears of the Manchu officials that Seymour, five days before (on the 19th), had been obliged to turn back, overladen with sick and wounded, who could not be left to the savagery of a ruffianly, uncivilized horde, such as those now in the employ of the Manchu Government. Having learned that there was no immediate relief for those pent up in the legations, these Manchu barbarians gave the reins to their yelling hordes, and a series of massacres and pillaging followed.

At these successes the mob all over the north foregathered, and as, it must be noted, the Government had again and again extended a protecting hand to the Iho Ch'uan, and reprimanded and forbidden those who fought them to do so again, it followed that not an attempt was made to protect the legations. The Ministers were invited to attend the Tsung-li-Yamen, and, as the German Minister passed through the Guard of "Honor," he was shot down, but with admirable valor the faithful German guard now sallied forth and burned the Yamen to the ground.

War had been commenced by the murder of the Japanese Chancellor, and the Manchu Government rushed into war, confidently led by Prince Tuan, who was sure of expelling the foreigner from the land, and longed for a "foreigner's skin to use as his bed quilt."

### THE GOVERNMENT'S VOLTE-FACE.

Now, however, the remonstrances of the Southern Viceroys and Governors began to bring home to the bloodstained, guilty Manchu Government the seriousness of the course they had headlong plunged into. They learned that the forces of the whole civilized world, representing a population twice greater than that of China, and armed with the most modern armament, military skill, and also with just cause, were preparing for battle. In their sudden fears they heard approaching from all corners of the earth the measured tramp of mighty legions, shortly to close in and carry out righteous judgment on a Government whose whole career has been iniquity. Like cowardly curs, they now slunk off, to emerge from their kennels with a whining appeal for gentle treatment.

The Manchu Government, appearing before the foreign Powers as an injured innocent, adds insult to violent injury. For audacious outrage on all right feelings, it can only be likened to the devil coming forth in robes of the Angel of Light. The Imperial edict of June 29, conveying instructions to all Chinese legations abroad, is a diabolically clever document. It illustrates once more the utter hopelessness of ever succeeding by the ordinary methods of diplomacy in obtaining from the Manchu Government the fulfilment of treaty obligations, the performance of international rights or the extension of those courtesies given to each other by all civilized nations.

For lying and logical deductions from cunningly falsified premises, no European diplomatist, except a Turk, could possibly match the Peking officials, unless the jails of Christendom were ransacked for the cleverest swindlers known, to keep them company. The following dates and events can be verified by reference to Imperial edicts and decrees.

### PROGRESS OF THE DISORDER.

Within three months after the coup d'état—namely, in November, 1898—an Imperial edict was issued by the Empress Dowager (November 5, 1898), ordering the formation and organization of volunteer corps (Iho Ch'uan) "to turn the whole nation into an armed camp in case of need."

On March 16 the Buddhist Lama Abbot gave a very large contribution to the special fund raised for armament by the Empress Dowager.

As early as May and June, 1899, Kang Yi, on his tour of inspection and extortion, carried the Empress Dowager's orders to instruct all high officials to form volunteer forces (i. e., Iho Ch'uan), and "The North China Herald" of July 31 printed a translation of the Shanghai magistrate's reply to Kang Yi's orders on this matter regarding the Shanghai district. About 1,000,000 taels was collected or extorted for the same purpose by Kang Yi. Every day, at that time, came fresh items of news regarding the purchase and import of new and powerful armament. As early as September 4 it was reported in the Shanghai papers that the Boxers were preparing and drilling for an anti-foreign movement.

On September 28 was issued an Imperial edict ordering all civil and military officials to strictly observe the "sixteen sacret edicts of Kang Hsi" and also the "teachings of the Emperor Yung Ching" against heresy and heterodoxy, and to set apart certain days every month to explain the same to the masses.

In the ninth moon the Manchu Governor of Shan-Tung manifested his friendliness to the Iho Ch'uan, after a battle between a small force of Imperial troops and Boxers, in which a hundred of the latter were killed. He degraded the chihfu in whose prefecture the battle took place and replaced him by a Manchu relative of his own.

On December 27 "The North China Herald's" Chinan-Fu correspondent reported that, on the Governor's attention being called to the doings of the Boxers, he sent them word that they "might loot, plunder and burn, but they must not take life." In the same issue the Linching-Chou correspondent reported that the official at Hsiachin (Shan-Tung) was too frightened to act against the Boxers, because he knew that the same Governor would degrade him for such action.

On December 27 the same paper published a secret edict directing all the Viceroys to energetically prepare for war against the foreigners, who "like tigers were devouring the land."

On December 31 the Rev. Mr. Brooks was murdered in Shan-Tung by Boxers.

Early in the present year (1900) Shan-Tung obtained some relief in the removal of Yu Hsien, the Manchu Governor, and the substitution of Yuan Shih Kai, but the disease was now deep seated.

Yu Hsien, instead of being degraded, was now promoted to a higher and more lucrative post, namely, the Governorship of Shansi.

In an Imperial decree of April 17, 1900, the Iho Ch'uan, or volunteer train bands, are again referred to, and at the time they are politely requested to avoid enlisting bad characters.

On June 2 the Revs. Robinson and Norman were murdered by those hounds of State, the Boxers.

From June 6 to 9 there were pillaging and looting of foreign mission property and native Christians in the Chinese city of Peking.

On June 10 Admiral Seymour started with allied troops for Peking.

### PRINCE TUAN APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF TSUNG LI-YAMEN.

On June 11 the Japanese Chancellor was murdered by the same crew in Peking.

On June 13 came an Imperial edict regarding the Japanese Chancellor, and mentioning at the same time the loyalty of the Iho Ch'uan, but stating some bad characters who are rebels have got in with them.

On June 15 another edict stated that the Government troops sided with the Iho Ch'uan, and that command of the army had been given to Prince Tuan, Kang Yi and Jung Lu. That is, the control of the army was given over to these men, two of whom it was known were leaders of the Iho Ch'uan.

On June 17 the Taku forts were taken to protect Seymour's communications.

On June 19 Admiral Seymour was forced to retreat, when within a day of Peking. So news of that would be received by the Manchu Government that day or the next.

On June 20 the Viceroys were instructed by Imperial and secret edicts to do all in their power to resist foreign aggression and to exterminate the foreigners. The Iho Ch'uan, or Boxers, were referred to herein as "Ch'uan Min," or Loyal Fists.

On June 21 the Viceroys and Governors south of the Yellow River were ordered to assemble the modern fleet and attack and drive out foreign fleets. It was also announced that Prince Tuan and Kang Yi were appointed Supreme Chiefs of the Iho Ch'uan.

On June 24 the foreign Ministers were ordered to leave Peking within twenty-four hours, the legations then to be sealed up and the flagstaffs cut down. Sir Robert Hart on this date sent his short and despairing message. Tien-Tsin was relieved on the same date.

On June 25 a decree was issued exulting in the defeat of the foreigners.

On June 26 Admiral Seymour was relieved six miles from Tien-Tsin after he had fought for fourteen days, and out of eighteen hundred men he had 62 killed and 212 wounded, employing more than two-thirds of his force as bearers.

### THE GUILT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

If further proof is wanted than that contained in the above statements of the fact that the Manchu Government instigated, originated and protected the Iho Ch'uan with the absolute intention of expelling the foreigner, and with that object in view utilized the superstitions and religion of the masses to inflame hatred against the "Fankuei" (foreign devils), calling in the aid of the Buddhist monks all over the country, but especially in the north, let those interested study the lives of the known leaders, such as the Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan and Kang Yi, and also carefully read all the placards that have so far appeared, bearing in mind that again and again the Government patronage of the Iho Ch'uan has been referred to and protested against by Chang Chih Tung and Liu Kun Yi, the Yangtse Viceroys.

# *FIREMEN TO USE MEGAPHONES.*

## CHIEF CROKER BELIEVES THEY WILL GREATLY FACILITATE TRANSMISSION OF ORDERS AT FIRES.

When fighting fires in tall buildings hereafter the firemen will use large megaphones in transmitting orders from the street to the upper floors. The megaphone is the latest innovation in the Fire Department, and its introduction is the result of many suggestions submitted by officers and firemen to Chief Croker.

Since the advent of the modern tall building the firemen have experienced the greatest inconvenience in communicating between the floor on which the fire was located and the street where the engines were at work. Where the fire was on a floor more than 125 feet above the street the firemen found it almost impossible to make themselves heard on the street. Many precious seconds have thus been lost in making the engineers at the steamers understand just what the orders were, and in more than one instance firemen have had to run down ten flights of stairs to communicate with those in the street. This great handicap was particularly noticeable at a recent fire on the eleventh floor of the building Nos. 496 and 498 Broadway.

Officers shouted orders to subordinates in the street, but the voice was lost in the distance. Chief Croker, who was in charge of the fire, at once began an investigation to remedy the evil, and he was assisted by the suggestions of officers and firemen. As between a rubber tube, a little telephone outfit and the megaphone Chief Croker chose the last named appliance, on the score of simplicity.

A test of the megaphone was held yesterday morning in the drill yard at Fire Headquarters by Chief Instructor McAdams. The building is more than 125 feet high. Chief McAdams spoke to the men on the roof in a moderate tone, yet every word was heard. The megaphone was equally successful in transmitting the orders from the roof to the drill yard.

"The Department has ordered fifteen modern megaphones, and they will be used in every battalion where there are tall buildings," said Chief Croker last evening. "The Department has been greatly handicapped by being unable to communicate quickly with the street where the fire was in any of the upper stories of tall buildings. Anything which will save a second's time at a fire we want. I believe the megaphones will be a material help to us, and if they are not, why we'll get up a telephone outfit or some other device for transmitting orders."


## City Hotels.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.
NEW AND ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
27th St. West, near Broadway,
Centre of Shopping and Amusement District.
A few choice corner and other suites for permanent rental.
E. M. EARLE & SON.
Hotel Earlington and St. James Hotel, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE HOLLEY,
36 WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, N. Y.
Entirely new modern family apartment hotel. American plan only. Suites furnished or unfurnished. One room and bath, two rooms and bath, and three rooms and bath. Strictly fireproof. Rates from $16 per week up.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.
HOTEL BRISTOL 5TH-AVE. AND 42ND-ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY. CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

THE HANOVER, No. 2 East 15th Street, S. E. corner 15th Street & 5th Avenue. A high class family house. Apartments, Parlor, Bedrooms and Bath, by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Table, American Plan. Private table service if desired. D. P. HATHAWAY.

## Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor necessary to re-model the heating and plumbing systems and for furnishing and installing Switchboard Panel, Engine and Dynamo, at the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 20th day of September, 1900, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers, Randall's Island, New York City, at which time and place the Board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of O. V. Sage, Superintendent, at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y., or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder or bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

A. E. ORR,
President, Board of Managers.
New York, N. Y., Aug. 21st, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO, San Juan, P. R., Aug. 11th, 1900.—Proposals for Furniture.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until September 20th, 1900, and then publicly opened, for supplying the following furniture, etc., for use by the Legislature of Porto Rico. For the Council: 11 councillor's desks, flat top, with guard rail, row of drawers on one side, including one double desk for the President. 2 clerk's desks. 20 chairs. 2 settees. 13 waste paper baskets. 15 ink stands. For the House: 40 desks, flat top with guard rail, row of drawers on one side, including one double desk for the Speaker. 60 chairs. 4 settees. 40 waste paper baskets. 40 ink stands. The furniture for the Council to be in dark cherry and the furniture for the House to be in oak. Bids will be accepted for the whole or a part of the above. Prices to be f. o. b. steamer at New York or Brooklyn. Cuts of each article to accompany the bids. Delivery on steamer will be required thirty days afterward. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned. WM. H. HUNT, Secretary.

## Summer Resorts.

GOOK'S TOURS FOR LABOR DAY.
Niagara Falls.....Sept. 1, 3 day trip....$14.50
Thousand Islands.....Sept. 1, 3 day trip....$14.50
St Lawrence and Lakes.....Aug. 31, 4 day trip....$28.00
Bermuda .....Aug. 30, 9 day trip....$37.50
Niagara Falls, Toronto, Alexandria Bay through Rapids to Montreal, Quebec, Plattsburg, Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga. Leave New York Sept. 1, 12 days, $65.
ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.
261 & 1185 BROADWAY. NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Open Until October.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Also Proprietors of
THE IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

HOTEL EARLINGTON AND ST. JAMES HOTEL,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
Full information at Hotel Earlington. Absolutely fireproof. New York City. E. M. EARLE & SON.

HAY FEVER SUFFERERS
find complete relief at
ROCKY POINT INN, ADIRONDACKS.
DEER HUNTING SEASON begins September 1st. Address ROCKY POINT INN CO., P. O. Old Forge, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

PROSPECT AND BAY VIEW HOUSES,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.,
open until Oct. 1st under new management. Golf and all other amusements.
O. L. FRISBEE, Manager.
Bay View rate from $10.00 per week and up.

RHODE ISLAND.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., is fine in SEPT.; good fishing and shooting; surf bathing; no mosquitoes.
EUREKA HOTEL open to October. Special rates. Write for circulars.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
This popular hotel, directly on the beach, will remain open throughout September, the most pleasant month of the year by the sea. Fine golf links, beautiful drives. Fishing and sailing. Evening dinners. September rates, $3.00 per day. Write for booklet. MORGAN & PARSONS.

SOMERSET INN
AND EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Remains open until Oct. 15. 35 miles from New-York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

ORTLEY INN, On Squam Beach and Barnegat Bay. Will remain open during September. MISS ELIZABETH VAN RENSSELAER, Manager, Ortley, Ocean Co., N. J.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
2,500 FEET ELEVATION, ON
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY
Invigorating and Health-giving Baths.
Exhilarating Mountain Climate.
Nowhere Equalled as an Autumn Resort.
Hotel and Cottages of the highest class, open all the year. Cuisine and service a special feature. Every outdoor attraction. Fine golf course adjoins hotel. Well equipped livery and good roads. Pullman compartment car from New York, via Washington, without change. Excursion tickets and Pullman reservations at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices connecting lines throughout New England.
FRED. STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

## Country Board.

A FAMILY boarding house; fine grounds; verandas; stable; 500 ft. elevation. The Ridgedale, Madison, N. J.

## Steamboats.

NEW ENGLAND POINTS
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE.
For Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern points, Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestras on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line Eastward steamer stops at Newport.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
For Newport, Providence, Boston, North and East, Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestras on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted). On Monday mornings Fall River Line Steamers touch at Newport.
STONINGTON LINE.
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston