

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

In Missouri there is a Dr. Pigg, who has just had his name changed to Peak, and who, oddly enough, is a cousin of ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas.

A Viennese dentist, while experimenting at the Hygienic institute at Wurzburg, claims to have discovered the successful application of electricity for the destruction of bacteria. It is said that the treatment is very simple.

One thousand cattle, two thousand hogs, two thousand sheep, five thousand four hundred bushels of potatoes were items in the provision bill of Kansas City against the week of the National Democratic convention. After all, people cannot live on enthusiasm alone.

Dexter M. Ferry, of Michigan, who gave \$25,000 recently to Olivet College, made as one condition of the bestowal that the name of the donor should not be made known prior to the adjournment of the Republican State Convention, before which he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor.

One result of a new rule is that bicycles now take part in the church parade in Hyde Park, London. Likewise motors. It is a new, and people are not sure whether admirable, addition to the attractions, that the promenaders can look at the evolutions of gayly-dressed cyclists and be cheered by the snorting and backing and forwarding of the motors.

A snowstorm started a fire on the premises of a farmer living at Heburne, Belgium. He placed a quantity of quicklime near a shed on a farm and left it there all night. In the course of the night snow fell on the lime and the heat thus developed became so great that it set the shed on fire, completely destroying it and its contents.

At Damendorf, in Schleswig, some peat-diggers recently found a well-preserved corpse in the peat, clothed in a coarse woolen material, with red hair, and with sandals on the feet. Dr. Splieth, of Kiel, estimated the age of the body at about 1,500 years. The preservative properties of peat are well known, and there have been many remarkable proofs of this in Ireland.

A submarine cable in actual use will form one of the exhibits of the Paris exposition. It will run from the electricity building to the Vincennes annex; several miles distant along the Seine. A complete cable station will be operated at each end to show the public how transatlantic messages are transmitted and received. Souvenir messages may be sent by the public.

An extraordinary phenomenon is reported from Assuan, Egypt. Some days ago quantities of fish were observed swimming uneasily near the surface of the water above the First Cataract, and during the next few days thousands of dead fish, large and small, were discovered in the immediate vicinity. The cause is not yet known, but the authorities are taking steps to ascertain it, as disastrous results might ensue should the Nile be found polluted with poisonous matter.

Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, has received so many letters containing suggestions for devices to be used in the war against China that he is bewildered. They present countless ideas ranging from a cipher code to a scheme for destroying the combined forces of the Boxers at a single blow. The cipher code came from a western man who declares that "it baffles itself to unravel this code." To this statement Gen. Greely agrees most heartily. The letter explains that the code consists of a system of numbers which are to be spoken. For instance, "137 plus 53 minus 8," would mean "attack on the right flank."

Kansas City business men, preparing to welcome the Democratic Convention, took an original step toward beautifying their city when they instituted a "good lawns contest" and offered about forty prizes, aggregating sixteen hundred dollars. The largest prize, two hundred and fifty dollars, was given for "the prettiest lawn of twenty-five feet or over;" and there were prizes for the best lawn kept by children, the neatest vacant lot, the best display in window-boxes, the most attractive schoolhouse lawn, and many other decorative features. The prizes were awarded by "committees of well-known ladies from out of town," who found the task difficult, but like everybody else enjoyed the general result. Why should not other cities carry out, next summer, the same excellent idea? Conventions come and go, but a city abides, and all its residents profit permanently by its gain in beauty.

From Paris comes the story of Miss Duncan, spinster, who had lived there for twenty years. She committed suicide at the Paris dog cemetery, where six of her pets had been successively buried. The last she lost was a great Newfoundland, of whom she was fonder than of any of his predecessors, but he was crushed by a tramcar. Miss Duncan tried to survive her grief, and bought a new canine companion, but within the last three weeks she has shot herself on her dog's tomb, after having distributed her property among poor neighbors.

MUST TOE THE MARK

EMPHATIC MESSAGE SENT TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Officials Decline to Outline It in Any Definite Manner, but It Is Understood to Demand a Square-toed Compliance With the Conditions of the President's Reply to the Appeal for Mediation—Grave Apprehension for the Safety of the Foreign Ministers—Dispatches From Chaffee and Remey.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Chinese situation is considered very grave by the authorities in Washington. The receipt of the message from Minister Conger Tuesday night, which indicated a continuation of the firing upon the legations and the Chinese government's insistence that the ministers should leave Peking, which Mr. Conger considered would mean certain death, brought matters to an acute stage. As a result of consultations among officials it was announced at the close of the day that a message to the imperial government at Peking had been delivered.



Lieut. Col. C. A. Coolidge, Ninth Infantry, United States Army, Commanding the Regiment at Pei-Tsang, ordered to Minister Wu for transmission to his government. The text of the message was prepared by Acting Secretary of State Ade and Secretary Root, and in its final form was made known to the president in a talk conducted by Mr. Root over the White House long distance telephone.

It was then stated definitely that the authorities of this government would not make public the text of this latest communication to China till Minister Wu had had an opportunity to forward it to his government. The chief officials of the government were not willing to outline in any definite manner the contents of the message, although it was generally accepted that the communication was emphatic and to the point. The state department sent a cipher cable message to Minister Conger responsive to his message made public Tuesday night, and intended to test the assertion of the Chinese edict that free cipher communication would be allowed.

Only Partial Compliance. The message sent to the Chinese government through Minister Wu, according to the best information obtainable, informs the government that the removal of restrictions upon communication with our minister, evidenced both by the receipt of Minister Conger's message and the transmission of the edict of the 5th, is very gratifying, but is not an entire compliance with the original demands of the president in his reply to the appeal for mediation. In his original communication to the emperor of China he laid down three conditions precedent to any action looking to negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties between China and the powers.

These conditions, in the president's own words were as follows: "I must solemnly urge upon your majesty's government to give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and if so, in what condition. To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments and to remove all dangers to their lives and liberty. To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition, so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations and the protection of foreigners by the restoration of order."

These three demands practically were reiterated in the dispatch which Secretary Hay sent to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai Aug. 1 for submission to Li Hung Chang. The authorities consider that the opening of communication with Minister Conger, therefore only comply with the president's demands. With the legations still under fire the Chinese government cannot be said to have removed "all dangers to their lives and liberty," and, moreover, so far as is known here the imperial authorities of China have made no efforts to communicate and co-operate with the relief expedition. The new demand upon the Chinese government is for square-toed compliance with these conditions. There is hope, growing out of the fact that the Chinese government has yielded partially, that when confronted with the firm position taken by the United States it will be sufficiently impressed to make complete acquiescence. Two dispatches were received during the day, one from Admiral Remey and the other from Gen. Chaffee. Both related to the fighting at Pei Tsang.

Admiral Remey's dispatch stated specifically that the Americans were not engaged, and Gen. Chaffee's dispatch explains how it was they were practically out of it. They occupied the rear of the turning column. Owing to the limited ground of operations which he mentions it is probable the Americans could not be brought into the thick of

the fighting, and they thus escaped without casualties. The fact that the American troops did not have an opportunity to distinguish themselves was something of a disappointment to the officials at the war department, but, knowing Gen. Chaffee as they do, they are confident if his men were not engaged it was because it was physically impossible to bring them into action. The continued brilliant work of the Japanese, who seem to have borne the brunt of the fighting at Peitsang as well as Tien-tsin, attracts unstinted praise for the doughty warriors of the mikado's realm.

GRAVE APPREHENSION

Felt for the Safety of the Imprisoned Ministers. The gravest apprehensions are felt here in official circles for the safety of the imperial ministers in Peking. The alleged statement of Li Hung Chang that it is absolutely impossible for the allies to enter Peking to escort the ministers to Tien-tsin adds greatly to the seriousness of the situation. It clearly implies the purpose of the Chinese government to resist the advance movement of the allies to the full extent of its power, coupled with the further implication that further hostile demonstrations on the part of the allies may jeopardize the lives of the ministers. So far as known there is no special purpose of calling a halt in the allied movement against Peking. It is acknowledged that the relief column is not strong enough to maintain war against the Chinese kingdom for any great length of time, but heavy reinforcements are en route to China. Their arrival on the scene may alter the situation entirely and bring the obstinate Orientals to their senses.

BRITONS MORE HOPEFUL

Thanks to the Dispatches of Macdonald and Admiral Bruce.

London, Aug. 10.—Beyond the official news given out yesterday the morning papers contain no direct information of importance from China. Thanks to the dispatches of Sir Claude Macdonald and Rear Admiral Bruce, there is a general disposition to take a more hopeful view of the situation. The report of the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the international forces meets with general approval. The text of the edict of Aug. 2, authorizing the escort of the ministers from Peking to Tien-tsin, given out at the Chinese legation, says in part: "In view of the existence of hostilities between certain Chinese rebels and foreign powers, caused by the Christian feelings of the Chinese people, we have afforded reasonable protection to the foreign representatives in Peking and the tsung li yamun has sent to the legations letters of inquiry and proposals for their safe conveyance under escort to Tien-tsin in order to avoid apprehension of further attack from rebels before the complete restoration of peace and order in the capital. We have now, on the advice of Li Hung Chang and Liu Kun Yi, to authorize Yung Lu to escort them to Tien-tsin. If there be any rebels en route trying to endanger the safety of the party the officials have to destroy the rebels at once."

The Chinese legation believes that the members of the foreign legations have not yet left Peking, but that they will do so, and declares that the edict would not have been issued had not the foreign ministers signified a willingness to accept the escort.

NEBRAKA DESPERADOES.

The Johnson Brothers Make Things Lively at Emerson.

Emerson, Neb., Aug. 10.—Four brothers, members of the Johnson gang, yesterday came to town and came in contact with City Marshal John Larson, who, with a number of citizens, engaged them in a fight. Larson was clubbed to the ground and Nels Tolstrup, a farmer, had his skull fractured. The four men made their escape after the arm of one had been broken with a piece of gas pipe. Later a posse of ten men with Winchester rifles found the four desperadoes and a short conflict ensued. One of the Johnsons was wounded and brought to this city. The search for the other three is being continued. A lynching is threatened. Marshal Larson is badly injured and may lose the sight of one eye.

HENNESSY ESTATE.

Catholic University Will Realize a Considerable Sum From Iowa and Minnesota Property.

Washington, Aug. 10.—By the settlement of Archbishop Hennessy's estate in Iowa and Minnesota, which has just been effected, the Catholic university authorities expect to realize at least \$150,000. When Mgr. Keane, of the Catholic university, succeeds to the archbishopric of Dubuque Archbishop Martinielli will invest him with the pallium badge of metropolitan rank. Mgr. Keane's present title as archbishop is but an honorary distinction, and he has never yet received the sacred pallium.

MENTIONED AMERICA.

A Significant Innovation in Queen's Speech.

London, Aug. 10.—The closing hours of the session in the house of commons were enlivened by the sharp replies of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to his political critics. An invocation in the queen's speech which caused some comment was the mentioning of America specifically. The speeches from the throne usually refer to the powers generally, or to the European powers.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

New York, Aug. 10.—Angry over his inability to live as he wished on the sum allowed by his father, Joseph Rabiner, a consumptive, last night at Rockaway Beach shot and instantly killed Isaac Steyn, his brother-in-law, and then turned the weapon upon himself with fatal effect.

BURNED BUTLER IN EFFigy.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 10.—Senator Marion Butler was burned in effigy at Clinton, a few miles from his home. He left for Chicago last night. He declined to discuss the withdrawal of Towne, but intimated that he would oppose Stevenson.

DICTION OF EARL LI

IF ALLIES ADVANCE CHINESE MUST FIGHT.

The Suggestion That Allies Be Allowed to Enter Peking to Escort Ministers to Tien-tsin, He Says, Is Absolutely Impossible—State Department Receives a Dispatch From Minister Conger Saying That the Situation Is Still Very Serious and That the Ministers Are Still in Danger.

London, Aug. 9.—"In case the troops advance the Chinese must fight. The suggestion that the allies should be allowed to enter Peking in order to escort the ministers to Tien-tsin is absolutely impossible." This is the dictum of Li Hung Chang. It was transmitted last evening to Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, member of parliament for Merthyr Tydvil, by his agent at Shanghai. The agent had carried Earl Li a message from Mr. Morgan urging that the allied troops be allowed to enter the capital, and stating that a settlement could be made at Tien-tsin, whereby a war of the world against China would be averted, but the optimistic Li failed to hold out

of its feasibility, although he reiterated to Mr. Morgan's agent his declaration that the ministers had left Peking, fixing the date of their departure as Aug. 2. The agent makes this comment: "The consuls are without confirmation."

These telegrams have been sent to Lord Rosebery, accompanied by a statement by Mr. Morgan urging that the allies should take no step to endanger the lives of the ministers. A message from the Belgian minister, dated Peking, Aug. 1, seems effectually to dispose of the rumor that the ministers have either left or are intending to leave Peking.

The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, says he has received a telegram from China announcing that a long imperial edict was issued on Aug. 2 authorizing the immediate and safe conveyance

of all foreigners in Peking to Tien-tsin. Several dispatches are printed giving heresay accounts of Sunday's battle. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Chefoo, telegraphing Monday, says: "The fighting lasted seven hours and the allies, when my report left, were pursuing the Chinese, but owing to the floods, passage was difficult. Thus the Chinese will have to re-form and recover from the effects of battle. Only a small garrison with fourteen guns remains at Tien-tsin, where some anxiety is felt because of a report that 15,000 Chinese are said to be moving two days' march to the southwest."

MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Certain Death for the Ministers to Leave Peking.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Another cablegram came to the state department yesterday afternoon from Minister Conger at Peking, which is the second received direct from him since June 12. It is the first which has come direct from the minister since the above date. The other was received through the intermediary of the Chinese minister here, Mr. Wu. Yesterday's telegram shows that the situation in the Chinese capital is still of a very serious character, that the ministers are still in danger from the Chinese troops and that the supply of ammunition and provisions has been reduced to a very considerable extent. So important were the statements contained in the dispatch that a conference was held by wire between several of the officials here and the president at Canton, lasting for several hours. At its conclusion the cablegram from Mr. Conger was made public as follows: "Still besieged. Situation more precarious. Chinese government insisting upon our leaving Peking, which would be certain death. Rifle firing upon us daily by imperial troops. Have abundant courage but little ammunition or provisions. Two progressive yamun ministers beheaded. All connected with legation of the United States well at present moment. —Conger."

The cablegram came in the official cipher of the department. It is undated, like his previous cablegram, but from the information furnished by his reference to the beheading of two members of the tsung li yamun and to the insistence of the Chinese government for the removal of the ministers from Peking state department officials say it may be assigned a date not earlier than July 30, and, perhaps, not later than Aug. 2. It is checked by the telegraph company as having been put on the wires at Tsi-man, a large city about eighty miles southeast of Peking, on Aug. 7. What the result of the conference was the officials declined to say. That it will stimulate the energies of the government to its utmost endeavor to press forward the advance movement toward Peking is certain, for Mr. Conger's message makes it clear that for the ministers to leave Peking would result in their deaths.

OUR TROOPS IN IT.

They Were Engaged in the Battle at Pei Tsang.

The information which came yesterday that American troops were engaged in the battle at Peitsang, established positively for the first time that notwithstanding the difficulties which Gen. Chaffee had encountered in debarking troops and supplies, at least a part, and a considerable part, of our force was in the vanguard of the forward movement. Gen. Chaffee's dispatch to the war department conveyed the most satisfactory evidences that the commanders had thoroughly agreed to advance upon a plan of action and that there is every indication that this plan has been followed, as Gen. Chaffee has been followed, as Gen. Chaffee on Friday sent the cable saying that the attack upon the Chinese at Peitsang would be made on Sunday, the day when Admiral Remey

and the press correspondents say the fighting occurred. Gen. Chaffee's announcement that the present objective of the international column is Yang-tsun, is interpreted by the officials at the war department to mean that this point, wherever railroad and wagon road meet, is to be made the advance base for the operations on Peking. The most positive addition to the news of the day was the brief line from the Associated Press correspondent at Tien-tsin stating that the Ninth and Fourteenth infantry, Reilly's battery and the marines were in the battle at Peitsang. It was this force which, with the British and Japanese bore the brunt of the attack on the left flank which was to turn the enemy's position.

ALLIES LOST 400.

London, Aug. 9.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "It is reported that heavy fighting took place last Sunday east of Peitsang, the allies losing 400, of whom 65 were British. The Japanese artillery did splendid service in the face of a gallant Chinese cross-fire, under which they lost heavily. The Chinese were forced to retreat but saved their guns. Their rear guard was attacked and practically decimated."

KRUGER WILL QUIT.

If He Is Given Assurances as to His Future.

Pretoria, Aug. 9.—It is stated positively that President Kruger is willing and anxious to surrender provided a satisfactory promise is given as to his ultimate destination.

GOVERN BY FORCE.

London, Aug. 8.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, in the house of commons, said he had already named himself acquainted with the views of Canada and Australia in regard to the main points of the South African settlement. They were completely in accord with her majesty's government as to the necessity for the annexation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to the British empire and the establishment of a government supported by a military force, with the ultimate extension of representative self-government.

HARRISMITH TAKEN.

London, Aug. 9.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, Aug. 6, as follows: Harrismith surrendered on Aug. 4. The neighboring country seems to be quiet.

Kitchener is with the force south of the Vaal river. He was joined yesterday by a strong detachment of Brabant's Hores and the Canadian regiment.

The Boers attacked the garrison at Elands river on the morning of Aug. 4. Information was sent to Carrington, who was on the way to Elands river. Ian Hamilton, who reached Rustenburg yesterday, reports heavy firing in the direction of Elands river. To-day the firing seems more distant, which looks as if the Elands river garrison had been relieved and was retiring towards Zerst.

Cape Town, Aug. 8.—Railway communication with Natal has been re-established by Gen. McDonald's capture of Harrismith.

WOULD EXPEL KRUGER.

London, Aug. 9.—Aspecial to the Daily Telegraph, dated Lorenzo Marques, Monday, says a Frenchman who has just arrived from the Boer front confirms the telegrams describing the pitiable character of the Boer position. Both a commando, which was originally 750 men, now numbers only 63. Other commandos have been reduced in like proportion, owing to desertions. The remaining Boers are divided into two parties—one for peace, the other for war. The peace parties are stronger and a revolution is imminent, which may result in the expulsion of Kruger from the state.

BRITISH WAR LOAN.

Explanation by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

London, Aug. 9.—In the house of commons to-day Benjamin Louis Cohen, Conservative, asked the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the reason of the early closing of subscriptions for exchequer bonds. The chancellor said the lists were closed as soon as the bonds had been subscribed for. He had received an offer from an Anglo-American house to place half the issue in America on the same conditions as issued here. This, he added, assured the success of the loan. But there was another reason. Last Thursday the reserve of the Bank of England stood at the lowest point for years and he was advised that great relief might be afforded here by the movement of gold from the United States if a large part of this loan (£10,000,000) was taken there. In substance the chancellor said: "When I made the usual confidential inquiries to ascertain whether the proposed terms were likely to be attractive, I received such very moderate encouragement that I accepted an offer already made to me by a leading Anglo-American house in London to place half the issue in the United States on the terms I had decided to offer it here. This part of the issue was already taken when the loan was issued in Great Britain. I regret any disappointment caused by the early closing of the lists, but I hope it may to some extent be mitigated by consideration of the very important points I have just mentioned."

MAY KEEP THEIR OLD COP.

American Challenger Defeated in the International Yacht Race.

London, Aug. 9.—The international yacht races for the Seavanhua cup concluded on Lake St. Louis yesterday afternoon when G. Herrick Duggan sailed the Red Coat, the Canadian defender, to victory by 2:17 over the American challenger, Minnesota, of the White Bear Yacht club, St. Paul, he having won the first race on Friday over a triangular course and the other Monday over a course straight to windward and return.

AMERICAN STUDENTS ARRESTED.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Eight American students of the University of Munich were arrested in the gardens of a brewery at Loewen because they had created a disturbance and roughly handled the waiter.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Hugo, Colo., Aug. 9.—Frederick Merriek was arrested in Elbert county on suspicion of being one of the Union Pacific train robbers. A posse is after another man thought to be Merriek's partner.

HAVE LEFT PEKING

MINISTERS START FOR TIEN-TSIN, SAYS EARL LI.

But the Willy Old Raschel's Statement Receives Little Credence—Peking Relief Column Reported to Have Suffered a Check—After Several Hours' Fighting the Chinese Retreat—Li Hung Chang Blames the Whole Peking Government for the Present State of Affairs.

London, Aug. 8.—A Shanghai special dated Aug. 6, says: "Li Hung Chang has officially informed the consuls that the ministers left Peking for Tien-tsin last Friday, Aug. 3, with Gen. Yung Lu in command of the escort. The consuls here are by no means disposed to credit Earl Li's statement. All other reports that have reached here up to this hour indicate that the ministers have not left Peking."

Allies Suffer a Check. "The advance of the allied forces commenced to-day," cables the British consul at Tien-tsin under date of Aug. 4. This is the first official information received here that the attempt to relieve Peking has begun. It is accepted as correct. The British consul does not mention any fighting, but the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The Peking relief column is reported to have suffered a check. The Chinese are said to have adopted Tugela tactics, and after several hours' fighting have retreated."

This is the only message received in London this morning bearing out the reports of Admiral Remey and Commander Tausig regarding an engagement at Peitsang.

The fact that the advance did not begin until Saturday is taken to strengthen the accounts of a battle Sunday. In the same cablegram which was read in the house of commons the consul at Tien-tsin says: "News from the Japanese legation has been received up to Aug. 1." Therefore edicts announcing the safety of ministers on that date are confirmed. Yesterday the Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Yuh, communicated to Lord Salisbury a message from the tsung li yamun, dated July 31, reiterating the statement that the ministers were safe on that date and repeating the friendly relations existing between them and the yamun, as well as the

SENDING OF SUPPLIES.

to them by the yamun. The message contains the important statement: "A successful termination of the conference with the ministers for their conveyance to Tien-tsin under escort is expected, but owing to commencement of hostilities at Tien-tsin code telegrams for transmission to the representatives are considered undesirable."

This appears to confirm the statement that the Chinese government will endeavor to stop the march to Peking by using the ministers as hostages.

The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, publishing an interview with Li Hung Chang, quotes him as declaring emphatically that China must not in any circumstances

Cede Any More Territory to any power. In reply to a question why the rebellion was not put down Earl Li is represented as having said: "I blame Prince Tuan, the emperor dowager and the whole Chinese government. But for their lack of energy the situation would never have become so serious."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Active negotiations are proceeding between Russia and the United States, the probable outcome of which will be a resolution to uphold the integrity of China unconditionally."

A Shanghai correspondent of the same paper says that the Americans there are urging the appointment of Gen. MacArthur as commander-in-chief of the allied forces.

NEWS OF FIGHTING

Causes Speculation Among Washington Authorities.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The announcement received through Admiral Remey and Commander Tausig of reported heavy fighting on the road near Tien-tsin, was the news of interest in the Chinese situation yesterday. Little doubt was expressed at the navy department that the news was substantially correct. It is probable a later report may reduce the list of casualties among the international forces, but it is evident that the move on Peking is at last fairly under way and that strong opposition has been encountered. The war department officials, who have been exceedingly reticent for several days as to news from the seat of war, admitted, when the naval dispatches were received, that the announcement of the battle was not unexpected.

Opinion among the various officials now in Washington is somewhat divided as to just what is presaged by yesterday's events. The most optimistic are inclined to think that such a severe blow as the Chinese must have received at Peitsang will result in the speedy disintegration of the forces now opposing the march of the international column. In line with this prediction it was prophesied that the Chinese government would find means to send the ministers from Peking under escort and thus stave off the advance upon the capital. On the other hand there was a number of officers in a position to judge equally well who held that the fight at Peitsang was only the beginning of a strenuous resistance that would be continued to the gates of Peking or beyond.

KILL NEW KING, TOO.

Armed Man Hiding in the Railway Station at Rome.

New York, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says: At the railway station here while the king and queen were en route from Reggion to Morza, a well dressed man was discovered hiding, with a revolver concealed on his person. He was arrested after a struggle, and after being manacled, was sent to Milan to be examined by Bresci's judges. Compromising letters are said to have been found on him.