

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

#### TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Smallpox is prevalent at Nome City. Boxers are reported on the Korean frontier.

The shingle mill at Toledo, Or., was totally destroyed by fire.

There is said to be a lack of harmony between the allies in China.

Fire in Pomroy, Wash., destroyed property to the value of \$10,000.

Prince Tuan has an army of 15,000 men ready to fight the foreigners.

Republicans of Idaho nominated D. W. Standford, of Bannock county, for governor.

Prince Tuan has issued an edict to fix a definite date for a general uprising in China.

The steamer Cutch has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway, with \$300,000 in gold dust.

Milk dealers of Chicago are being prosecuted for using formaldehyde to preserve their product.

San Francisco Chinese may fight the Boxers. American born Mongolians are organizing a national guard company.

The steamship Garonne, just returned from Alaska, has been chartered by the United States and will be used to carry supplies and troops to China.

England is alarmed over report that Chinese are invading Siberia, thus giving Russia an excuse for descending on Pekin and holding territory conquered.

Germany, Russia and France have come to an agreement regarding future action in China. Russia will carry on a separate campaign against Pekin on the north.

The Chinese embassy is alleged to have proposed to Japan a wholesale massacre of foreigners in both countries. Li Hung Chang is said to have been implicated in the affair.

New locomotives just put on by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway have an unique attachment as a safeguard against robbers, in the way of a nozzle on the roof of the cab. These connect with the hot water of the boiler, and point at the rear end of the tender. The nozzle can send a mist stream of steam and boiling water at 200 pounds pressure that would kill anyone in its range.

Llama, Tex., was demolished by a cyclone.

St. Louis Transit Company refuses to arbitrate with the strikers.

Chicago Chinese, having just learned of the trouble in China, are greatly excited.

Twenty persons were prostrated by heat at New York. Temperature 100 degrees.

Foreign warships have their guns trained on Chefoo, in anticipation of an outbreak.

Fleet of the revolutionists has been captured by government forces in Colombian rebellion.

The big steel plant of the Federal Steel Company, at Lorain, Pa., has been closed down, throwing 4,000 men out of work.

Two transports, with 1,200 officers and men, sailed from Manila for Taku. The hospital ship Relief has also been sent to Taku.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Tolman, wife of General J. C. Tolman, and a pioneer of 1852, died at her home in Ashland, Or., aged 71 years.

At New York city, Terry McGovern, feather weight champion of the world, defeated in three rounds, Frank Erbe, light weight champion of the world.

Sealing claims are to be arbitrated. Russia, United States and England have finally agreed on a method of disposing of long pending Behring sea trouble.

In Bombay, India, for the week ending July 7, there were 9,928 cases of cholera in the famine district, of which 6,474 were fatal, and in the native states 9,626 cases, of which 5,892 were fatal.

Joe Bartoni, a wealthy sheepman of Westfall, Malheur county, Or., was accidentally killed while stacking hay on his ranch, being struck by a derrick fork, one prong of which pierced his neck.

Peoria, 60 miles southwest of Dallas, Texas, was swept by a cyclone, killing three persons. Two churches, several dwelling houses and an immense amount of farm property was destroyed.

The first suit for damages growing out of the Fourth of July street car accident at Tacoma, in which 43 lives were lost, has been filed by Harry Gaul, for the death of his son Harry, for \$5,000. Many other suits are expected.

Chinch bugs are doing great damage to Kansas crops.

American trade with China is chiefly in the region where the disturbance is greatest.

A steam automobile was built in England in 1834. It was regarded as a curiosity.

An Oklahoma woman wants a divorce because her husband had killed 27 men. After the 26th she drew the line.

## LATER NEWS.

Five hundred marines left Washington for China, via San Francisco.

A well known packer says he fears salmon will soon be exterminated.

Texas woolgrowers are holding about 4,000,000 pounds of wool for better prices.

The allied fleet bombarded the fort at Taku all night before they were successful.

The report of the state banks of Washington show a heavy increase in deposits.

General Dewet has again cut Lord Roberts' communications and captured 100 men and a supply train.

Citizens of Porcupine district, Alaska, have issued a petition protesting against British aggression.

Joseph E. Mullen, who was convicted in New York for the murder of his wife, was electrocuted in the prison at Sing Sing.

A terrific wind, rain and hail storm swept over the town of Ironton, Ohio, demolishing a large planing mill, unroofing several houses and uprooting trees.

Senator Pettigrew has a letter from a Filipino general, purporting to give the terms of an interview with Dewey at the outbreak of the Spanish war, in which the admiral promised Philippine independence.

Four of the officers and employees of the Tacoma Railway & Power Company were arrested charged with manslaughter for the Fourth of July street railway disaster, in which 43 persons were killed and over 60 injured.

The American policy of proceeding as if the good faith of the Chinese government were not doubted, while in no wise relaxing effort to reach our minister, is believed to hold two chances of success to the one chance of the other foreign governments.

The St. Paul Cold Storage & Warehouse Company's large warehouse at St. Paul, Minn., was destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at about \$150,000, with an insurance of \$50,000. The warehouse was filled with butter, fruit, tobacco, eggs, whisky and other commodities.

Among the passengers on the steamship America-Maru, which has arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama, via Honolulu, was K. Takahira, the Japanese minister plenipotentiary to the United States. Mr. Takahira conferred with the Japanese at Honolulu, and will present their claims for damage as a result of the burning of a portion of Honolulu during the plague epidemic there.

Lebanon, Or., had a \$10,000 fire.

Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg.

Tien Tsin and neighborhood are cleared of robbers.

Oriental war is affecting the world's money markets.

Forty persons were injured at a street car accident at Niles, Ohio.

The New York Republican state convention will be held September 4.

Minister Wu has word that the Pekin authorities are protecting the foreigners.

Crop prospects in the Pacific Northwest indicate a yield of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Cunard liner Campania cut in twain a bark, which sank at once, carrying down 11 men.

Colombian troops will fight the revolutionists outside of Panama, so as not to endanger the city.

Populists refused to go into the Idaho fusion, and nominated a full ticket, Democrats and Silver Republicans fusing.

Li Hung Chang got a cool reception at Hong Kong. Russia has called on the border provinces of Siberia for the reserves.

The Eight infantry is returning from Cuba to go to China. Heavy artillery has been ordered to leave Fort Reilly for the Orient.

Hawaiian plantation owners are trying to induce 5,000 Puerto Ricans to move to the Pacific islands on a three years' contract.

Documents relating to a plot against the American authorities in Manila have been found in a rebel recruiting office in San Miguel.

The Yaqui Indians, of Mexico, are reported to have been broken up, and the government will offer them inducements to return to their farms.

The Frazer river fishermen's strike is now deemed beyond settlement, a serious collision between peace officers and strikers having taken place.

Count Castellane, husband of Anna Gould, fought a duel with Count Orlovski in the suburbs of Paris, in which Orlovski was slightly wounded.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor issued an appeal to all wage-workers to organize unions or join those already in existence.

The Chinese minister at Paris has notified Delcasse that the foreign minister were safe July 18. The Belgian government has received word that they were alive on the 20th.

A Birmingham, N. Y., school teacher whipped a school boy and expelled a torpedo. He may die.

A six year old boy at Acorn Ridge, Mo., shot his brother dead as the result of a quarrel.

Japan has appropriated 50,000,000 yen or war purposes. A yen is about the same as our dollar.

The Christian Endeavor convention in London will be attended by 10,000 delegates, 3,000 from America.

## ACCURATE SAMPLING

### Considered Essential to Accurate Assaying.

#### A PRACTICAL MINER'S VIEWS

Protests Against the Use of Assay Certificates as Documentary Evidence.

"Accurate sampling is quite as essential as accurate assaying, for if the sample does not truly represent the lot, or mass, from which it was taken, the subsequent assays will be valueless. The assayer or chemist will usually receive the samples already prepared, but as he will occasionally be called upon to take his own sample a knowledge of the art of sampling is essential."

In the Northwest a majority of the samples brought to an assayer are taken by the prospector, or other interested party, and as the assay certificates are often used as the documentary evidence of the value of the property, the assayer should be very careful to state on the face of such certificates exactly from whence he obtained the sample on which the assay was made.

If an assayer samples the ore himself, he owes it to his client to state, as it doubles the value of the certificate. If he did not take the sample himself he should place the responsibility of the sample where it belongs, by stating who did take it. Without some one known vouching for the ore of the sample, assay certificates should carry no weight as documents. This can best be accomplished by the assayer seeing to it that his printed certificate blank is worded to cover the desired points, telling the whole story and protecting him from any after talk.

I must protest, also, against the habit of certain assayers in filling in the value of the ore on the assay certificate, as they do, at the price of the metal in marketable shape delivered in New York. It shows a gross ignorance on the part of the assayer as to the value of the ore here, and often misleads the prospector frightfully, at the same time furthering and opening the door for fraudulent practice. I have seen, this summer, assay certificates upon which the copper of 5 per cent ore was figured out at 18 cents, equal to \$18 per ton, whereas no smelter could afford to pay more than about one-third that price.

A good practical rule to use in figuring out approximate values of a sulphide ore, at present market quotations, is as follows:

Allow \$1.25 for every per cent of copper the ore contains.

Allow 40 cents for every per cent of lead the ore contains.

Allow 50 cents for every ounce of silver the ore contains.

Allow \$20 for every ounce of gold the ore contains.

These values are for ore delivered on the line of railway.

The prospector has to sample his own claim and wishes to know the truth. Naturally, I ask how he is to do it, and the following remarks are for his benefit, not for the professional:

In sampling a lead, if the vein is so that it will all have to go for treatment, a section of uniform thickness right across the whole face of the lead should be taken for ore samples.

Another, and quite as satisfactory a method, is to sample all the rock that comes out of the prospect, or sample the dump, if there is any, by cutting channels through it on the same principle as in sampling a ledge.

It must always be borne in mind in sampling that there is liable to be a great difference between the dump and the fine ore, and consequently a due regard must be had to getting the proper proportion of each.

Hand-picked samples are never reliable, and should always be avoided. Experienced mining men frequently take hand samples of particular classes of the ore in a mine, have these assayed and often from these results they estimate what grade of ore they are mining. This may be correctly done, and it is wonderful how close to correct assays experienced men can "guess;" but it is uncertain at the best, and dangerous for inexperienced persons to attempt to be guided by such estimates.

Assays cannot be averaged, unless one knows the actual weight of the material represented by each assay, and only then by a long calculation, too long to describe here, except briefly. In nine cases out of ten when the "average assay of a mine" is spoken of, it is incorrect and is usually obtained by adding up a number of separate assays and dividing the sum by the number of such assays. It is quite correct to take an average sample, have that assayed, and call it the average assay; but this is seldom done. The correct average assay may be obtained by multiplying the weight of each lot of the ore by the assay of such lot, and the product of each multiplication and divide this sum by the sum of the weights of the various lots of the ore. The quotient of such division will be "the only correct average assay" obtainable.

O. M. ROSENDALE, In Portland Telegram.

Castle Crags Tavern Burned.

Dunsmuir, Cal., July 25.—Castle Crags Tavern, a fashionable summer resort in the Sierra mountains, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, at an early hour this morning. There were 800 guests in the hotel. All escaped without injury. The fire originated in the laundry. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000. The hotel was owned by the Pacific Improvement Company, one of the incorporations of the Southern Pacific Company.

## AUTHOR OF IT ALL.

Li Hung Chang Looked Upon as Originator of the Plot.

London, July 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says: "Intense indignation is felt here at the honors in Hong Kong that have been accorded to Li Hung Chang, who is looked upon in Shanghai as the originator of the whole fiendish anti-foreign plot."

"A Chinese merchant who has just arrived from Peking gives horrible details of the massacre. He says he saw European women hauled into the street by shrieking Boxers, who stripped them and hacked them to pieces. Their dismembered limbs were tossed to the crowd and carried off with howls of triumph. Some were already dead, having been shot by foreign civilians. Active rescues were made, but it is believed the other 11 members of the ship's company, including the captain, were drowned. The Campania had her bows stove in, but arrived safely at Liverpool, five and a half hours late.

The Campania had a narrow escape from serious disaster. The fog had delayed her passage since Friday noon, and a tender went out from Queens-town four miles, as Captain Walker would not take the liner near shore. At Tasker light, the fog was becoming denser every moment. When the Campania was about 80 miles northeast of the light a phantom shiprose suddenly, without warning, directly across her bows. Thirty seconds later the phantom had become a solid sailing vessel, into which the liner crashed, her steel forefoot going through the Embleton like the clean cut of a sword, and diving her just above the mainmast. The forward half sank instantly. The stern swung viciously round, and the mast and yards for a moment tore at the Campania. A lump of wreckage came down on her decks. Then the stern of the bark also disappeared, and the face of the sea was littered with splintered timbers, boxes, barrels, the upper works and lighter cargo, the deck houses and such things. Then there was nothing.

From the instant when the phantom came into view from the bridge of the Campania until the last vestige of the vessel vanished some 60 or 80 seconds had elapsed.

According to the Embleton's survivors, for nearly half an hour before the collision, the captain and first officer were below at breakfast, and although the fog whistle of a large steamer could be heard every minute, the bark never shifted her course, the helmsman receiving no order. When, at 8:25 A. M., the second officer, to use his own phrase, "heard the rush of a steamer's bows," he shouted down to the captain, who rushed on deck, but he was too late to give an order.

The Campania was under one-third steam. The captain, first officer and pilot were on the bridge. The engine and the arms were instantly reversed, and the helm put hard down. No precaution was omitted. Some of her passengers had even grumbled at what they called superfluous caution. After the crash and the sudden cries, the boats were quickly gotten out. There were no signs of panic; the crew was everywhere at their stations; the bulkheads were closed and everything possible was done to save life.

Some of the Campania's plates were bent by the collision; her forepeak filled with water; her foretopmast was broken short off and her steel rigging torn and twisted.

The passengers held a meeting, adopted resolutions of thanks to the captain and crew, and subscribed £700 for the relief of the survivors and the families of the lost.

Eight Infantry for China.

New York, July 24.—Two companies of the Eighth United States Infantry moved off the transport McClellan this afternoon and started for Orléans, Minn. Other members of the regiment are en route from Cuba, and, after the recruiting of the organization to its full limit, it will be sent to China. The men have been in Cuba 18 months, but they looked to be in fine condition. About 2,500 persons were at the docks to meet the soldiers, and the Young Men's Christian Association provided coffee and other refreshments. The other eight companies of the regiment were delayed by a storm off Cape Hatteras.

Cleared the Track and Saved Lives.

Three Lakes, Wis., July 24.—A laborer early to day removed a pile of ties from the Northwestern tracks, that had been placed there during the night, just in time to prevent the passenger train due here at 4:30 A. M., from striking them. He also removed a number of rocks from a bridge a short distance away. His actions probably saved the lives of 80 members of a local club, who were on the train.

Engulfed in a Lava Flow.

Yokohama, July 23.—Mount Azuma, near Bandaisan, which was the scene of a volcano disaster in 1888, broke into eruption Tuesday, July 17. Hundreds of persons were killed or injured. Several villages were engulfed by the stream of lava from Mount Azuma, and great damage was done in adjacent districts.

Heavy Artillery for the Orient.

Fort Riley, Kan., July 24.—Rush orders have come for the Seventh United States battery of heavy artillery at Fort Riley to proceed with all haste to the Orient, calling for orders at Nagasaki. General Merriam promulgated the order in Denver. The battery was organized during the Spanish war, and since that time has been idle. The equipment embraces the heaviest caliber guns in the service, with full complement of mortars, attended by 250 men and 10 officers.

## SHIP CUT IN TWAIN

### Cunard Liner Campania Collided With a Bark.

#### THE SAILER SANK IMMEDIATELY

Eleven of Her Crew Were Drowned—Campania Not Much Damaged.

London, July 24.—A dense fog hung over the Irish channel yesterday morning, and the Cunard line steamer Campania, en route from New York for Liverpool, struck the Liverpool bark Embleton, bound for New Zealand, amidships, cutting her in twain. The Embleton sank immediately. Seven of the crew were rescued, but it is believed the other 11 members of the ship's company, including the captain, were drowned. The Campania had her bows stove in, but arrived safely at Liverpool, five and a half hours late.

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## PROMISE OF DEWEY.

Filipino General Says It Was for Independence.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 25.—A letter has been received by Senator R. F. Pettigrew from one of the leading commanders of the Filipino army, giving additional light on the claims of the Filipino people as to the understanding that was arrived at between them and the Americans before the opening of hostilities in the Philippines. The letter says, in part:

"Sinnkwan Encampment, Philippine Islands, April 12, 1900.—Hons. R. F. Pettigrew and G. F. Hoar, Senators, Washington.—Gentlemen: I have read in some American papers that Admiral Dewey, compelled by you and other senators, lovers of truth and justice, to answer whether he made to us formal promises of independence, stated that he had never promised independence to the Filipino people, and of General Aguinaldo, and as a representative of both, have had the honor to confer several times with the admiral, make to you the following statements, that you may use them as you think convenient:

"In April, 1898, when the rupture of hostilities between America and Spain became imminent, and in the absence of my chief, General Aguinaldo, who was then at Singapore, I solicited, through the American consul at Hong Kong, Mr. Willman, to have some interviews with Admiral Dewey, with the object of continuing the interrupted negotiations between General Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey, through Mr. Wood, the commander of the American gunboat Petrel. My petition was favorably received, and I went with Mr. Andrew Garchitorena, another Filipino, on board the Olympia, in the bay of Hong Kong.

"Once on board, the following interview, in French, took place through the flag interpreter:

"Filipino—Admiral, it having come to our knowledge that a war between your country and Spain is imminent, we, who have fought the latter for our independence, are willing, in obedience to the desires manifested by you to General Aguinaldo, through Mr. Wood, to take part in the war as allies of America, so long as it be carried on for the object of restoring to us the yoke of Spain her colonies, giving them their independence.

"Admiral Dewey—The American people, champions of liberty, will undertake this war with the humanitarian object of freeing from the Spanish yoke the peoples under it, and we will give you independence and freedom, as we have proclaimed to the world at large.

"Filipino—We are very grateful for this generous manifestation of the great American people, and being made through an admiral of their navy, we value it more than a written contract and therefore place ourselves at your entire disposal.

"Admiral Dewey—I place at your disposal the ships of my fleet for the conveyance of both the Filipino leaders and the arms you may get. Moreover, I think my government is willing to supply you with arms and ammunition.

"Filipino—We are very thankful to you for this new generosity of the American people, and you may be sure that we are ready to fight at your side for the independence of the Philippines, even without arms, as we have done during the recent revolution.

"Admiral Dewey—America is rich in every respect; she has territories sparsely inhabited. Besides, our constitution prevents territorial expansion outside of America; therefore, the Filipinos may be sure of their independence, and not a bit of their land shall be taken from them.

"After these conclusive and formal statements, the conversation turned to other details concerning the state of the country."

The letter is signed "K. Alexandino." He is a Filipino general who recently surrendered to the American forces.

Massacre in Persia.

Chicago, July 23.—A special to the Record from Peoria, Ill., says: George Shimoon, a Persian student who has been attending college in Illinois for several years and is passing the summer in Peoria, today received a cablegram from his home at Oromiah, Persia, stating that his brother had been captured by Mohammedans and that there has been a general massacre of 9,000 Christians in Oromiah. The letter states that the feeling of the Mohammedans against the native Christians is growing, and that there have been several hand-to-hand battles with fatalities on both sides. Mr. Shimoon's father is a native missionary, and this fact adds to the wrath against him and his family.

Lynching of a Negro.

Huntsville, Ala., July 25.—Elijah Clark, a negro, who yesterday assaulted Susan Priest, a 13-year-old girl, was taken from jail in this city tonight and lynched near the spot where his crime was committed. His body was riddled with bullets. Sheriff Fulgham defended his prisoner to the last, but the mob was too much for him. Will Vining, who attempted to rush through the crowd and up the jail steps, was shot by the sheriff and dangerously wounded. After battering down the doors and gaining an entrance to the jail, the mob drove the sheriff and his prisoner into the third story of the building.

Dallas Street Car Striking.

Dallas, Tex., July 25.—Union moderns are prosecuting vigorously the strike on the Dallas Consolidated Street Railway, backed by the entire organized labor force of the city. W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, Mich., president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, will reach Dallas tomorrow to take charge of the strike. The Dallas Typographical Union has passed a resolution firing any member riding on the street cars \$25 for each offense.

## ESCORT TO THE SEA

### China Promises to Deliver Peikin Ministers Safely.

#### NOTHING PROVES THEM ALIVE

Another Account Comes Through of Their Massacre—Rumors About Li Hung Chang's Mission.

London, July 25.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chi Chen Leh Feng Looh, has communicated to the press the following dispatch from Sheng, director of the Chinese railways and telegraphs, and Tao Tai, of Shanghai, dated Shanghai, July 23:

"Information from Peking, dated July 18, says that the Tsung Li Yaman deputed Won Jai, an under secretary of the department, to see the foreign ministers, and he found every one well, without any missing, the German was deputed, General Yung Lu is going to memorialize the throne to send them all under escort to Tien Tsin, in the hope that the military operations will then be stopped."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing July 23, says: "A letter from a Chinese official in Shanghai has been received by an active functionary here, containing the following passage:

"At the beginning of the month the foreign missionaries made several attempts to send messages out of Peking, but, thanks to the strict watch