TELEGRAPHIC.

CHENG TU MASSACRE.

Consul-General Jernigan's Report to Acting Secretary Adee.

LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES.

Instructions Sent to Minister Denby—Full Reparation Expected for Foreign Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Acting Secretary Adee has received advices from United States Consul-General Jernigan at Shanghai, dated July 12th, enclosing letters received by him from missionaries, giving in detail accounts of the events in China leading up to the late riot and the massacre of Cheng Tu, in the province of Szechuen.

One of them, from Spencer Lenier, very unfavorable to whom, dated Cheng Kiang, says that the West China mission, M. E. church, is the only American mission represented at Cheng Tu. The Americans there were Mr. Ole Cady and wife, H. L. Canright, M. D., and wife and two children, and Rev. J. F. Fee and wife and two children. This mission owned but one piece of property in Cheng Tu, on which was a Chinese building, filled by the residence of two families, a dispensary and other structures. Mr. Lenier says that substantially all of these are gone. The total loss, exclusive of personal losses, is about $500 less.

The American Baptist Missionary Union has stations at Sui Fu, Kia Ding and Yachow. The missions and personal property in Kia Ding and Yachow is probably all lost, though particulars had not yet been received at Mr. Lenier when his letter was written.

At Sui Fu the Americans owned a good deal of property, but not much damage was done to it.

Mr. Lenier describes the various attacks made on the missions at Cheng Tu, the particulars of which have been made public in the American newspapers. In the attack on the Canadian Methodist mission, the two polycleinics in charge of the hospital, which was afterward burned and burned, kept the door at bay, but the officials would give no assurance, though several of them were quite near. Late that evening, July 10th, the members of the American Episcopal mission sought refuge in the district magistrate's yamen, but were refused and told they would be protected if they returned home. Relying on this, they went back ready for the worst, with only some Native Christians, and there to take some Native Christians, and there to take some to escape. Operations were resumed by the mob at daybreak next day, and before noon the attack was general to all the Christian and missionary stations. The American Episcopal mission, from their sitting places in an elevation only six feet away, watched the mob for twelve hours, plundering their houses. Some of the houses were seized in the leading and sing up a number of houses, which they took to the district magistrate, telling him they were the homes of Chinese whom the Christians had eaten.

The mob, says Mr. Lanier, and consequently all the lower officials, were simultaneously suffering from a severe attack of indigestion. He makes serious charges against the viceroy, Chi Tseng, claiming that as he had been informed and was about to be attacked, he was bent on giving a palliating bill, both at the foreigners, whom he hated, and the government. When the Roman court forth from the Roman Catholic bishop's residence, exactly a week's throw from the viceroy's, he remarked, according to Mr. Lanier, that this was a matter for his successor to attend to, and he states that only after everything was quite destroyed did the viceroy make an effort to restore order, meanwhile having sent messengers that a mutilated child had been found at a foreign place, with a report that nearly all the native converts had been killed. Mr. Lanier states the viceroy is strongly suspected of being the instigator of hostile officials. He endloses copies of the inflammatory placards that were posted everywhere, charging that the foreigners were kidnapping children and bringing them from their bodies. A letter from Mr. H. L. Canright confirms Mr. Lanier's statements.

George W. Hill, of the American Bible Missionary union, at Yachow, wrote the flight of himself and party from that place and an attempt to reach Ning with going down the river in a boat. He was unable to tell at the time he wrote whether the mob had destroyed all the property at Yachow belonging to the Christians, but he learned before leaving that all the stations on the Cheng Tu and Yachow roads, Catholic and Protestant, had been looted, and there had also been riots at Ya Hing Xa, Kia Ting, S i Fu, Li Chang and other places, where the churches had been destroyed. Mr. Hill praises the action of the Chinese officials in giving them every protection at Yachow.

Acting Secretary Adee received telegrams from Nashville, signed jointly by the Southern Methodist and Presbyterian Missionary society, relating to the report of the murder of the wife of the Rev Chenli Chen, and saying the United States minister at Peking is urging the Chinese government to protect the American missions in China. Mr. Adee has received telegrams that United States Minister Denby has already taken the most vigorous measures to secure the safety of Americans and that proceed immediately to that end and to already been notified to the minister. It is understood that Mr. Denby is doing everything possible to the particular interests to care for the missionaries, but there are some things beyond his power to accomplish at this time.

The state department expects to procure full and ample reparation for the outrages sustained by the Americans in China, and, indeed, Mr. Denby has already made a joint vigorous demand on the Chinese government to that effect.

DENBY'S ACTION NOT SATISFACTORY.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—The Americans here have sent a cablegram to President Cleveland, protesting against United States Minister Denby's action in excusing that the Rifles consul should represent America in the Hanchow locality. They recommend that a reconstruction of the commission be made by sending an American official of adequate rank and the very salt of impartial Chinese officials. They also recommend that a marine guard accompany the commission.

Blood Not a Conveniter.

LEBANON, Mo., Aug. 9.—Since the Pettis springs convention, reports have been in circulation to the effect that ex-Congressman Bland was very much disappointed because the convention had failed to endorse him for President on a free silver platform.

Referring to these reports, Mr. Bland said: "There was not a man who spoke to me about my being a candidate for President, for governor or anything else that I did not tell him that I was not a candidate for any office against the law. No one had an inkling from me to me my name I am neither a candidate for any office. There seems to be a studied effort in certain quarters to bring Governor Stone and myself into political conflict. It will not succeed with our consent."

GIFTS TO FOOL THE PUBLIC.

The customing of alum as an adulterant or ingredient in baking powder by the producers is being pressed very hard by those generally, and certain manufacturers of cream powders now boasting them alum are surprising public. Following is a partial list of the alum powders found in the market:

"Calumet," "Chicago Yeast," "Kensington," "Vail's Baking Powder," "Taylor's One Spoon," "Thomas," "Snow Puff," "Snow Ball," "Giant," "Milk," "Queen," "Household," "Silver Star," "Tower," "D. D. D.," "Ohio," "Ocean," "Ideal," "Ceresota," "Double Acting," "Crystal," "Regina," "Rose," "Lion," "Friendship," "Rumford," "Dark Tower," "Dr. Price's," "Wizard," "Ivory," "Ivory Flake," "Ivory Snow," "Ivory Soap," "Ivory Soap Powder," "Ivory Soap Flakes," "Ivory Soap Chips," "Ivory Soap Shavings," "Ivory Soap Dust," "Ivory Soap Granules