LACK OF RULE IN CHINA.

TRUXTON BEALE BELIEVES IN A EUROPEAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 2.—The Tribune correspondent here has had an interview with Truxton Beale on the situation in China. Mr. Beale has travelled extensively in the Orient and has visited portions of the interior of China, which, while little known, may be taken as an example of that country in general. Mr. Beale said:

It is true that the territory of China is huge and that it is peopled by four hundred millions of inhabitants, but she is nevertheless an incoherent, inert mass, a social organism, as it were, without a nervous system, so that the fear constantly expressed about the difficulties European armies would have in controlling it are groundless. It is true that she has made a showing that has surprised the civilized world, but it is nevertheless only a showing, and made by that strip of China along the seaboard whose inhabitants have become familiar with European methods and have had access to European modern arms. Unlike the experience that an Asiatic army would have in invading Europe—finding it more and more difficult each day—the allied armies will find their work each day much easier if by any chance they are obliged to march beyond the Great Wall. The arms of the Chinese soldiers where I was, in the Province of Kashgar, were of the crudest possible description, many of them with the old percussion cap gun and others with the flintlocks. I regret that I arrived too late to see one of their military manœuvres there, but an old Cossack colonel on the frontier of Siberia laughingly told me of it the next day. It seemed that a hollow square was formed, the men facing inward, when for some reason various kinds of food were placed in the centre. After this men on stilts entered the square and walked about in grotesque attitudes, and the men faced outward and fired a volley of blank cartridges, the majority of their guns missing fire entirely. Then one of the mandarins, a Chinese army officer, came up to the old Cossack to explain the mysteries of a breechloading gun, and much to the old colonel's amusement was so ignorant of his profession that he attempted to force a pin fire cartridge into a central fire gun. In fact, the handful of Cossacks in the city of Kashgar, many days' journey from the frontier of Siberia, their own country, seemed to treat the whole Chinese population, officials and all, with the greatest disdain. This is the present feeble condition of the Chinese, and those now found selling to them modern arms should be treated as pirates by the nations of the civilized world.

LACK OF NATIONAL SPIRIT.

It is difficult for a civilized man to understand their total lack of national spirit and patriotism. Peking only means to a Chinaman of those distant provinces a place from which a mandarin has been sent from afar to oppress, torture and overtax them. It is hard for us to conceive of the total absence there of anything like public opinion—anything like an opinion on any subject—and their total lack of what might be termed emotion. Within a few days' journey from where I was a great massacre of Tunganes, Chinese Mahometans, was going on, about which from time to time vague reports reached us, and it seemed that I, a foreigner living many thousand miles from their country, was the only one that took the least interest in the matter.

Many anti-expansionists would soon be converted if they could see the gross misgovernment, the oppression, the torture and overtaxation of one of the interior provinces of China. The old Asiatic maxim, "Better have the enemy than the tax gatherer," certainly applies in that country. Instruments of torture lie strewn about in officials' quarters in China as thickly as baseball bats, golf clubs and tennis racquets around the cottages of the summer residents at Narragansett Pier. Huge paddles, the cruel wooden collar bolted on the offender's neck in such a manner as to make a reclining attitude impossible and thus destroy sleep, huge iron bars chained to an individual, sometimes for life, who thus travels through the bazaar, each step causing pain, are not uncommon sights in the bazaars of Kashgar. These oppressions, together with Chinese vices, destroy every Asiatic race which has the misfortune to come in contact with the Chinese. It is only necessary, in answer to those anti-expansionists who deplore the loss of liberty that Asiatics lose when they are conquered and governed by Europeans, to recall to them that the islands of Hong-Kong and Singapore were entirely barren when taken by the English. To-day they are among the most thickly populated spots on the globe, caused by the Chinese crowding into them to escape the domestic oppression of their own country and to gain the liberty they obtain by living under English rule.

LIBERTY AN UNKNOWN WORD.

As Herbert Spencer once pointed out to the Americans: "Liberty means nothing if it does not mean individual liberty. You may easily break away from a country and have a so-called political liberty, and nevertheless establish a tyranny among yourselves." In China this is reversed; the Chinese must leave home to acquire liberty.

I, for one, hope the allied forces are in Peking to stay. If England can govern India, the allied nations of Europe can give to China a freer and better government than they enjoy by governing themselves to-day. It is to be remembered that it is the last great portion of the temperate zone where a white man can live and develop its resources, which in the end will be so beneficial to both Chinamen and foreigners; as the English government of both Egypt and India has been to both the natives and Englishmen. Of course, the present legislative and administrative system of China would have largely to be retained and used by the conquerors, but this has been the necessary policy of conquering nations since the day of Theodric.

Government by joint occupation by the allies would no doubt present many difficulties, but as I have just implied, any government is better than Chinese government for the Chinese, and a joint occupation will probably prevent the break up of China into "spheres of influence" and keep it as it is to-day the great territory where trade could have its freest scope, and competition bring forth its most beneficial results. There are doubtless many sentimental anti-expansionists, who do not know Asia and the Asiatics, who will begin to call this oppression, and who at the same time will begin to call Prince Tuan a Washington, etc. But Asiatics do not breed Washingtons. No one can point, in the history of Asia, among its great men to any who were not semi-barbaric, harsh, oppressive and cruel tyrants.

METHODISTS COMMEND ADMINISTRATION.

Denver, Sept. 2.—The Colorado Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Salida, yesterday almost unanimously passed a resolution commending the Chinese policy of the Administration, and also applauding the "cause of all those who in the Senate and House of Representatives have supported the Administration in the foreign policy which means an open door for Christianity as well as for trade, and the protection of American life and property all over the world."

TALK WITH COMMISSIONER ROCKHILL.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SETTLE THE STATUS OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.—William Woodville Rockhill, Special Commissioner of the United States Government to investigate and report on conditions in China, in an interview with a representative of The Associated Press, emphasizing the importance of the harmonious action of the Powers as a measure of self-defence, said:

"If the Chinese Government is able to break the concert of nations and to bring about a disagreement on the part of any Government in such a way as to secure any relaxation of the joint demands, all the foreigners in China may as well pack up and leave.

"This is the very best opportunity to settle for all time the status of foreigners in China. If that matter is not settled now, the Chinese will be encouraged to persist in their present policy, and the Powers will have the whole trouble to thresh over again every two or three years. I believe that all the governments are impressed with this truth, and I believe most of them realize that a definite and permanent settlement of the status of foreigners and the establishment of freedom of trade are more important to them now than the acquisition of territory.

"This has been a deliberately planned movement on the part of the Chinese Government to expel all foreigners. The decrees printed in the 'Imperial Gazette' prove this. The movement has been practically successful, since every foreigner in the interior has been obliged to seek refuge in the treaty ports. The Imperial Government merely utilized the Boxers as convenient accessories to its scheme.

"The relief of Peking is merely an incident of the crisis. The really important work remains to be done. Marquis Ito, probably the best informed man alive on Eastern politics, said to me that the present was the greatest crisis in the history of China, and that all preceding Eastern questions sunk into insignificance beside it. Are civilized nations to yield to the Chinese conceit of their own superiority?"

Mr. Rockhill and other officials in Shanghai, like the public, are utterly ignorant of the course of diplomatic and military events in Peking. The consuls of the various governments have sent frequent telegrams to their respective Ministers, but have been unable to get replies. It is suspected that official messages are tampered with between Shanghai and Che-Foo.

The attitude of the Southern Viceroys in protecting foreigners commands confidence in their good faith, and negotiations will probably be conducted through them.

There is a financial panic in Chinese business circles here. Probably an important factor is the money rate, which is now 36 per cent a month. The traders are trying to get the ear of the officials.

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FOR
Brain Workers.
Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep. A wholesome tonic.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

THE OFFICIALS RETICENT.

ANSWERS FROM POWERS NOT MADE KNOWN—EMPRESS FLEES WESTWARD.

Washington, Sept. 2.—So far as can be ascertained, there were no important developments in the Chinese situation here to-day. The officials maintain unusual reticence. They say they have no information to make public regarding the replies to the American-Russian propositions regarding the withdrawal of the military forces of the Powers from Peking. Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, has decided for the present not to make any statement as to the names of the Powers which have answered, or to indicate whether the replies are of an affirmative or a negative character on the ground that publication of the attitude of the Powers might embarrass the negotiations at this time. It is, therefore, impossible to learn definitely to what extent answers have been received. The opinion prevails, however, that none of a conclusive character have as yet come to hand, such communications as have been received being merely of a preliminary character.

In diplomatic circles it is believed that none of the great Powers have as yet reached a final determination as to the course they will pursue. It is recognized here that some of them, at least, will want sufficient time to permit communications with their diplomatic and military representatives in China with a view to determining the exact condition of affairs from their point of view before undertaking to make any reply to so important a proposition as that involved in the American memorandum. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin it is believed here that some days may elapse before final answers are received. Officials are watching with interest the editorial comment of the European press as indices of the sentiment prevailing in the various countries of Europe.

NO DISPATCHES MADE PUBLIC.

No dispatches from China were given to the press by any of the Departments to-day. Acting Secretary Adee was at the State Department to-day, but he said to-night that no telegrams of consequence had been received. The interruption of communication with Peking is presumably responsible in part for this, as some days have now elapsed since any word was received from Mr. Conger. Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, still remains at Cape May, and at the Legation it was said there had not been a dispatch received during the day.

The latest word concerning Li Hung Chang's location was contained in a cable dispatch from Shanghai to-night, stating that Li was still there. The report that the foreigners there generally discredited him was read with interest in diplomatic circles. The suspicion of his motives there seem to be shared by many of the diplomats here.

EMPRESS MOVING WESTWARD.

An interesting bit of information regarding the Empress Dowager came to Washington in a circuitous way to-day. It was to the effect that the British Government had received word that the Empress was going from Tyan-Fu, in the Province of Shen-Se, where she had fled after her escape from Peking to Hsinan-Fu. Tyan-Fu is further west than Hsinan-Fu, indicating that she is moving still further away from the Chinese capital. The report says nothing of the Emperor's movements. It is suggested as a possibility that he may have left her Court, and that he may have decided to either remain where he is or to return to Peking. His return to the capital city would probably completely change the situation. He belonged to the progressive party before he was compelled to sign the Imperial rescript of 1898, and if restored to power peace negotiations would undoubtedly be facilitated. The Powers would have more confidence in him than in the reactionary party. Despite the Empress's action two years ago, diplomats here familiar with Chinese affairs say the Chinese people regard him as their rightful ruler.

NO FEAR FOR AMOY.

The Government officials apparently are not concerning themselves over the situation at Amoy, notwithstanding the press reports that great numbers of the Chinese are leaving because of the fear of impending trouble. Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, has reported to the State Department that the incident, referring to the landing of marines by the Japanese there, was closed, and this presumably has satisfied the officials here. The gunboat Castine dispatched to Amoy several days since by the Navy Department, it is believed, will not remain there long. Her destination was the Cavité Naval Station in the Philippines, and the State Department, taking advantage of this knowledge, had orders given that she stop at Amoy on the way down to report upon conditions there.

Word was received at the Navy Department to-day that the battleship Oregon, Captain Wilde commanding, which has just come out of a Japanese drydock, where she has been undergoing repairs, had sailed from Nagasaki for Wu-Sung, the man-of-war anchorage at Shanghai. The assignment to that place is supposed to have been made by Admiral Remey, but the reason for sending her there is not stated here. In that vicinity, however, she will be of assistance in landing marines if, for any reason, the necessity for this should arise.

VEXED AT RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

London, Sept. 3.—The publication of the text of the Russian proposals has intensified, rather than diminished, the suspicions entertained by England of Russia's proceedings. The rupture of the European concert is considered an accomplished fact. Opinions differ, however, as to the way in which the Powers will now group themselves. Some papers think that Great Britain, Japan and the Triple Alliance will stand together in refusing to leave Peking.

"The Daily Telegraph," which expresses regret that President McKinley "has committed the United States to follow the Russian lead," considers, however, that Japan, whose consistent policy since the war of 1894 has been to conciliate and effect a rapprochement with China," will throw in her lot with Russia and will be reluctantly followed by France, who does not dare to risk a divergence with Russia.

"Events have therefore conspired," says "The Daily Telegraph," "to throw the balance of diplomatic power into Lord Salisbury's hands, for Austria-Hungary and Italy must side with Germany, who will probably propose some compromise and be supported by England."

PERU PUTS UP THE BARS.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Sept. 2.—The Peruvian Senate yesterday had under consideration a proposal for preventing Chinese immigration in view of a possible exodus from China as a result of the present disturbances.

GERMANY WITH RUSSIA

Continued from first page.

day that passes brings Count von Waldersee nearer the scene of action. There is no doubt that the manner in which Russia has taken the lead out of the Kaiser's hands is mortifying to German pride. But Germany owes Russia some consideration in return for the Czar's acquiescence in the appointment of Von Waldersee. Nervous Russophobes here see in the whole situation an elaborate plot against British prestige in the Far East. Russia, they say, has squared Germany by allowing her to effect a partial reconciliation with France, which has been the object of the Kaiser's policy for years. In return the two Western military Powers are to support Russia in settling the Chinese question in her own way, which is not that of England. Advantage has been very cleverly taken of American anxiety to avoid extensive entanglements in China in order to induce the United States to support the policy of withdrawal from Peking, which must eventually end in stereotyping the weakness in the Celestial Kingdom, to the ultimate benefit chiefly of China's powerful northern neighbor.

This, however, is very conjectural. The only positive testimony to the views of the Russian Government is to be found in the official memorandum issued from St. Petersburg on Saturday. The text of this has been carefully studied in all European capitals, but it still leaves the situation in much obscurity. The general propositions enunciated are obviously sound. Every one accepts the principle of maintaining a common agreement among the Powers for preserving as far as possible the existing Chinese constitution, respecting the integrity of the Empire and establishing a stable central government. But the question is whether a hasty "scuttle" from Peking and the restoring without adequate guarantees of the Government of the Empress Dowager will effect the desired objects.

Meanwhile the allied Governments have to reckon with the actual withdrawal of the Russian Legation and troops to Tien-Tsin, which General Lenevitch has been directed to carry out as rapidly as circumstances allow. The British Foreign Office is moving slowly, and this is partly due to the dilatoriness naturally caused by the fact that the threads of the negotiations pass through the hands of the invalid Premier at a remote Continental health resort. At Downing Street the impression is current that the British reply will insist that the retirement before a definite understanding has been arrived at with the Chinese Government would only lead to confusion. But it is not certain that Lord Salisbury has yet abandoned hope that Great Britain, the United States and Japan can work closely together for the solution of the China question, and his attitude may be largely determined by the information which reaches him from Washington and Tokio. One element must not be overlooked. Even if the Boxers are suppressed, other Chinese secret societies are as strong as ever. The whole Empire is honeycombed by these associations, and in some provinces they form a real government. If their members are determined either to expel the foreigners or to overthrow Manchu rule, the disorganization of China must continue. Some Russophobes here hold that knowledge of this fact is the true explanation of Russia's present action.

LI HUNG CHANG WANTED IN PEKING.

MINISTER CONGER SAID TO HAVE INSISTED THAT THE VICEROY BE ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 29.—It is understood here that United States Minister Conger insists that Li Hung Chang shall be allowed to proceed to Peking for a conference.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.—Li Hung Chang visited the French Consul this morning and had a long interview with him. The subject matter of the conference has not been divulged.

Li Hung Chang is thoroughly discredited, but is intriguing to get the foreigners to quarrel among themselves. To-day he told American and English diplomats that the Russians had promised to withdraw from Peking regardless of the policy of other nations. His statement is not believed. On the contrary it is thought probable that he is simultaneously assuring the Russians that the Americans and British have promised to withdraw.

AMERICANS MUST MAKE ROOM.

ASKED BY THE GERMANS TO VACATE THEIR CAMP AT TIEN-TSIN.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 29, via Taku, Aug. 30.—The Germans have formally demanded for themselves all the buildings and grounds of the camp of the United States troops, explaining that these will be needed by the large German forces soon to arrive. As the American camp lies in the German concession, the demand will probable be complied with, and a new camp for the United States troops will be established outside the city.

Orders received from Washington direct that the five thousand American troops be divided between Peking, Tien-Tsin and Taku for the winter. Abundant supplies are now arriving, and all that is necessary is being rapidly forwarded to Peking.

PRINCE CHING, REGENT?

DIGNITARIES IN PEKING ASK THE FOREIGN ENVOYS TO INVITE HIS RETURN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The "Official Messenger" publishes the following dispatch, dated Peking, August 20, from the Russian Minister, M. de Giers:

There is an unconfirmed rumor that Prince Ching has been appointed Regent, but is afraid to return here unless the foreign Envoys will guarantee his liberty. Ten dignitaries remaining in Peking have consequently resolved to petition the diplomats, in the interest of an ameloiration of the situation, to invite Prince Ching to return to Peking and to give explanations.

BRITAIN HOLDS ALOOF.

OPPOSITION TO WITHDRAWAL FROM PEKING—ROCKHILL CONFERS WITH EARL LI.

London, Sept. 3.—"The Times" feels perfectly clear, it says, that neither honor nor the interests of England will permit her to follow Russia's example. It trusts that Germany also will refuse to leave Peking, and expresses the hope that the report that the State Department in Washington disapproves the Russian suggestion may prove correct.

Most of the other morning papers express similar views, and decline to believe in the sincerity of Russia's promise to evacuate Manchuria.

There is no confirmation of the report that the Chinese attacked the allies at Kang-Chung, which is six miles south of Peking.

Various dispatches from Shanghai confirm the reports of the failure of the rice crop in the Nanking district, and assert that foreigners are being molested in Nanking, the British Consul having been insulted.

Li Hung Chang had a long conference yesterday morning with William Woodville Rockhill, United States Special Commissioner. Earl Li's party is said to be jubilant at the present aspect of affairs.

It is again asserted that Prince Tuan is with the Empress Dowager on the borders of the Province of Shen-Se, and that he was responsible for sending Chao Shu Chiao, now president of the Board of Punishment, to investigate the pro-foreign tendencies of Liu Kun Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking.

The Shanghai correspondence of "The Daily News" says that Earl Li's manner has become "objectionable and blustering."

According to a dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated August 25, to "The Standard," an epidemic of suicides has broken out among the Chinese in Peking, where entire families are hanging themselves.

The Shanghai correspondent of "The Times," wiring yesterday, says:

Li Hung Chang has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister in Berlin, asserting that Germany is prepared to act in concert with Russia with a view to a settlement, and that, therefore, it is probable that Germany will follow Russia and withdraw her troops from Peking.

LI'S MESSAGE TO THE TRIBUNE.

"THE TORONTO GLOBE'S" CONGRATULATIONS ON THIS PAPER'S ENTERPRISE.

Toronto, Sept. 2 (Special).—"The Globe" will say to-morrow:

The New-York Tribune is furnishing an admirable illustration of the way in which the newspaper of the closing days of the nineteenth century may assist diplomacy in removing international misunderstandings. Li Hung Chang has always been regarded as one of the most unapproachable of men, but The Tribune has succeeded in getting from him a straight declaration of what he undertakes to do if the Powers are content to treat with him.

There is no red tape in a newspaper office. Nobody is unapproachable to the press, and even a Chinese statesman has no hesitation in succumbing to its influence. The Tribune is to be congratulated on having been the first to secure from Li Hung Chang a declaration of his intentions. It remains to be seen if he will and can carry them out.

MINISTER WU'S OPINION.

Cape May, N. J., Sept. 2 (Special).—That there are prospects for the withdrawal of the allied forces from Peking, or at least the Russian and American forces, seems to be the belief of Minister Wu Ting Fang, who is now here. Mr. Wu, although he would not answer queries directly to-day, seemed pleased at a settlement of the difficulties through Earl Li. He believes that the American and all forces can be withdrawn now, and that in doing so the United States would not recede in the least from Secretary Hay's note of July 3 to the Powers. The legations, being rescued, all negotiations could, he believes, be successfully made through Earl Li. Mr. Wu expects to receive a message on Tuesday, and will on that day return to Washington.

IT MAY BE COLER.

REPORT THAT CROKER AND MURPHY WILL NOT OPPOSE HIM.

M'LAUGHLIN SAID TO HAVE PERSUADED THEM TO ADOPT THIS COURSE—THE TALK AMONG TAMMANY MEN.

Among Tammany men who were in this city last night there was talk that in spite of the opposition of Richard Croker and of other leaders the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor may be forced at Saratoga next week. The talk seemed to be based upon confidential information received from Saratoga that some of the Tammany leaders there fear there will be a majority for Mr. Coler in the Democratic State Convention. Belief that Hugh McLaughlin has determined to throw the Brooklyn delegation to Mr. Coler, if it become apparent that the votes of the Brooklyn delegates can nominate Mr. Coler, has been gaining ground. There was talk last evening that Mr. Croker and ex-Senator Murphy had been persuaded by Mr. McLaughlin to withdraw further opposition to Mr. Coler. Mr. McLaughlin could not be seen last night. Mr. Croker was out of the city visiting his sick sister, it was said. Mr. Murphy was at Long Branch. An attempt to get information from him was made last night, but he could not be seen at his home. Controller Coler was at Liberty, N. Y.

"I believe," said a Tammany man last evening, "that McLaughlin is being forced by public opinion into support of Coler. McLaughlin, no matter how much he may want to keep on friendly terms with Tammany for the sake of patronage, is jealous of Croker and of Tammany influence in the State. I know that some days ago he was talking to some political friends, and one of them said: 'After all, Mr. McLaughlin, Tammany Hall is the greatest Democratic organization in the State of New-York.' Mr. McLaughlin frowned and replied: 'It is only one of the greatest.' He repeated the remark, as if he wanted to have it understood that the organization in Kings County could not be overshadowed by Tammany. If he finds that he holds the balance of power at the State convention, McLaughlin probably will use the power to nominate Mr. Coler and show that Mr. Croker is not all-powerful in the organization."

Followers of John C. Sheehan were saying last night that the interference of Mr. Croker in the IXth District organization would result in the defeat of any Croker candidate for Assemblyman in the district this fall. They were saying, too, that many Democrats in the district would vote for the Republican candidate for Governor against any candidate nominated by the Democratic State Convention if Mr. Croker prevented the nomination of Mr. Coler.

MURDERED IN CROWD AT A FIRE.

ITALIAN'S THROAT SLASHED AND JUGULAR VEIN SEVERED.

While a fire was in progress last evening in Elton-st., near Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn, a murder was committed, and in the excitement the murderer escaped. Louis Rosbe, twenty-seven years old, of No. 509 Liberty-ave., and Domenica Langella, forty-four years old, of No. 3,010 Atlantic-ave., were playing cards about 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Capitanna saloon, at Elton-st. and Liberty-ave., when a dispute arose.

They went out of the saloon shortly afterward, walking down Elton-st. nearly to Atlantic-ave. They were accompanied by Michael Annunciato, twenty years old, of No. 3,010 Atlantic-ave., a nephew of Langella. Suddenly Annunciato pulled out a razor and slashed Rosbe across the throat, severing the jugular vein.

The scene of the tragedy was near Blinn's coal yard and stable, where a fire had killed five horses. The spectators were so absorbed in watching the fire that Annunciato's attack was not observed, and it was only when some one stumbled over Rosbe, prostrate on the sidewalk, that an alarm was given. Annunciato, meanwhile, had escaped. An ambulance was summoned from St. Mary's Hospital. The surgeon bound up Rosbe's throat, but he died as he was being placed in the ambulance. Policeman Wilson arrested Langella as a witness and locked him up in the Liberty-ave. station. He denied all knowledge of the murder.

CAPE NOME GOLD IN SEATTLE.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The United States assay office at Seattle has broken another record within the last week. On Friday 119 separate lots of gold were melted in the melting room. This number of lots weighed, roughly speaking, two tons, and was valued at about $800,000. The next largest day in melting gold was July 6, when forty-two thousand ounces passed through the hands of the melters and was made into bars.

Since the beginning of the present fiscal year there has been received at the assay office a little more than $11,000,000. This immense sum is made up of 2,590 individual deposits. The number of deposits since July 1 is five hundred more than it was in July and August, 1899.

The gold from Cape Nome is beginning to come into the assay office in fair quantities. Already this season $750,000 has been received—as much as was taken in during the whole of last season. It must be considered that the season has not yet fairly begun, as last year no gold was received at all from Cape Nome until after October 15. Since so much has been received before the season is open, the assay office men estimate that they will receive $5,000,000 of Nome gold before the year closes.

WEALTHY WOMAN A VICTIM

MRS. W. J. MOLLENHAUER SAYS SHE WAS ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED CHARGED WITH COMMITTING THE CRIMES IN STABLE AFTER CAKE WALK WHICH SHE ATTENDED.

Mrs. Julia M. Mollenhauer, the wife of W. J. Mollenhauer, a member of the well known Mollenhauer family of Brooklyn, visited a dance and cakewalk at Palace Hall, in Grand-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday night with her maid, a young colored woman. As a consequence of this visit Mrs. Mollenhauer was assaulted and robbed of diamonds valued at $1,500 and $75 in money. Four men have been arrested, and it is understood the police are looking for others.

Mrs. Mollenhauer and her husband have been living apart for about a year. The Mollenhauer home is a handsome house at No. 159 Rodney-st., in the most fashionable part of the Eastern District.

Mrs. Mollenhauer had in her employ as maid a young colored woman named Julia Halliday. Her husband was also occasionally employed by Mrs. Mollenhauer to do odd jobs about the house. On Saturday night there was a cakewalk, followed by a dance, at Palace Hall. Julia Halliday's husband was one of the walkers, and Mrs. Mollenhauer visited the entertainment with her maid, just out of curiosity, she says, to see what such an affair was like.

SHE DANCED WITH STRANGERS.

Mrs. Mollenhauer evidently entered into the spirit of the thing, for she took part in the dancing herself with several men, one of whom was William Blake, the twenty-year-old son of Peter Blake, a contractor, of No. 538 Bedford-ave., whom she knew. Mrs. Mollenhauer and her maid remained at the hall until after 2 o'clock, when she expressed her intention of returning home. The young men, she said, then invited her to go to the Blake stable, at No. 248 North Tenth-st., where they said they would get a surrey and give her and her maid a ride. Mrs. Mollenhauer declares that she does not know what made her consent, but she did, and accompanied three of them to the stable.

No sooner were they inside the stable, she says, than she was thrown to the floor. There were no lights in the place. Before she could scream a hand was clapped over her mouth. Two strong hands grasped her shoulders and two more her feet. She alleges that her purse, containing $75, was taken from her, her diamond rings, of the value of $1,500, were torn from her fingers, and an assault was made. She finally managed to struggle out of their clutches sufficiently to scream, she alleges. In the mean time two of the men had kept the maid quiet. The men, she said, then darted out of the stables, and as soon as she could recover sufficient strength she went out in the street and screamed for help. A policeman heard her and telephoned to the station house at Bedford-ave. and North Second-st., telling what Mrs. Mollenhauer had told him.

ARRESTS MADE QUICKLY.

Captain Short immediately sent half a dozen men out with instructions to investigate, and, if the story were true, to capture everybody implicated. They found Mrs. Mollenhauer in an hysterical condition, but able to give a fair description of her alleged assailants. On this the detectives in a short time arrested Peter McGuire, twenty-seven years old, of No. 186 North Tenth-st.; William Blake, twenty years old, of No. 538 Bedford-ave.; Peter McDonald, thirty-five years old, of No. 310 South Fifth-st., and John Clark, twenty-six years old, of No. 144 North Tenth-st. The first two admitted having been at the cakewalk and having met Mrs. Mollenhauer, but denied the serious charges made against them. They were locked up in the Bedford-ave. station and were later taken to the Lee-ave. police court. Mrs. Mollenhauer said she positively identified the four as men who had assaulted her. Charges of assault and robbery were preferred against each of them. They were held in $2,000 each.

The Halliday girl could not be found at her home, at No. 201 Marcy-ave., nor was her husband there at any time last evening.

THEY WATCHED HER JEWELS.

A Tribune reporter last night called on Mrs. Mollenhauer, at No. 159 Rodney-st. She said that at the dance she wore on her hand five rings, set with diamonds, sapphires and rubies. These men had watched her hand glittering with jewels, and she had suspected that they wanted to rob her. Several of the men asked her to take intoxicating drinks, but, she says, she declined, and contented herself with seltzer. She and her colored maid, whom she had noticed in earnest conversation with a white man, finally had gone out of the hall. The men had joined them outside, and a surrey ride was proposed. She had accepted the offer. She had at first refused to accompany them to the stable, and had asked them to bring the carriage around.

After the robbery the two women were taken to the Bedford-ave. police station. The detectives at about 3 o'clock in the morning brought in the prisoners, whom the women identified as their assailants. None of the prisoners had any jewelry or money when arrested. The property has not yet been recovered.

Three months ago Mrs. Mollenhauer says, she began divorce proceedings against her husband. Mrs. Mollenhauer's attorney is Frank X. McCaffry. The suit, she says, will come up for trial next month in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mollenhauer is suing for the custody of her two children—W. J. Mollenhauer, jr., ten years old, and Julia, seven years old. The children are now at Bayshore, Long Island, in the care of Mr. Mollenhauer's people.

Mrs. Mollenhauer is a good looking woman of thirty-three years.

W. J. Mollenhauer is one of the four sons of John Mollenhauer, who started the sugar business which is now owned by the National Sugar Refining Company. He is a brother of J. Adolph and J. Frederick Mollenhauer. He himself was a manufacturer of ink.

A MATHEMATICIAN IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

Augusta letter in The Atlanta Constitution.

Augusta now has a living example that mathematicians are born with the gift of quickly and accurately handling figures. He is a colored man and a laborer on the J. B. White Building, by the name of Robert Gardenheir, living in Jones-st., above Cumming. Robert is a middle aged, stalwart fellow, having had very few if any educational advantages during his life, but when it comes to figures he is prompt and quick in his mental calculations, and rarely ever makes a mistake. Perhaps his best gift is in multiplying. As quick as you can set down figures, say, for instance, like 75 times 91, or 321 times 325, Robert has the answer for you. In several other tests he showed a most remarkable aptitude for the use of figures, using nothing but his mind, and proved to be accurate. When asked as to the principles or rules by which he accomplished these mental answers, he proved by his answers that if he had any such to go by they were beyond his explanation or demonstration. In fact, it was evident that he does not know how he does the trick. He has possessed the gift from his boyhood days. He cannot remember when he discovered his gift, but it was evident that it was before he had matured into a man.

THE BOERS ON ST. HELENA.

CAPTAIN MANN OF HOGAN LINE STEAMSHIP TELLS OF THEIR LIFE AS PRISONERS.

Captain Alfred Mann of the Hogan Line steamship Masconomo, a British vessel, which reached port yesterday from South Africa and St. Helena, had an interesting story to tell of the voyage.

The Masconomo took out to South Africa a cargo of supplies for the British army from St. John, N. B., and for about three months served as a freight boat for the English army. On the return trip she stopped at St. Helena on July 30 and 31 because of need of repairs to her machinery. As there were not enough machinists on the island to do the work a part of the force of the British protected cruiser Niobe, lying in the harbor, offered their assistance and repaired the vessel.

Captain Mann received permission to see the 2,200 Boer prisoners held on the island. Their camp is on Deadwood Plain, on the top of Rupert Hill, to the east of Jamestown, which lies in a valley, and about five miles from Longwood. The Boers are inclosed in a stockade of about one quarter of a mile square. About them run two barbed wire fences, one twelve feet within the other. The wire inclosure contains notices printed in Dutch and English, which forbid, under penalty of death, entering the outside space. In the time that Captain Mann visited the island a Boer private crossed the line and entered the outer inclosure. From there he walked into the open. A sentry challenged him, but he only laughed. The British guard then ordered him back. The Boer paid no attention to the command and kept on his way. The sentry this time shot him dead. The English soldier was tried by court martial and exonerated.

WAR SHOULD CEASE, ROOSE SAYS.

Although the camp is only five miles from Jamestown, in a straight line, it is really twelve by the winding roads over which it is reached. Captain Mann's permission to visit the camp allowed him to drive there in a two wheeled trap. On the road he met little groups of Boers. They were all smoking their big pipes, and as he came along they gave him a military salute. At the camp he talked with the Boer officers, all of whom were on parole and had the liberty of the town. The captain spoke with General Schiel, the German artillery officer in the Boer service. He was very bitter and disagreeable, Captain Mann said, and seemed to be dissatisfied with his surroundings. The others, though, appeared to be pleased with the care that they were having.

Commandant Roose, of dark complexion, six feet high and speaking good English, as is generally the case among the Boer officers, talked to the captain about the war. Commandant Roose captured Winston Churchill and in other ways took a prominent part in the earlier occurrences of the struggle. He said: "The game is up, I think, and the fighting ought to stop. It is only resulting in loss of life."

One thing that struck Captain Mann forcibly was the wide range in the ages of the prisoners. Some were as old as seventy and many were as young as fifteen or sixteen. The officers were well educated and very intelligent. The privates seemed a little dull.

TREATED WELL BY THE BRITISH.

A large number were allowed to work for the farmers, and thus to make a little money. They had the same fare as the British soldiers, and they slept twelve in a tent, while among the members of the garrison the number to a tent was thirteen. Though the Boers in this way were better off than the British, yet they were crowded. To give them more room they were permitted to cut down bamboo trees to make shacks. They hammered the tin of kerosene oil cans into shapes suitable for making covering for the roofs. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans commanded the post. The usual garrison is one of the West India regiments, but as the soldiers of this organization are colored the English Government decided to give them no duties that would bring them in contact with the prisoners. Entire charge of the South Africans is given to the 5th Gloucestershire. The one drawback in camp is the difficulty in keeping a full supply of water.

Steamers come from England every month, laden with bullocks. There is no sheltered harbor and no beach. The bullocks and other parts of the cargo of vessels are loaded on flatboats and lifted up along the sides of the rocks by a big crane.

A little club, the St. Helena, posts bulletins of the war. The island printer gets them out in a form much like red "dodgers," and sells them for a penny apiece to the residents, the prisoners and to passengers on incoming ships. Recently a cable has been completed from St. Helena to South Africa, so that of late the news has been up to date, instead of a month late, as was the case when the service began.

While Captain Mann was on the island a Dutch ship dropped anchor off the port. The Governor asked the vessel's captain to leave the roadstead.

Captain Mann says that vast quantities of provisions are going to destruction in Algoa Bay and Cape Town, because there are not cars enough to transport them to the front.

AMBULANCE SURGEON HURT.

RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS BY BREAKING OF VEHICLE WHILE ANSWERING HURRY CALL.

John Quinn, of No. 10 Monroe-st., is the owner of a white shirt, and he took a notion to wear it last night. He went over to the laundry of Sung Lee, a young Chinaman, at No. 9 Monroe-st., and duly presented the ticket. Sung Lee is a Christianized Chinaman, however, and is said to be a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and he is too good a Christian to do business on Sunday, a fact which got him into trouble. He refused to deliver the shirt yesterday, and Quinn promptly drew a pocketknife and started in to carve up the laundryman. He succeeded in cutting Sung Lee on the chin and forehead, so that he bled a great deal. Sung struggled obstinately, however, and Quinn finally fled, leaving his coat in the Chinaman's possession.

The police sent for an ambulance, and one from Gouverneur Hospital responded. Near the corner of Pike and Monroe sts., however, the front axle broke and the kingpin came out. Dr. R. E. Sweeney, who was sitting at the back of the vehicle, was pitched forward and rendered unconscious. The driver, M. Morris, was also pitched out and badly bruised. The horse ran away. Dr. Sweeney was taken to a drug store at the corner and revived, and the police sent for another ambulance. The surgeon who responded dressed the wounds of the Chinaman and took Dr. Sweeney and Morris back to the hospital. The police are looking for Quinn.

AND HE HADN'T READ "LOCKSLEY HALL."

From The Chicago News.

Village Grocer.—How's things down on the farm, Uncle Hiram?

Uncle Hiram—Never seed 'em in a wuss fix. My wife's deown sick abed, and tew of my best hosses hev got th' heaves. Say, kin yew tell me whar I 'tin find a good hoss doctor?

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