GERMAN MINISTER MURDERED AND MANY LEGATIONS BURNED.

High Chinese Official Reports Crisis Beyond Empress Dowager's Control.

FEARS OTHER MINISTERS CAN'T HOLD OUT.

On June 26 They Were Barricaded in British Building—Germany May Be First to Declare War.

Shanghai, July 1.—The German Minister was attacked in Pekin while proceeding to the Tsung-Li-Yamen, where he died.

The British Consul at Che-Foo in reporting the murder, telegraphs that Baron von Ketteler was murdered by native troops June 18.

Three legations—it is not stated which—were still undestroyed June 23.

The American Consul here states that Yung Lu telegraphed June 26 that the other Ministers were safe that morning. The situation was desperate and he doubted whether the Ministers could hold out twenty-four hours longer, as he and the Empress could not longer give protection.

MANY LEGATIONS BURNED.

Rome, July 1.—The commander of the cruiser Elba telegraphs from Taku June 30, as follows:

"Advices from the German Legation in Pekin state that all the legation buildings have been burned except those of England, France and Germany. All the members of the diplomatic corps have taken refuge in the British Legation.

ARSENAL TAKEN BY ASSAULT.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—Vice Admiral Alexieff telegraphs to the Minister of War, General Kouropatkine, from Taku, under date of June 29, via Port Arthur, June 30, as follows:

"The arsenal at Tien-Tsin, which offered a powerful base of operation for the Boxers, who have greatly damaged the European town, has been taken by assault."

TUAN IN SUPREME POWER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Tuesday, July 2.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Shanghai, Sunday, says:

"Prince Tuan has seized the Emperor and the Empress Dowager and is in supreme power. At least 20,000 troops are required to rush on Pekin and save the residents there. Small parties will be useless.

"The allies burnt the villages between Taku and Tien-Tsin so as to destroy cover for the enemy. The banks of the Pei-Ho River from Tien-Tsin to Taku are strewn with dead Chinese. A landing party from her Majesty's ship Barfleur sustained the heaviest casualties of all the British ships.

"The Chinese fort on the Pei-Ho, twelve miles from Taku, has been blown up by the torpedo boat destroyer Fame, under Commander Keyes."

Baron von Ketteler, German Minister to Pekin, was killed by Chinese native troops on June 18. He was on his way to the Chinese Foreign Office at the time and died in that building.

A high Chinese official at Pekin has got news through to the Consuls at Shanghai that the situation is beyond control of the Dowager Empress, and that the other Ministers of the Powers were besieged and not expected to hold out another day. This was on June 26.

All the legations in Pekin, save those of Germany, France and Great Britain, have been destroyed.

Prince Tuan is said to have taken possession of the imperial palace and the persons of the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and to have gained supreme control. This news is of the gravest significance, as Tuan is leader of the anti-foreign element.

Edicts have gone forth from Pekin to the Viceroys throughout China to destroy all foreigners, but these, according to official dispatches from Shanghai, have not been obeyed.

The allied forces at Taku are bending every effort to get troops to Pekin to relieve the foreigners there.

Commander Keyes has blown up a fort on the Pei-Ho River, thus opening river communication between Taku and Tien-Tsin.

GREAT EVENTS ARE NEAR.

Powers Questioning Each Other and Preparing for Expected Developments.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 1.—It is becoming apparent to diplomats in Washington that behind the international concert prevailing with respect to China, interested nations are quietly pulling wires to ascertain where each will stand when consideration is given to the question of the future government of the Celestial Empire.

It is known that Japan has been sounding the United States and Great Britain to ascertain the positions they will take in the event of certain contingencies growing out of any underhand policy Russia may adopt. There is reason to believe that Great Britain has been equally zealous in making inquiries on this point, and Germany likewise has not been behind hand.

One of the most important results of Japan's representations to Secretary Hay has been that he has informed the Tokio Government that the United States Government has, individually, no objection to her placing as many troops in China as may be necessary to settle the trouble. Japan has approached other European Powers to ascertain their views as to her intention to send an army into China, but the result can only be inferred.

Movements of Troops.

It is learned on authority that besides reenforcing her squadron at Taku, Japan has mobilized a division of between 17,000 and 20,000 men. As she has an effective force of 3,000 men already in China, it will be seen that she will soon be represented by a military force larger than that of any other Power. France is said to be contemplating the dispatch of 8,000 men to Taku. Russia has already sent 4,000 and will send more. Great Britain is also expected to dispatch strong re-enforcements to Taku. The United States have thus far given orders to 2,400 men to proceed to China, and will send more if necessary. It is estimated by well-informed diplomats that the international force in China or under orders numbers between 40,000 and 50,000 men.

Germany's attitude has been a matter of considerable speculation. If Baron von Ketteler has been murdered, it is altogether probable that Germany will declare war and severely punish the Chinese Government.

"At this moment," said a well-informed European diplomat, "Germany is moving with the other Powers in the direction of restoring peace and order, and protecting foreign life and property. She has enough territory in China. She undoubtedly desires the preservation of the integrity of the Empire, and from what we now know will support the American Government in such a policy."

Pessimistic View.

There is no doubt that members of the Diplomatic Corps take rather a pessimistic view of the international situation. They are fearful that the suspicions of Japan against Russia, and vice versa, may precipitate developments which will involve these Powers in war, and perhaps draw into the conflict other nations whose interests might become endangered.

This possibility has been impressed upon the administration, and it has been urged to take the lead in settling the Chinese question. A vigorous policy on the part of the American Government would, it is said, receive the support certainly of Great Britain and Japan, probably of Germany, and Russia probably would have to accede to it.

Up to this time France has been acting independently of Russia, making every effort to oil the wheels of diplomacy so that it will be possible for the Powers to move harmoniously in disposing of the Chinese question.

WAR IS NOT YET DECLARED.

News Is Regarded in Washington as Meaning That China Considers Hostilities Begun.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 1.—Washington, which yesterday was swung by the pendulum of hope to the heights of certainty that all the foreign Ministers in Pekin were safe and under the protection of the Imperial Government, has returned to the depths of doubt as a result of official advices received to-day.

These advices prove conclusively that China regards herself as at war with the civilized world. Eleven days ago an edict was issued directing that all foreigners within the Empire be destroyed. Notwithstanding this information, the authorities here are still indisposed to regard a state of war as existing, and before taking any action they propose to await definite information from Pekin.

Goodnow's Dispatches.

The advices received here to-day came in two dispatches from Consul General Goodnow, at Canton. Secretary Hay made this statement as to their contents:

"Reported in Shanghai that German Minister murdered, Pekin, 18th. On the 23d three legations still standing. On the 26th dispatch received in Shanghai from the Viceroy of Chi-Li that other Ministers were safe. Dispatches received in Shanghai from different sources indicate Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, seems to be absolutely in control. His influence is the worst possible, he being hostile to foreigners. It is even said Tuan issued an edict as far back as the 20th, ordering all Viceroys to attack foreigners in their respective Provinces, an order which, thus far, has not been executed."

Commander Rogers's Message.

Secretary Long received a dispatch from Commander R. P. Rogers at Che-Foo, giving the names of the officers and men belonging to Captain McCalla's detachment killed and wounded while serving under Vice Admiral Seymour. Admiral Kempff has not yet wired the names of the men belonging to Major Waller's force, who, while attempting to relieve Tien-Tsin, were killed and wounded. This is Commander Rogers's message:

"Following telegram from Kempff, casualties relief expedition, June 25:

"Killed—Boatswain's Mate Thomas Thomas, Gunner's Mate Benjamin Benson, Apprentice Broman and Landsman Severson.

"Wounded—Boatswain's Mate Holiske, Machinist Hadford, Landsman Joseph Killacky, Cadet Taussig, Captain McCalla, Fireman Rowe, Landsman Garrety, Coxswain Ryan, Quartermaster Conway, Coxswain McClay, Fireman Faherty, Seamen Lloyd, Child, Anderson, Jensen and McKervey; Landsman Philip Voellmoeller, Coxswain Thomas Lindom, Apprentices Johnson, Rasmussen and Welch and Private Ordoff."

Prompt Action Necessary.

The administration appreciates that prompt action must be taken to save the Americans in Pekin. Secretary Hay talked with the President this evening over the long-distance telephone, reading Mr. Goodnow's message to him.

There are 14,000 allied troops at Taku and Tien-Tsin, and this Government will urge the Powers to which they belong to order them to proceed with all possible dispatch to the relief of the foreign legations. It is expected the Ninth United States Infantry will arrive at Taku by the middle of the week, and it will immediately join the allied column.

In view of the edict issued by Prince Tuan, showing that China regards herself at war with the world, it is stated authoritatively that the only thing remaining for the Government to do is to "direct American Consuls to deal directly with the Viceroys of the Central and Southern Provinces in matters of administration, and the protection of American lives and property, rather than to await the pleasure of a Government which is undoubtedly incapacitated from an administrative work and unable to preserve the peace."

RECORDS OF KILLED.

Washington, July 1.—Coxswain McClay's name could not be found on the rolls. Possibly he had been transferred from some other ship since the rolls were returned. McKeever also is not to be found on the rolls.

The records of the killed, as reported by Admiral Kempff, are shown at the Navy Department as follows:

Thomas Thomas, enlisted at Mare Island in 1899. He was born in Copenhagen in 1869. His next of kin is Mrs. T. Lannigan of No. 602 South Front street, Philadelphia.

Benjamin Benson was born in Mandahl, Norway, in 1874. Next of kin, Mrs. Anna Benson, mother, living at Mandahl, Norway.

Harry A. Broman was born in Duluth, Minn., in 1882. Next of kin, Ida M. Broman, mother, living at No. 1427 West Superior street, Duluth.

Harry Severance was born in Norway in 1878 and enlisted at Chicago. Next of kin, Laurence Severance, father, living at No. 1634 Wabansia avenue, Chicago.

EXECUTIONS OF FOREIGNERS

They Have Been in Progress in Pekin Since June 20—Ketteler Mutilated.

London, July 2.—"Official dispatches received by the Consular body at Shanghai," an Express cable dated Shanghai, July 1, says, "confirm in the fullest manner the report of the butchery of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, on June 18. The Ambassador was riding in Legation street when he was attacked by Chinese troops and Boxers, dragged from his horse and killed. His body was hacked to pieces with swords. The German Legation and six other buildings were burned, and a number of servants of the legations were killed and their bodies thrown into the flames.

"Official confirmation of this ghastly business has created the utmost consternation among the Consul Generals of the Powers, who expressed fears that war a l'outrance will be declared against the Pekin Government. The Consuls entertain little hope that any foreigners are left alive in the capital. There were 189 foreigners connected with the legations, fifty in the custom-house, English and American tourists and others to the number of 150 and nearly 500 legation guards."

A dispatch to the Express from Nankin, June 30, says:

"French priests here have received reports from Pekin that the public executions of foreigners have been in progress since June 20.

"The news comes by runners from French priests at Pekin who state that they administered the last rites to the condemned men."

Nankin cables dated Saturday say that Viceroy Liu Yu Yih received a telegram from General Yulu on Saturday stating that the German Minister had been murdered at Pekin.

Yulu, who escaped from Tien-Tsin to Pao-Ting-Fu, also wired:

"Position desperate. Implore your help. Foreign troops of eight nationalities entering Pekin to the number of 2,000 or 3,000. I cannot hold out four days."

Li Yun Yih has received this from Viceroy of Yunshikai:

"Foreign troops victorious at Tien-Tsin. They will enter Pekin immediately."

Outbreaks of the Boxers appear to be imminent at Canton. The feeling of unrest steadily increases. Boxers from Ping-Tu were marching on Sunday on Che-Foo. The Governor feared for the town and sent to the warships for forces.

A small riot occurred at Che-Foo on Saturday.

Fifty-two refugees who have arrived from New-Chwang aver that the Boxers have destroyed the railway north of Port Arthur and that all the American and English residents are leaving.

A correspondent in Shanghai learns from official sources that the Chinese are laying torpedoes between Shanghai and the Kiang-Nan arsenal.

Agents of the Boxers are busy in Shanghai provoking hatred of foreigners.

Nothing has been heard from the column which relieved Admiral Seymour five days ago and then proceeded towards Pekin, but as it takes at least two days to communicate between Tien-Tsin and Che-Foo, there is nothing extraordinary in this. Troops are going forward from Taku to Tien-Tsin daily, though some reports from Taku allege that it will be three weeks before a large force can be sent to Pekin.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tong-Ku, without date, via Che-Foo, Friday, says:

"It is improper any longer to conceal the harm done to the cause of the allies by the barbarities and pillage of the Russians on the day after the bombardment. They wantonly shot natives and looted everything, including the European houses in Taku. The natives for miles around were looted of supplies, and labor is scarcer."

The papers generally accept as conclusive the reports that Baron Von Ketteler has been killed, and express grave uncertainties as to whether any of the members of the legations at Pekin are safe.

TIEN-TSIN ROUTE OPENED.

London, July 2.—A dispatch from Admiral Bruce to the Admiralty, sent via Che-Foo, under date of June 30, says:

"The conduct of Commander Stewart of the Algerine and Commander Hause of the German gunboat Iltis at the bombardment of the Taku forts was magnificent and elicited the admiration of the allied ships.

"The river route to Tien-Tsin, fifty-one miles from Taku, is now open. The railway head is now nine miles from Tien-Tsin. The road inward is not quite safe, and communication to Tien-Tsin is difficult.

"A fort thirteen miles above Taku was found deserted by Lieutenant Commander Keyes and was blown up, leaving the passage up the river free. Lieutenant Commander Keyes reports that the arsenal at Tien-Tsin was captured June 29 by the naval brigade. The losses were five killed, Lieutenant Colomb slightly wounded and a gunner and twenty-one men wounded. There are no further details.

"Warrender is in charge of all our forces on the river and lines of communication.

"Vice Admiral Alexieff, Governor General of Port Arthur and Commander-in-Chief of the Russians in the East, has arrived on his way to Tien-Tsin, taking supreme command of the Russian forces landed to date.

"Germany has forty-four officers and 1,430 men; Great Britain, 184 officers and 1,169 men; Austria, 12 officers and 127 men; America, 29 officers and 325 men; France, 17 officers and 287 men; Italy, 7 officers and 131 men; Japan, 119 officers and 3,529 men, and Russia, 117 officers and 5,817 men, with a total of 52 field guns and 36 machine guns."

RUSSIAN ADVICES.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—According to intelligence received in official quarters here, the Chinese population in several localities has placed itself under the protection of Russia. The Boxer insurrection is no longer spreading, but is declining and maintains itself only in the Province of Pe-Chi-Li. The view of the situation in Government circles is that, with pacific action on the part of the Powers and the good will of the Chinese Government, the Boxer rebellion will be disposed of in a short time.

GERMAN RESCUERS STABBED.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Shanghai, Sunday, July 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—General Yuon Shih Kan, who is bitterly anti-foreign, but commands the best foreign-drilled troops in China, has notified the German Governor of Kiau-Chau that he will not permit a German party, as proposed, to proceed to Wei-Hien to rescue American missionaries there.

TRYING TO RETAKE TIEN-TSIN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Chee Foo, Sunday, July 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Advices received here to-day state that the German Minister to Pekin, Baron Von Ketteler, was attacked by the Chinese soldiers on June 18 when proceeding to the Tsung Li Yamen, where he died. His interpreter was also wounded, but saved himself by running into a Legation.

Only three Legations were intact on July 23. The others have been destroyed. Their nationalities are unknown.

All the men of the naval brigade at Taku have been recalled to their ships and replaced by troops.

A rumor from Pekin says that all are in great distress there and eagerly looking for relief.

Those killed of Admiral Seymour's force were fearfully mutilated.

The British dispatch vessel Alacrity arrived at Chee-Foo this morning. She brings seventeen wounded for Wei-Hai-Wei.

There was an incipient riot here on Saturday evening over coolie troubles. All is quiet to-day.

A large force of Chinese is moving on Tien-Tsin for the purpose of retaking the city.

EFFORT TO REACH PEKIN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, Saturday, June 29.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—All the thoughts and energies of the naval and military commanders at Taku are now concentrated on the relief of the foreigners in Pekin, who have been shut off from the outside world since June 9 and every available man from the ships is being taken ashore.

The allied forces now at Taku and Tien-Tsin are awaiting re-enforcements before moving on Pekin, as it is estimated that 50,000 troops are required.

The Tsung Li Yamen, on June 19, ordered the Ministers to leave Pekin the next day. They refused to go, and threw the responsibility for their safety on the Tsung Li Yamen.

It is believed that the Powers will threaten to destroy the imperial tombs if injury befalls the legations.

The foreign force in Pekin for the protection of the legations, numbers 423 men, of whom fifty-six are Americans from the Oregon and Newark, with a Colt's gun, under Captain Myers. Other officers are Captain Hill and Doctor T. M. Lippitt.

Seymour's Advance.

Two thousand men of the allies, British, American, Russian, German, French, Japanese, Italian and Austrian, under the British Admiral Seymour, left Tien-Tsin on June 10 to advance on Pekin. The Boxers destroyed the railway and for a fortnight nothing was known of what had happened to Admiral Seymour's force or the residents in Pekin.

Hordes of Chinese were out and the worst was feared for Admiral Seymour and Pekin.

Meantime rebels and imperial troops began to surround Tien-Tsin. The last train from Tien-Tsin with refugee women and children got through on June 16 to Tong-Ku.

After the taking of the Taku forts on June 17, by the allied naval forces, railway and telegraphic communication with Tien-Tsin ceased.

Two attempts to break through and relieve Tien-Tsin, made on June 19 and June 21, proved unsuccessful.

But upon British re-enforcements arriving, a force of 2,300 Russians, Germans, Americans and British forced their way into Tien-Tsin on the afternoon of June 23, capturing the military college on their way.

The American loss was Private John Hunter, killed, and Sergeant Taylor and Corporal Pedrick, wounded, both slightly.

Tien-Tsin had been bombarded incessantly with large modern guns for five days, but the casualties, except among the defending troops, were few.

Nearly every building in the foreign concessions was damaged. Details of the condition of the place are still wanting, but railway communication has been restored and full information should arrive soon.

During the siege the American loss was Private Nichols killed and one wounded.

The Denbys Safe.

Consul Ragsdale in Tien-Tsin reports that the Denbys are safe, and also all other American citizens in Tien-Tsin.

Simultaneously with the relief of Tien-Tsin came news that Admiral Seymour, encumbered with 200 sick and wounded, was intrenched eight miles north of Tien-Tsin and able to hold out for only two days. The Tien-Tsin relief force was too exhausted to proceed at once, but on June 25, 2,000 men marched to Seymour's assistance.

It transpired that Seymour's force had pushed through to Lang-Fang, forty miles from Pekin, and was repeatedly attacked by Boxers. At Lang-Fang imperial troops from the direction of Pekin joined the Boxers, and Seymour's force then retreated to Yang-Tsien, where the wounded were transferred to boats.

Surrounded by masses of Chinese, Seymour intrenched near Tien-Tsin, first capturing an arsenal, with an immense store of ammunition and many Maxim and Krupp guns.

The Tien-Tsin relieving column, joining with Seymour, destroyed the arsenal and returned to Tien-Tsin.

Seymour's loss was sixty-two killed and 228 wounded.

The American contingent consisted of 109 men, under Captain McCalla. Of these four were killed and twenty-five wounded. Captain McCalla and Ensign Taussig were wounded.

The siege of Tien-Tsin has been raised, after the town had been surrounded for eight days by 50,000 well-armed and drilled troops.

Five hundred shells, some from seventy-pounders, fell in the foreign concessions.

The defenders of Tien-Tsin numbered 3,000 troops, Russians preponderating. The Russians made a splendid defense of Tien-Tsin station, and lost heavily.

Captain Bayly of the British armored cruiser Aurora, who went to Tien-Tsin before its investment in command of a British naval force, sent the following message to the ships at Taku:

"Thank you for the Russians. Without that all the foreigners here would have been killed."

AS VIEWED IN JAPAN.

London, July 2.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Tokio, dated July 1, says:

"Marquis Yamagata, in the course of an interview regarding the Japanese expedition to China, said it was solely for the rescue of the members of the legations. He expressed fears that the Powers would become disunited while formulating their demands.

"Viscount Aoki, the Foreign Minister, declared emphatically that the expulsion of the Ministers constituted a casus belli, and that it was impossible to negotiate with a Government that was nonexistent. It is not unlikely, he said, that the present rising will equal the Tai-Ping rebellion."

FLOCKING TO THE COAST.

One Steamer Arrives at Che-Foo With 73 Missionaries.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, Saturday, June 29.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Unrest is spreading, and the missionaries are making their way to the coast from all the northern Provinces.

A steamer sent out by the American and other Consuls at Che-Foo arrived here today with seventy-three missionary refugees, comprising thirty-three Americans, twenty-nine English, ten Canadians and one Chinese.

The names of the Americans follow: Doctor Crawford and wife, the Reverend Mr. Bostock, wife and family; the Reverend Mr. Blalock and wife, the Reverend Mr. Hudson, wife and infant; the Reverend Mr. Dawes, wife and infant; the Reverend Mr. Partch, wife and two children; Miss Burnham, M. D.; the Reverend Mr. Fitch, wife and two children; Doctor Farles and three children, Miss Edna Parks, M. D.; Margaret Chalfant.

All these are from Shan-Tung and Honan. Others are coming to the coast for whom another steamer has been sent. The American Consul at Che-Foo and the comamnder of the American gunboat Nashville urge all American citizens to seize the present opportunity to leave Che-Foo on merchant steamers.

The Japanese have offered transports to convey Americans to Japan.

At Wei-Hein the American Presbyterian and other mission premises were entirely destroyed on June 25, but the missionaries escaped.

British refugees arriving at Che-Foo are being conveyed to Wei-Hai-Wei by the British first-class cruiser Terrible.

There is trouble at Moukden. The Manchuria Railway has been damaged and the buildings burned and the Russians are sending troops.

THE SAVED MISSIONARIES.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 1.—At his home in East Orange to-night, the Reverend Doctor Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, said:

"Doctor Mary L. Burnham, the Reverend and Mrs. V. T. Partch and Doctor Edna B. Parks are members of the Chinan-Fu Station of our West Shan-Tung Mission. The Reverend and Mrs. J. A. Fitch, Doctor and Mrs. N. R. Farles, the Reverend and Mrs. F. H. Chalfant and Miss Charlotte E. Howes are members of the West Hien Station of the West Shan-Tung Mission.

"Chinan-Fu is the capital of the Shan-Tung Province of China, the region in which the Boxers originated, and is about 200 miles south of Pekin. It has been occupied by our board as a missionary station since 1872.

"Wei-Hien, about 150 miles southwest of Che-Foo, was our largest station in North China. I had a cable dispatch last Friday announcing that the station had been destroyed, but that the missionaries had escaped. We had about $50,000 worth of property there. Miss Parks recently reached there from her original station at Chinan-Fu.

"We have not been able to get a word from our Pekin mission since June 12. Twenty-one Presbyterian missionaries are supposed to be in Pekin and in Pao-Ting-Fu, the latter city about 100 miles south of Pekin. The missionaries in Pekin proper are doubtless with the legations, and are sharing their fate, whatever it is, but those in Pao-Ting-Fu are in the deadliest peril, with not even the poor protection the legations have in Pekin, and yet I hope for the best.

"The other missionaries mentioned, Doctor and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Bostock, Mr. and Mrs. Blalock and Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, did not belong to our Presbyterian missions."

Miss Mary L. Burnham, M. D., comes from the western part of this State and is supported by the contributions of the children of Rochester and the neighboring cities. She returned to China after a visit to this country a few years ago.

The Reverend J. A. Fitch is a Western man, but his wife lived in this city before her marriage. They have been in China for about fifteen years, and their children are nearly grown. Mrs. Fitch's parents have made several anxious inquiries at the office of the Presbyterian Board of Missions during the last few days.

Margaret Chalfant is from Pittsburg, Pa. She went to China with the Reverend W. P. Chalfont several years ago. He is now in this country.

OREGON MAY BE SAVED.

Dispatch Says Pumps Are Holding the Water Down.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, Sunday, July 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The American battleship Oregon, which went aground on the uncharted rocks forty miles west of Che-Foo on June 28, is reported lying easily.

The pumps are holding the water down and there is an excellent prospect of saving the ship. The steamers New Chwang and Iris have gone to the assistance of the battleship.

NEWS PLEASES WASHINGTON.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 1.—Official naval circles were deeply interested to-night in the cablegram from Che-Foo announcing that the Oregon may be saved.

The news was received with great satisfaction, for while the officials have insisted that the lack of official information should be accepted as an indication that there is hope of floating the ship, at the same time they had been eagerly awaiting a dispatch from Captain Wilde explaining the exact situation.

"This is certainly good news," said Captain Cowles, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, after reading the Che-Foo cable. "The fact that the pumps are keeping the water down would indicate that Captain Wilde has in some way stopped up the holes in her bottom caused by the penetration of the rock upon which the Oregon struck."

Naval officers are now praying that fair weather and a smooth sea will continue. The dispatch declines them to the belief that the battleship has not been badly strained and that the holes in her bottom are not of importance. It is expected that the work of lightening the ship will proceed with all dispatch and when her coal and ammunition and some of her small guns are transferred to the supply vessels sent to her assistance it is hoped that she will be floated safely off the submerged rock upon which she rests.

ITALIANS BEHAVED BRAVELY.

Admiral Seymour Congratulates the Humbert Government.

Rome, July 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented the commercial convention with the United States, which had already been introduced at the last session.

The Minister of Marines, Vice Admiral Morin, communicated to the Chamber a dispatch from the commander of the Italian forces in China, stating that Admiral Seymour warmly eulogized the conduct of the Italian troops who were with him.

CHAFFEE RETURNS TO PORT.

Bursting of Steampipe on Transport Grant the Cause.

San Francisco, July 1.—The transport Grant, with General Chaffee and the Sixth Cavalry on board, which sailed for the Orient at 7 p. m., returned to port three hours later. The cause of the transport's return was the breaking of her steam pipe. The damage can be repaired in about twelve hours, after which the vessel will again put to sea.

The transports Leelanaw and Connemaugh, with horses and military supplies, have sailed for the Philippines via Nagasaki. It is believed they will proceed to Hong-Kong, if the troops on the Grant should be needed in China.

SECRET IMPERIAL DECREES.

They Urge Viceroys and Governors to Attack Foreigners.

London, July 2.—Two secret imperial decrees have fallen into the hands of foreigners, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Sunday, which says that the first, dated June 26, recites events around the capital and attributes the trouble to religious fanaticism against Christians, leading to violent outbreaks which the Government is unable to suppress. Foreign troops are between Taku and Pekin, and the foreign relations have reached a desperate point. The Government, therefore, calls upon all the Viceroys and Governors to show their loyalty to the throne, and to raise armies and funds in defense of Pekin and to defeat foreign dictation.

The second, which is dated June 21, eulogizes the Boxers as loyal, true men, who, though not soldiers, have defeated the foreigners advancing on Pekin, and commands the officials to co-operate heartily in the patriotic work.

The southern officials disregard the decree.

"It is feared that Yuanshikai, the Governor of Che-Foo, will join Tuan's party.

CANTON CANNOT ESCAPE.

Spies Say That the Boxers There Will Uprise.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Hong-Kong, July 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)—Spies upon the revolutionists assert that Canton cannot escape from an outbreak. South China is closely concerned in keeping Li Hung Chang at Canton, but the military mandarin says the Viceroy won't stay any longer than a fortnight.

The Chinese merchant steamer Kwang Lee is still waiting here. Her day of sailing is long past.

Reformer Sun Yen Ken, who was kidnaped in London, arrived at Hong-Kong from Japan yesterday.

GERMANY DISSATISFIED.

Wants America to Favor Its Products.

Berlin, July 1.—The Deutsche Tags Zeitung reports that the German Handelstag has collected expert opinion from Chambers of Commerce regarding the Franco-American treaty of reciprocity and handed the same to the Minister of the Interior, requesting him to get the same concession for German products sent to the United States.

The paper blames the German Government for "American bad treatment of German goods" since it has employed diplomatic notes instead of reprisals and saying: "The latter would bring American influence to more sober views and a better observance of existing treaties. The chairman of the Prussian Agricultural Chambers have held a conference upon the subject of tariff revisions and have demanded a tariff with maximum and minimum duties, the treaties with Germany. The minimum duties, however, must be high enough to protect German agents from all possible contingencies in the world's market during the term of the treaty.

The Vorwerts claims to be informed from a credible source that the Agrarian leaders will demand 20 marks duty per 100 kilograms on lard against the present duty of 10 marks.

The services in the American church today were devoted to the celebration of the Fourth of July. The church was richly decorated with flags and patriotic tunes were sung.

WOUNDED IN THE CHASE.

Policeman Fired Shot Which Struck Charles Malone.

As the result of an investigation of the shooting in William Boewer's saloon, No. 3226 N. Eleventh street, in which John De Temple was killed and Charles Malone probably fatally wounded, the Fifth District police yesterday reported that Edward Ostermeyer, a special policeman, had fired the shot which struck Malone.

Ostermeyer was near the saloon when the shooting occurred. He ran to the scene and states that he saw Charles Malone behind the bar standing over Thomas Janes, the barkeeper, and heard some one say that a man was shot. Ostermeyer drew his revolver and struck Malone on the head. Malone ran out of the saloon and Ostermeyer followed. He fired at Malone, it is stated, the ball striking him in the back and lodging in his stomach.

Charles Malone and his brother, Joseph Malone, got into a quarrel with Jones, and Joseph Malone fired four shots, it is stated, one of which struck De Temple, who was not involved in the quarrel. When the shooting first occurred the police were unable to learn how Charles Malone was shot.

PRICES GOING TO BEDROCK.

Another Decline in Iron and Steel Figures Predicted.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 1.—The Commercial Gazette to-morrow, in its industrial article, based on talks with leading manufacturers, will say:

"Iron and steel markets are open and prices will go to bedrock figures, based on the actual price of production. Structural material and rails alone will be held at present prices.

"Figured on ruling prices of iron ore and coke, Bessemer pig will now go to $16, and possibly $15; foundry to $15, possibly $14. With these conditions ruling, the billet market will have to be given a fresh impetus with prices at about $22."

FAVOR NEW STYLE TURRETS.

Those Superimposed May Go on New Battleships.

Washington, July 1.—In view of the discussion that has been caused among naval authorities anent the adoption of the report of the Naval Board in favor of the construction of three of the five new battleships with superimposed turrets, Secretary Long has called attention to the fact that the department circular upon which bids will be invited for the construction of the ships is not absolutely conclusive as to the character of the armament.

Admiral Sampson's plan, looking to the use of superimposed turrets on each end of the vessels and the abandonment of the heavy four-eight-inch turrets with one at each corner of the superstructure, in favor of eight six-inch guns in shields on the broad sides has commended itself strongly to the department, and it is said that the department is still open to other possible improvement in the arrangement of ordnance, to this end, the circulars are being framed so as to permit the shipbuilders to submit bids not only upon the department's plan, but also upon plans of their own.

That this may be done with advantage is shown to Secretary Long's satisfaction by the adoption for one of the big battleships now building of plans submitted by Cramps in preference to the department's own design and the same thing may occur in the case of the new ships.

Celebrate the Glorious Fourth!!
FIREWORKS,
BLANK CARTRIDGES,
REVOLVERS,
At Greatly Reduced prices.
Rawlings Sporting Goods Co.,
620 LOCUST STREET.

DAD'S STRENGTHENING PILLS
For Bilious Dispepsia and Loss of Appetite.

TEACHERS IN BOSTON.

Cubans Will Study at Harvard This Summer.

Boston, July 1.—The United States transport Shott Creek, from Cuba, to-day landed 56 Cuban teachers, all men, who are to study at Harvard this summer.

They came mostly from Havana and adjacent portions of the island. They were taken at once to Cambridge.

NEW JERSEY.

Delegation Departed for the West Last Night.

New York, July 1.—The Democratic delegates representing the entire State of New Jersey left at 6 o'clock to-night over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Kansas City.

Western Visitors in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 1.—Hotel arrivals to-day include the following visitors from the West:

St. Louis—J. Dean, H. R. Richardson, W. F. Schier, A. Fischer, St. Denis; G. Fischer, C. S. Broadhead, Astor; A. A. Tucker, W. C. Troller, Hoffman; J. M. Boyle, G. Drake, Imperial; F. W. Dart, C. C. Child, Grand Union; D. J. Roland, Metropolitan; Miss Meagher, Gilsey; J. A. Tiernan, Continental; G. W. Ferry, Murray Hill; B. B. Kaufman, Manhattan.

Kansas City—Mrs. W. B. Clark, Manhattan.

St. Joe—W. H. Anderson, New Amsterdam.

Aged Man Hanged Himself.

Sunday, Pa., July 1.—E. D. Killan of Chicago, aged 60 years, a traveling salesman, committed suicide to-day by hanging. It is said that previous to the death of his wife a year ago he was a minister.

Titled Husbands Not All Bad.

A voice of protest is raised from Princess Salm-Salm in "Success" for July, against the popular belief that all marriages between American heiresses and foreign noblemen turned out badly. She says:

The general impression is that these marriages are apt to result in unhappiness, but personal knowledge of them during my long residence in Europe has convinced me that such is not the case. As a matter of fact, the proportion of wholly successful marriages among those that are called international is remarkably large. Naturally, I have been interested in the matter, and have kept myself informed, but I have heard of not more than three unfortunate marriages.

There is a saying in Germany that all well-born and well-bred American women are princesses. Therefore, a prince cannot marry beneath him by taking one for a wife. If she is altogether Yankee, she is barred from no social class in Europe. But if there happens to be German blood in her veins, then she is regarded as inferior by birth to her aristocratic husband. He has made a misalliance, and cannot formally take his wife into the society of his own social equals. The same distinction prevails to a greater or less extent in the other countries of Europe, and, for this reason, a man of noble family rarely takes a wife in the United States who is not wholly American on both sides for at least several generations. Being a daughter of practical America, she almost always has strong common sense and excellent executive ability. She manages his large establishment, with its retinue of servants and other dependents, with much efficiency. She makes her husband's home a charming one. What the average German or Englishman loves above all else is his home. During his youth he may be wild, but nearly always, if the conditions are such as the American wife knows how to make, he settles down and proves a good husband. This, however, can hardly be said of French or Italian members of the nobility. I should not like to see a daughter of mine the wife of one of them. But the men of the more northerly races have the home instinct, and will be domestic if given a fair chance. In Germany, in particular, the husband spends more time at home than is ordinarily the case in the United States, and the wife and mother devotes more attention to her household and little ones.

Sarah Bernhardt's Debut.

Her first impulse, upon leaving the convent for good, was to become a nun! St. Augustine, the patron saint of the institution where she was brought up, and whose pictures were plentiful there, had been her first love, and she was also deeply devoted to her little golden image. But fate had other things in store for Sarah. To begin with, a glover, a tanner, and a chemist successively asked her hand in marriage. The purchase of some marshmallows had instigated the pharmaceutical passion, which haughty Sarah rejected, as she had the honest sighs of the glover and the tanner. The Duc de Morny, a friend of her mother's, then gave his opinion that Sarah ought to go upon the stage. Her mother considered her too thin and too plain, but yielded to the Duke's persuasions and allowed her child to apply for admission to the Conservatoire. The manner in which she recited the "Two Pigeons," by La Fontaine, secured her a place at once. Auber, the composer, and Regnier, the poet, were on the examining board.

Regnier predicted she would become a comedienne and one of his colleagues that she would be a tragedienne; but another one of the directors prophesied a yet more alluring prospect—that she would be both.

So Sarah went to work. But she did so without the least enthusiasm. She felt no call for the histrionic profession. Her likes and dislikes had not been consulted, but that particular vocation had simply been thrust upon her. She had been at a theater for the first time in her life a few days before the examination, when she saw "Amphitryon" at the Comedie Francaise. The piece made her cry.

The stage had no attractions for her. During her course at the Conservatoire she often wept bitter tears, and confessed to her governess a preference for painting. Every day her mother gave her money to pay for two omnibus fares—her own and the governess's—but they walked, and took a cab whenever enough money was saved. Sarah did not care to rub shoulders with promiscuous humanity. Nor does she now. —Lionel Strachey in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July.

Why They Lost Their Chances.

A young man of good ability and liberal education, writes President James Rea of the New York Commercial Teachers' Association in the July number of Success, applied for a position paying $1,000 a year. The letter was written from a large city and did not contain the street and number of the applicant. The recipient could have obtained the full address from another source, but this omission caused the application to be considered unfavorably. Another applicant lost a position through failure to remove his hat during an interview. Another wore soiled linen. A few cents invested in a laundry bill would have yielded a large return in that instance. It is not indispensable to have the assistance of influential