

TWELVE MILES NEARER PEKIN.

Allyed Armies Are Gradually Approaching the Capital.

CASE OF DOUBLE DEALING.

Count Von Waldersee's Position and Limit of Power—Lord London—Derry Talks.

Tien Tsin, Aug. 6, via Shanghai, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—The allied armies advanced twelve miles today. Reliable couriers, who left Peking Aug. 1, arrived today at Tien Tsin. They say that the emperor fled the foreigners for a few days.

The former viceroy of Shan Tung, who is bitterly anti-foreign, arrived with new troops, according to these couriers, and planted two batteries on the wall near the legations. The enemy began shelling and opened a fierce rifle fire, which was kept up for two days. The head of the missionary board with a party, while trying to get provisions, was killed.

The army took Yuen Tsin today. They suffered heavily. The American loss was small.

DOUBLE DEALING.
New York, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

A Shanghai dispatch to the News says that double dealing has commenced in the Yangtze valley at Tien Tsin. Several boats have taken place and the telegraph station is reported to have been destroyed by members of the Kowloon society.

The Standard correspondent in Tien Tsin states that copies of Imperial edicts have been discovered instigating the people to destroy the foreigners. These edicts were issued simultaneously with others in which the Chinese government promised to protect the legations.

AS TO WALTERS.
According to a Berlin special to the Post, Lord Salisbury in his reply to the Kaiser, advised that Count Von Waldersee should be appointed chief commander in China. The German foreign office is not disposed to attach undue importance to the one condition insisted upon by England, that the assent of the other powers concerned should also be obtained, since all the other powers save France have now given their formal assent to Von Waldersee's appointment.

New York, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Despite the assertions so confidently repeated that all the powers have accepted the unconditional appointment of Count Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces, it is still believed here that several governments have given their consent to the count's nomination with the important limitation of his freedom of action. It is pointed out in Paris, and by responsible statesmen here, that under the law of February, 1844, no foreign edict could be issued, nominally or provisionally, command of any body of French troops. At present the count's nomination from the powers would make him rather chief of a council of command than commander-in-chief.

No doubt when the allied army is actually engaged in a battle with the Chinese, the German field marshal will be in command, and his tactical disposition will be carried out by all ranks and nationalities, but on the larger questions of strategy and policy the attitude of the chiefs of the various foreign contingents will be largely determined by instructions from home.

It is impossible, however, that before Count Von Waldersee reaches the Pei Ho, a more definite understanding between the powers as to their objects and offices in China will have been reached.

LONDON DERRY TALKS.
The only member of the cabinet who has lately referred publicly to the Sino-Chinese question is Lord Londonderry. The postmaster general, in a recent speech at a political gathering urged that the powers would seek no indiscriminate vengeance, but would insist on the punishment of the ringleaders and the high personages, really responsible for the outrages committed instead of allowing themselves to be put off by the suggestion of a miscellaneous selection of less guilty subordinates. Great Britain, said the speaker, must do what it could to preserve order in the Yangtze valley, and he maintained that his majesty's government considered it was under a special obligation to protect Shanghai.

RUSSIA'S ACTION.
Considerable uneasiness continues to be felt in official circles, though not much is said about it in the newspapers. As to the action of Russia in the Chinese provinces adjacent to her own frontier, it is really known about the state of affairs in the Amur region, and it has even been alleged that the attacks on the Russian settlements have merely been those of small roving bodies of Tartar bandits.

But Russia is clearly preparing for a campaign on a large scale. Moscow telegrams assert that 60,000 troops have already started on the railway route to the far East, and many more are to be embarked from Odessa. Some of the Russian newspapers have now openly asserting that the time has come to settle whether the day of Mogul, Christ or Buddha shall be supreme in Northeastern Asia.

Meanwhile the Russian troops, it is understood to have decided to take possession of New Chwang, the important railway center and harbor which it has been the determined object of British diplomacy for two years past to keep out of the Muscovite hands.

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

CHINA SENDING A PEACE ENVOY.

Li Hung Chang Appointed An Envoy Plenipotentiary.

WU FEELS MUCH GRATIFIED

And is Confident Now That Peace Will Be Restored With Honor To All Concerned.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Indications of the desire of China for a peaceful settlement of her present differences have been multiplying for several days. Official evidence of that desire was presented to the department of state today. It was in the form of an edict promulgated by the emperor, Kwang Hsu, appointing Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers for an "immediate cessation of hostilities," pending a solution of the problems which have grown out of the anti-foreign uprising in the empire. Li Hsi is to act directly for the emperor, and a fair inference is that whatever terms he may reach with the powers will be approved by the imperial government.

CONGER'S GRIT.
During the day only one dispatch that was made public reached any of the government departments in China. It was a belated message from Minister Conger, transmitted to the war department by Gen. Chaffee, and expressed simply his ability to "hold on" until Gen. Chaffee should come to his relief. All the power of the government will be exerted to get the relief to him and the other imprisoned legationaries at the earliest possible moment.

WU AND ADEE.
Minister Wu is an early caller at the department of state. He went into conference with Acting Secretary Adee at 10:30 o'clock, having previously made an engagement for that hour, and presented to Mr. Adee a copy of the Imperial edict which he received last night. The edict, which was translated into Chinese and English, and its translation and preparation for submission to the state department had occupied much of the night.

Mr. Wu remained with Secretary Adee for three-quarters of an hour, discussing the terms of the edict and the probable response to it of this government. Shortly before Minister Wu left the department, Secretary Adee joined the party, but remained only long enough to obtain a copy of the edict and discuss it briefly. Mr. Wu expressed the belief that the edict presented a peaceful adjustment of the trouble and that the important limitation of his freedom of action. It is pointed out in Paris, and by responsible statesmen here, that under the law of February, 1844, no foreign edict could be issued, nominally or provisionally, command of any body of French troops. At present the count's nomination from the powers would make him rather chief of a council of command than commander-in-chief.

No doubt when the allied army is actually engaged in a battle with the Chinese, the German field marshal will be in command, and his tactical disposition will be carried out by all ranks and nationalities, but on the larger questions of strategy and policy the attitude of the chiefs of the various foreign contingents will be largely determined by instructions from home.

It is impossible, however, that before Count Von Waldersee reaches the Pei Ho, a more definite understanding between the powers as to their objects and offices in China will have been reached.

LONDON DERRY TALKS.
The only member of the cabinet who has lately referred publicly to the Sino-Chinese question is Lord Londonderry. The postmaster general, in a recent speech at a political gathering urged that the powers would seek no indiscriminate vengeance, but would insist on the punishment of the ringleaders and the high personages, really responsible for the outrages committed instead of allowing themselves to be put off by the suggestion of a miscellaneous selection of less guilty subordinates. Great Britain, said the speaker, must do what it could to preserve order in the Yangtze valley, and he maintained that his majesty's government considered it was under a special obligation to protect Shanghai.

RUSSIA'S ACTION.
Considerable uneasiness continues to be felt in official circles, though not much is said about it in the newspapers. As to the action of Russia in the Chinese provinces adjacent to her own frontier, it is really known about the state of affairs in the Amur region, and it has even been alleged that the attacks on the Russian settlements have merely been those of small roving bodies of Tartar bandits.

But Russia is clearly preparing for a campaign on a large scale. Moscow telegrams assert that 60,000 troops have already started on the railway route to the far East, and many more are to be embarked from Odessa. Some of the Russian newspapers have now openly asserting that the time has come to settle whether the day of Mogul, Christ or Buddha shall be supreme in Northeastern Asia.

Meanwhile the Russian troops, it is understood to have decided to take possession of New Chwang, the important railway center and harbor which it has been the determined object of British diplomacy for two years past to keep out of the Muscovite hands.

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

RUSSIA'S ACTION.
Considerable uneasiness continues to be felt in official circles, though not much is said about it in the newspapers. As to the action of Russia in the Chinese provinces adjacent to her own frontier, it is really known about the state of affairs in the Amur region, and it has even been alleged that the attacks on the Russian settlements have merely been those of small roving bodies of Tartar bandits.

But Russia is clearly preparing for a campaign on a large scale. Moscow telegrams assert that 60,000 troops have already started on the railway route to the far East, and many more are to be embarked from Odessa. Some of the Russian newspapers have now openly asserting that the time has come to settle whether the day of Mogul, Christ or Buddha shall be supreme in Northeastern Asia.

Meanwhile the Russian troops, it is understood to have decided to take possession of New Chwang, the important railway center and harbor which it has been the determined object of British diplomacy for two years past to keep out of the Muscovite hands.

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

position evident today to abate by one single step the demands which have been made upon China. A strong hope is expressed, however, that the Chinese government will accede to the demands eventually and on satisfactory terms. This is based upon the edict appointing Li Hsi to sue for peace. To this extent it may be said that the view of the officials here is optimistic.

NO ANSWER YET.
No reply—at least no direct reply—has been received yet to the memorandum transmitted to the Chinese government through Minister Wu by the department of state. It may be that the imperative demands contained in the memorandum induced the promulgation of the edict delivered to this government today, but the edict in itself is not accepted as a reply to those demands.

POWERS UNITED.
The attitude assumed by the diplomatic representatives of European governments in Washington is sufficient evidence that the powers will press vigorously the demands that they have made upon the Chinese government. To Peking the allied armies will go if it is declared frankly, unless every demand is acceded to and all possible reparation is made by China for the outrages already committed. Negotiations looking to any other settlement of the disturbance in China will not be considered seriously.

WAITING FOR NEWS.
During the day the war department officials awaited anxiously official news from Gen. Chaffee. One dispatch was received from him transmitting a message he had received from Minister Conger. Evidently the message had been delayed long in reaching him, as his own dispatch was dated four days ago. The dispatch was as follows:

"Adjutant General, Washington. 'Tungshing Shih—Message received today, Aug. 12.—We will hold until your arrival. Hope it will be soon. Send such information as you can.'"

"CHAFFEE."
It is presumed that the dispatch of Chaffee was dated at Yang Tsun and that an error was made in transmitting. While the message of Minister Conger contains nothing new, it is encouraging to the officials here, and expressed simply his ability to "hold on" until Gen. Chaffee should come to his relief. All the power of the government will be exerted to get the relief to him and the other imprisoned legationaries at the earliest possible moment.

WU AND ADEE.
Minister Wu is an early caller at the department of state. He went into conference with Acting Secretary Adee at 10:30 o'clock, having previously made an engagement for that hour, and presented to Mr. Adee a copy of the Imperial edict which he received last night. The edict, which was translated into Chinese and English, and its translation and preparation for submission to the state department had occupied much of the night.

Mr. Wu remained with Secretary Adee for three-quarters of an hour, discussing the terms of the edict and the probable response to it of this government. Shortly before Minister Wu left the department, Secretary Adee joined the party, but remained only long enough to obtain a copy of the edict and discuss it briefly. Mr. Wu expressed the belief that the edict presented a peaceful adjustment of the trouble and that the important limitation of his freedom of action. It is pointed out in Paris, and by responsible statesmen here, that under the law of February, 1844, no foreign edict could be issued, nominally or provisionally, command of any body of French troops. At present the count's nomination from the powers would make him rather chief of a council of command than commander-in-chief.

No doubt when the allied army is actually engaged in a battle with the Chinese, the German field marshal will be in command, and his tactical disposition will be carried out by all ranks and nationalities, but on the larger questions of strategy and policy the attitude of the chiefs of the various foreign contingents will be largely determined by instructions from home.

It is impossible, however, that before Count Von Waldersee reaches the Pei Ho, a more definite understanding between the powers as to their objects and offices in China will have been reached.

LONDON DERRY TALKS.
The only member of the cabinet who has lately referred publicly to the Sino-Chinese question is Lord Londonderry. The postmaster general, in a recent speech at a political gathering urged that the powers would seek no indiscriminate vengeance, but would insist on the punishment of the ringleaders and the high personages, really responsible for the outrages committed instead of allowing themselves to be put off by the suggestion of a miscellaneous selection of less guilty subordinates. Great Britain, said the speaker, must do what it could to preserve order in the Yangtze valley, and he maintained that his majesty's government considered it was under a special obligation to protect Shanghai.

RUSSIA'S ACTION.
Considerable uneasiness continues to be felt in official circles, though not much is said about it in the newspapers. As to the action of Russia in the Chinese provinces adjacent to her own frontier, it is really known about the state of affairs in the Amur region, and it has even been alleged that the attacks on the Russian settlements have merely been those of small roving bodies of Tartar bandits.

But Russia is clearly preparing for a campaign on a large scale. Moscow telegrams assert that 60,000 troops have already started on the railway route to the far East, and many more are to be embarked from Odessa. Some of the Russian newspapers have now openly asserting that the time has come to settle whether the day of Mogul, Christ or Buddha shall be supreme in Northeastern Asia.

Meanwhile the Russian troops, it is understood to have decided to take possession of New Chwang, the important railway center and harbor which it has been the determined object of British diplomacy for two years past to keep out of the Muscovite hands.

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

Parson Roughed It.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev Charles Morris of Highland Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., a Yale graduate and a former editor of the Yale News, in an old suit of clothes and a flannel shirt, with his belongings strapped in a blanket, left his home on May 15, and reached here for three months, going from Boston to Portland, Maine, and from there to Colorado. He has just returned to his pulpit. He mingled with the laboring folk, working as a dock hand on a canal boat and resorting to conventional travel only when he had to. His aim was to study the people. One of his most interesting experiences was on the canals of New York State. At Troy he shipped on an old-fashioned boat and went 322 miles. He lived in the crew's quarters, took a hand in all the work and learned locking and steering. He says of his adventures:

"Strange men I found those people—those of recurring of the canal, of course, profane, even vile, but under this rough exterior I found often a surprising amount of mental capacity. They follow. They all wanted to get away from the life but they never do."

FRANCE TALKS UP TO MONCOLIANS

Makes Very Suggestive Reply to a Chinese Proposition.

MINISTERS MUST REMAIN.

Will Not Be Ordered to Leave Peking So Long as the Route is Not Absolutely Safe.

Paris, Aug. 12, 10:30 p.m.—The Tsinan-Yamen forwarded through the Chinese minister in Paris, Yü Kong, a message of the French government complaining of the "hardness of the foreign ministers in Peking in replying to the offer of the Chinese government to conduct their escort."

The message proceeded to say that the Tsinan-Yamen declined to be responsible for any casualties which might follow from delays, and insisted that the European governments order their representatives to leave Peking. In this communication M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, sent the following reply:

"No order to depart from Peking will be given to our minister so long as the route is unsafe. If a casualty occurs, the responsibility will be entirely with the Chinese government. Its strict duty is to protect foreign ministers even more than its own."

"If it be true that the Chinese government has great difficulty in defending them and in defending their legations, it should order its troops to stand aside before the allied forces. This would render free the road from Tien Tsin to the capital and would accomplish work of protection which is encumbered."

"The Chinese government should understand that the only means of proving the sincerity of its designs and of limiting its responsibility is a cessation in the placing of obstacles in the way of such an arrangement."

RELATED NEWS.
The French foreign office received this morning from M. Pichon, French minister at Peking, what is evidently the delayed dispatch which he referred to in the first message received from him, published here last Thursday, as "the Tsinan-Yamen, dated August 3rd."

It is as follows:

"From June 28th to July 17th Chinese troops besieged, from upon and around, the French legation. The legation was burned and that of France three-quarters destroyed. We still hold out, thanks to the heroic defense of the Franco-Austrian detachment. Our loss is severe. The general loss is sixty more and 110 wounded."

"All the missions in Peking have been burned save the Pei Tung mission, which is standing, but its communications are cut. The legation is surrounded by Chinese troops and privations of the personnel of the legation are in good health."

"The bombardment ceased on July 17th. Offensive works, Chinese barbed wire, machine guns, shots continued, without violence."

"The government in attempting, indirectly, to negotiate with us for our departure, but we cannot leave without some protection, other than that of the government of China."

"Our forces, ammunition and provisions are almost exhausted. The interrupted attacks may recommence and place us at the mercy of the Chinese government."

"On July 28th I received a telegram, which I was not allowed to reply to in cipher."

CHRISTIANS IN DANGER.
According to advices received today from Admiral Courbet of the French naval command, native Christians and missionaries in the interior of Hankow, 100 kilometers from Peking, are in great danger, the point being entirely outside the sphere of the allied operations.

He has also received bad news regarding New Chwang captured August 4th, which, as he is advised, has since been evacuated.

According to his advices from the French city in Peking, eight missionaries and one cadet and one customs employee have been killed. He says a Danish company has laid a cable from Chefoo to Taku.

Quicksilver Supply Is Short.
Boston, Aug. 12.—Some fear is felt in the trade that the world's production of quicksilver is likely to prove unequal to the growing demand. The total supply in 1899 was about 85,000 flasks from Spain, Italy, Austria and California, the principal sources of supply. This was less than for quite a number of years with an exception of two. The production of the United States, which has only large quantities upon the American continent, has declined from 75,000 flasks in 1888 to only 28,000 in 1899. The principal mines of Spain and Austria, which have been producing 32,000 flasks in 1899 and 28,000 in 1900, are the only other producers of importance, except Russia, producing 8,700 flasks last year, none of which came out of that country. Spain produced 32,000 flasks in 1899 and Austria only 28,000. Hence for future increased supplies of quicksilver comes from New South Wales, where English ore is said to be plentiful and English capital is being put to use in that direction with a view of testing the value of the ore.

Gen. Wellston Ill.
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12.—General E. B. Wellston is suffering from nervous prostration, caused by exposure in the Philippines. He has been removed from a hotel to the general hospital at the Presidio, where he can obtain more perfect rest.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue and all the other ailments of the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

HAND OF DEATH ON THE RAILWAYS

Fifteen Persons Riding in an Omnibus Killed Outright.

TRAIN RUNS OFF A TRESTLE

One Boy Killed—Six Persons Lose Their Lives Near Rome on a Railway Train.

Statinon, Pa., Aug. 12.—Fifteen persons were instantly killed and nine others, several of whom will die, were seriously injured tonight on a grade crossing about three miles east of this city, a passenger train on the Lehigh & New England railroad crashing into an omnibus containing twenty-seven people. All the dead and injured were in the omnibus. But three in the omnibus escaped injury.

DEAD.
Ell Humaley, aged 70.
Mrs. Ell Humaley, his wife.
Mrs. James Kern, their daughter, aged 32.
David Kern, aged 5.
Samuel Mummy, aged 50.
Mrs. Samuel Mummy, his wife.
Mrs. Elias Sourvine, a widow, aged 52.
Mrs. William Kane, aged 51.
Miss Carrie Smith, aged 21.
Mrs. T. J. Gahan Kuntz, aged 25.
Mrs. James Minnich, aged 32.
Mrs. Stephen Heinrich, aged 60.
Mrs. Susan Cohen, aged 67.
Mrs. Alfred Rhohe.
Mrs. Robert Seibert.

PROBABLY FATALLY HURT.
Miss Dzier.
Three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Kern.
Henry Minnich, aged 10.
Mrs. William Resch.
Louis Kuntz.
Miss Carrie Nagle.
George Minich.
Bryant Walsh.
Miss Lizzie Jones.

All are Pennsylvanians. The omnibus passengers were returning to Statinon from a funeral. The dead and injured were nearly all relatives of Sophia Secher, to whose funeral they had been. The accident occurred at 5 o'clock and a special train was sent to the scene and was running at a lively rate of speed.

The omnibus came along at a good rate of speed, the occupants unconscious of any impending danger. As the bus swung around the curve the engine came in sight