

blocks of granite about six feet long and two feet wide and thick. It is reported to be in very bad repair and so uneven throughout that no carts can pass over it. The wheel traffic is said to be carried along on either side of the road. It is along this road that the artillery of the relief expedition would have to be taken, unless the foreign commanders should also capture the river route by the river from Tungchow. This river, known as the Tungchow or Tungchow, is deep and navigable for large vessels, but considerable trouble would be experienced in the loading of the artillery at Tungchow and unloading it outside of the Peikin walls.

The rapid advance of the relief force indicates, however, that the troops are not handicapped by heavy artillery and heavy transport. It is almost certain that the advance could not have been made if the troops were taking heavy artillery with them. The conclusion reached by some of the officers is that while Gen. Chaffee and the main body of troops are going up the river route, other troops are advancing by the land route. As the railroad would give every facility for the transportation of the artillery, it is thought likely that its departure from Yangtsun would await the arrival of reinforcements from Tientsin. It could then be loaded on cars and hurried toward Peikin, arriving there about the same time as the infantry and cavalry troops to attack Peikin from both the east and the south. The terminus of the railway is at Ma Kai Pu, a small village two miles south of the Peikin wall. Between this place and the wall the Liang Shih flows, but it could easily be forded and the artillery could thus get to the fortified position. Another reason why an artillery attack would be more likely to be made from the south than the east is the fact that the legations are located near the east wall, and it would be dangerous to shell the city too near the legations.

It is therefore explained that Peikin may be attacked in the latter part of this week from both the east and the south. In the face of such an assault it is thought that the Chinese would be unable to hold out longer than two or three days, and the belief is entertained that even though the Chinese Government should not agree to allow the allied forces to enter Peikin and bring out the Ministers, they will be able to accomplish the same result by next Monday at the latest.

GERMANY'S FUTURE COURSE.
Will Exercise Particular Care in Order to Justify the Contention of the Powers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 13. The Gazette in an editorial today inveighs sharply against those politicians who are forever trying to sow discord between Germany, Great Britain and the United States. It says:

"After Mr. Broderick's declaration in the House of Commons that England would not abandon her leading position in China it seems as if the attention of England has been drawn to the United States of Field Marshal von Waldersee's appointment ought to be a lesson to the misguided who regard friction between the three Powers as the summit of diplomatic ambition."

The Gazette rebuts the suspicion that Germany is drifting into a dangerous policy, the outcome of which would be foreseen. It argues that the contrary is the case. Germany, it says, will henceforth necessarily exercise particular care and sound judgment in order to justify the confidence of the Powers, adopting a line of policy which will surely merit their approval.

OUR CASUALTIES AT YANGTSUN.
Gen. Chaffee Sends a List of American Soldiers Killed or Wounded on Aug. 6.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following list of casualties among the American troops in the action at Yangtsun on Aug. 6 was received at the War Department today from Gen. Chaffee:

BATHHOUSE JOHN TO SING.
Will Interpret His "Dear Midnight of Love" in a Vaudeville Show.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—It is reported that Alderman John J. Connelley, commonly known as "Bathhouse," has been engaged at \$500 a week to sing his original composition, "Dear Midnight of Love," at a local music hall soon to be opened. The contract is said to have been signed and received yesterday by L. C. Teller, manager of the music hall.

RICH COPPER STRIKE IN WYOMING.
Accidentally Located by an Employee of Senator Wolcott Who Has a Half Interest.

GRAND CANYON, WYO., Aug. 13.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado will have a half interest in the richest copper claim yet found in the Grand Canyon district. The discovery was made by J. B. Keener, a prospector employed by Mr. Wolcott.

POISONED BY "WILD LILIES."
Brooklyn Boy Ate Some Which He Picked Near His Home.

ICHOW-FU MISSION LOOTED.

Bad News Received by the Presbyterian Board in Peking. A Party of Methodists Sailed.

Following soon after the announcement that the American missionaries in the interior of China had left their stations and sought safety in the coast towns or in Japan came reports and rumors of the looting and burning of the mission property thus abandoned. The stations were placed under the protection of native Christians and the local Chinese officials.

Robert E. Speer, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received a cable message yesterday from Dr. C. F. Johnson, now at Tientsin, announcing the looting of the Presbyterian mission at Ichow-fu, a station 150 miles southeast of Chefoo and not very far from Wai-hien, where the Presbyterian mission was burned in June. Mr. Speer was of the opinion that the entire Presbyterian mission property at Ichow-fu was in danger of being destroyed. The church has property to the value of \$100,000 in these two provinces, including a finely equipped college at Tungchow and churches, residences, and other buildings at Ichow-fu and Chingchow. The mission property at Ichow-fu consisted of one church, two hospitals, a dispensary, a school and a boarding school. The native members of the church numbered 300, and during the past year 10,000 patients were treated at the hospital and dispensary. The American missionaries stationed there left June 29, and they have since been reported safe at Tientsin. The party comprised the Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Chaffee, the Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Faris and Miss E. E. Fleming, M.D.

The report of the work at the Ichow-fu mission, just published by the Presbyterian Board, says: "During the year the church was severely damaged. The property was looted and human life was held in light esteem. The members of the church were driven from their homes. The Roman Catholics suffered more than the Protestants. Several of their native members were killed, some being burned alive."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions, received yesterday from the Rev. Lewis Spencer at Shanghai a cable message that the party of Methodist missionaries who had left Chungking, more than 1,000 miles up the Yangtze River, two weeks ago had arrived at Chungking. The party included the Rev. H. Olin Cady and family, the Rev. J. O. Currow and family, the Rev. W. E. Manly and family, the Rev. C. H. Lewis and family, the Rev. Joseph Beach, Miss Clara J. Collier and Miss Helen R. (alloway).

It is evident that there can be no general negotiation between China and the Powers so long as the Ministers of the Powers and the persons under their protection remain in their present positions of restraint and danger, and that the Powers cannot cease their efforts for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest considerations of national honor, except under an arrangement adequate to accomplish a peaceable adequate.

MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT.
"WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1900."
"MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AUG. 8, appointing Li Hung Chang envoy plenipotentiary to the Powers and the request for a cessation of hostilities, pending negotiations, communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu on the 12th of August, 1900."

The Government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the Powers and will, on its part, enter upon such negotiations with a desire to continue the friendly relations so long existing between the two countries.

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THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE in this city has raised \$1,000 for the relief of the seventeen Swedish missionaries who escaped from Kalgan into Siberia. The money will be sent to the Swedish Consulate at Stockholm, with the request that it be forwarded to the United States Consul at St. Petersburg, and that the money be paid to the missionaries for their return to Sweden.

COURIER SERVICE TO PEKIN.
Messages Will Be Forwarded From Tientsin to the Cable Companies.

The cable companies have sent out the following notice:

"A courier service has been established by the Chinese Administration between Tientsin and Peikin. Must be addressed 'Peikin Courier Tientsin.' All messages sent by this route will be sent for each message an address. The messages are accepted at sender's risk and are necessarily subject to delay."

BATTALION OF SECOND REGIMENT TO LEAVE FOR CHINA TO-DAY.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 13. Five hundred and thirteen soldiers, comprising the Second Battalion of the Second United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas, received orders late this afternoon to prepare to leave for China to-morrow by way of San Francisco. The publishing of the orders at the post caused a bustle about the barracks and the officers went to work preparing for the departure. The Second Battalion is commanded by Capt. Walter and comprises Companies E, F, G and H.

TRANSPORT CROOK TO LAND TROOPS TO-DAY.
The transport Crook, which arrived on Monday night from Cuba with four companies of the United States Infantry, will be ordered to land troops to-day. The First Light Artillery, came up from quarantine last evening. She will discharge her troops to-day. The Infantry are going to Fort Leavenworth and the artillerymen to Washington. It is a possibility of their being sent to China.

Steamers which have arrived during the last few days have been ordered to land troops at Porto Rico, and to arrive at the Quartermaster here. They are being sent to Washington preparatory to going to China.

WALLS OF \$400,000 BUILDING RIGGE.
New Orleans's Expensive Court House in a Dangerous Condition.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—City Engineer Hardee to-day reported that the walls of the new Court House were badly bulged on the Franklin street side and were in a dangerous condition and likely to fall. The walls on the front and basin side he says are also bulged, but not dangerously so.

BOY OUT ON BAIL ARRESTED AGAIN.
Charged a Second Time With Having Stolen a Horse.

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YACHT GOES ASHORE IN A SQUALL.
Captain Ran Her on Beach to Avoid the Storm.

PRICE OF PEACE IN CHINA.

AMERICAN ANSWER TO THE LAST CHINESE PROPOSAL.

Before Negotiations Can Begin, It Says, an International Force Must Be Permitted to Enter Peking and Rescue the Ministers and Other Foreigners Held There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The answer of the United States to the Chinese Government's proposal for a cessation of hostilities was made public to-day. It is not an ultimatum, in the usual understanding of that term, but it should make plain to China the intention of the United States Government to adhere to its policy that the advance on Peikin shall not be abandoned or overtures for peace be received until the Ministers and other foreigners in the capital have been rescued. Its most interesting feature is the proposal that the Chinese Government take the foreigners and escort them to Tientsin; but the Government makes it plain that the Imperial authorities with the commanders of the allied forces and not with the Powers. This is the flag-of-truce plan which was to appear in the memorandum based on Mr. Conger's message, delivered to the Chinese Minister on Aug. 10, but which was stricken out at the last moment.

The American answer, also in the form of a memorandum, is as follows:

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ROUGH TRIP AROUND THE HORN.
The British Bark Dunearn Swept by High Seas for Fourteen Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The British bark Dunearn, Capt. Gill, just arrived from London, 14 days out, had a very rough experience of the open sea. The bark was for fourteen days in the contrary wind and sea and was constantly swept the decks. On May a great wave boarded the bark and swept aft. First Officer Emmett saw the water coming upon him like an enormous breaker and he hung for life to the main brace. A second later he found himself being swept over the rail, and the force of the sea almost broke his grasp on the braces. The bark was rescued and he was landed on board again.

The ship Edward Sewall, Capt. J. E. Sewall, arrived late last night from Baltimore, 208 days out, and had a very rough experience of the open sea. The cargo of coal became so wet that it was necessary to discharge it. The gravity of the Chinese situation has been increased rather than diminished through the character of the answer returned by this Government to the Imperial appeal for a cessation of hostilities. China now realizes, or will realize when the American answer has been received in Peikin, that she must either comply with the demands of the United States or fight the entire civilized world. It is assumed here that all the Powers will make answers of the same general nature as that of this Government.

It is evident to officers here that the international forces must enter Peikin to bring relief to the foreigners there. The Ministers have absolutely declined to leave their legations under a Chinese escort, and have repeatedly emphasized their determination to stay until the allies arrive.

The Chinese Government is believed to be sincere in its professions of intention to furnish the Ministers with an adequate force to conduct them out of the city, but the Ministers have recently been informed that the Imperial authorities would not be able to hold the escort to its duty if the foreigners, in leaving Peikin, were assaulted by the mob.

Whether from fear of the effect of its own people or from reasons of pride, the Chinese Government is strongly opposed to the entrance of foreign troops into the capital. But a decision must be made quickly. The allies are approaching Peikin and the Powers decline to stop their advance until arrangements for the rescue of the foreigners satisfactory to the Ministers are made.

Gen. Chaffee has by this time, probably, received the suggestion of this Government that the flag-of-truce plan be proposed to the Chinese authorities. This plan contemplates the entrance into Peikin, under a flag of truce, of part of the allied force, composed of representatives of every nationality in the main command, the rescue party to bear arms. Protected by the white flag, the international command is to march into Peikin and to Legation street, where the Ministers and other foreigners, women, children, all other foreigners and native Christians are to be formed into line and escorted to the gate by their rescuers. When this has been accomplished the governments will listen to terms of peace from Li Hung Chang. Failure to comply with the demands of the Powers in this respect will unquestionably bring official, technical war.

TRIPLETS ARE ALL BOYS.
George Hamlin, 23 years old, a brooklyn carrier living at 205 McDonough street, Brooklyn, was receiving the congratulations of friends yesterday on being the father of triplets. The triplets, all boys, were born last night at her home, and their combined weight is fifteen pounds. Hamlin was married to his wife on Saturday night and the triplets were reported last night as doing well.

Escaped From the Juvenile Asylum.
John Allen, 13 years old, and William Allen, also 13, were found wandering about Jersey City yesterday. They gave fictitious addresses but finally confessed that they had escaped from the Juvenile Asylum in New York. They will be sent back to that institution.

Head-on Collision in North Carolina.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 13.—A head-on collision of fast freight cars occurred on the Western North Carolina Division of the Southern Railway at a point near the town of Mountain View, killing a negro and two passengers.

RELY ON "GREAT DR. BRYAN"

CIRCULAR ISSUED TO AGUINALDO'S FOLLOWERS ON OUR POLITICS.

Major Betts of Toledo Sends Home a Copy of the Circular. A Dozen Copies of the Circular are in the Philippine Islands.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 13.—The following letter from Major A. H. Betts, a well-known Toledo citizen, now in the Philippines, addressed to Commodore Henry Tracy of this city with its enclosure will be read with interest in view of the approaching national election. The letter and translated proclamation speak for themselves. They are as follows:

"Commodore Henry Tracy, Toledo, Ohio.
"MY DEAR COMMODORE: It is July and we have not the least bit of information as to whom either of the great political parties have nominated for President. Most of us think, of course, that President McKinley will be re-nominated on the Republican ticket and that Mr. Bryan will head the Democratic ticket. I have not made an active part in politics, but I think if I was at home this November I would give the little assistance I could give to that party which was not afraid to accept a responsibility when one was presented."

"I am confident that nearly every soldier in the Philippines feels as I do, that if he was at home and could cast his ballot next November, that ballot would be cast where it would be most effective, and that the rebellion that has been able to do here with Krug bullets. You who are at home cannot comprehend how thoroughly these people are informed on American politics. Through some bureau of information they are kept perfectly in touch with all political issues pertaining to the Philippines. Some idea can be gained of this by the postscript which I enclose, together with a translation of the same."

"Every drop of blood that has been shed here for its independence, its freedom and its rights as a free people, is a stain on the honor of the American people. It is a stain that will never be wiped out until the day when the Tagalos are free to do as they please with their own land. I am confident that you will do your best to help us in our struggle for freedom and independence. I am confident that you will do your best to help us in our struggle for freedom and independence. I am confident that you will do your best to help us in our struggle for freedom and independence."

DEATH HAS NO TERROR FOR THEM.
Thirteen Club Eat a Thanaoptis Dinner on Staten Island.

The Thirteen Club held its "Thanaoptis" dinner at the Cove Hotel, West New Brighton, Staten Island, last night. The last dinner was held on Staten Island just thirteen months ago. About eighty persons sat down to dinner. On the lawn in front of the hotel was a large shield representing the American flag with thirteen candles burning around the edge. The wine list was printed on black cards, representing coffins, and the menu on cards bordered in black. The dinner was in thirteen courses, and thirteen persons were seated at each table. In front of each diner was a skull in the center of which burned a candle. Before the first course was served, J. R. Abarbanell, of the Thirteen Club, read a paper in which he removed their coats, and that it be known as a "shirt-waist affair." The motion was adopted. The Thirteen Club is a club of thirteen members, organized to order and toastmaster J. G. Robin delivered an address on "Death," which was greeted with applause. Then M. J. Langdon read Bryant's "Thanatopsis." Gen. James K. O'Brien was introduced as the speaker of the evening, and delivered an address on "Fear of Death." Addresses were also made by Samuel B. Thomas and A. A. Jakob. A paper on "The Club" was read by Emanuel A. Van Dam of New Brighton.

BACKER ONCE PLEADED GUILTY TO THE CHARGE, BUT SENTENCE WAS SUSPENDED.
Detective John A. Butler of the Queens county District Attorney's office arrested James M. Buckner of 65 East Ninety-ninth street, Manhattan, last night, and locked him up in the Queens county Jail in Long Island City on a charge of bigamy. Buckner is a theatrical advance agent, and it is alleged that while he was with the Hanlon's Superba Company in Rochester, less than a year ago, he married Miss Millie Peers, a member of the company. At that time, it is alleged, his wife was living with the Queens county Jail in Long Island City on a charge of bigamy. Buckner pleaded guilty to the charge, but sentence was suspended. The charge of bigamy was for the remainder of his life with his lawful wife.

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Sparklets
TRADE MARK
MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.
The life and snap of Champagne given to every cold liquid by a turn of the wrist, and at the cost of 1 ct. per glass. Use the SPARKLETS and the special bottle at home and abroad.



A VEST POCKET SODA FOUNTAIN.
Mineral tablets and fruit syrups furnished. SPARKLET, \$1.50 upwards. Syphons, \$2.50 upward. SPARKLETS, 3c, 25 cts. Qts., \$2.00. All Druggists. Write for Booklet.

Compressed Gas Capsule Co., B'way & 25th St., New York.

The People's Co-operative Ice Co.
Will Succeed,
Because Business Principles and Successful Management, not Theories, Underlie its Operations.

Our Proposition: Pure Ice at Reasonable Prices,
Such as will make the undertaking profitable to the Company's Shareholders.

With the evident loyalty of the public in the support of this Company it is certain to secure a success unknown in similar undertakings.

This Company invites universal subscription to its stock, believing it to be an unusual and favorable investment.

Are there not many reasons why you should join this movement?
Is There Any Reason Why You Cannot?
FIVE DOLLARS (\$5.00) only the actual requirement.

Preferred stock entitled to receive eight per cent. accumulative annual dividend, payable semi-annually. Each dollar of preferred stock means one hundred cents of cash in the treasury for the actual operation of the Company. Stock Registered.

874 BROADWAY, Corner 18th Street.

CHINESE POOR FOLKS.
THE SULTAN BAHAR ALAIN.
Their Earnings Very Small and Their Industry Unrewarding.

A rich Chinaman wears silk, a poor one cotton. Since the proportion of rich to poor is about one to a thousand, it follows that the growth and manufacture of cotton are of prime necessity. It is thought cotton culture was begun in the thirteenth century, the plant coming from India, where it has been known for 2,000 years. In spite of her unequalled agriculture, China does not raise cotton for export, nor, in fact, enough for her own needs. In the growth and manufacture of cotton, as in everything else, the United States is in advance, to save hand labor, but to use as much of it as possible. There are no power gears for taking out the seed. Instead, the Chinese use little hand gins very like those still to be found in the houseless regions of the Appalachian chain. The gin is nothing more than a couple of small wooden rollers, made fast in uprights affixed to a bench. They are turned by a wooden crank, revolve one against the other, and free the cotton seed by drawing the lint through the narrow space between. The lint is fed to them by hand, and it takes a long and steady day's work to gin five pounds of lint—which means twenty pounds of cotton in the seed.

The cotton is carded simultaneously with the spinning. Second machine stands at the end of the bench, through which the clean cotton, after the teaking, or earth bow, into big, flaky bats. These bats the women spin in various ways. Sometimes they use the old-fashioned spinning wheel, always a valuable article. Rare fast, they come to bear less and less on the ancient distaff. The spinner twists it steadily, walking around and around as she spins. The cotton is spun into threads of very long hanks. If it is spun and run into braches or quilts, they are often reeled with a great wheel, the industry, which is a very long and hard work. The women usually work at such reeling while they stand at gossamer in the open air. There is no reel handy they will sit upon a shoe sole, always a valuable article. Rare fast, they come to bear less and less on the ancient distaff. The spinner twists it steadily, walking around and around as she spins. The cotton is spun into threads of very long hanks. 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