## NERS SLAIN CITY OF PEKIN

#### s of the Great Massacre Said to be Confirmed

### BUT THERE IS STILL A DOUBT

The Last Vallant, Fight and the Last Despairing Sortle Described-The Foreigners Shot Down Their Own Wives and Children to Save Them From a Worse Fate-Native Christians also Put to the Sword-More Fighting at Tien Tsin-Allied Generals Confer-Will be Weeks Before an Army Can

London, July 46.—If the information transmitted by the Governor of Shantung to Director of Railways and Telegraphs Sheng and communicated by him to the foreign Consuls in Shanghai to-day be true, all doubt regarding the fate of the foreigners in Pekin has been dissipated, and the appalling dread which has so long hung over the nations must give place to a realization of the hideous tragedy that has been consummated. Despatches were received by the Consuls on Friday and ceived by the Consuls on Friday and Saturday giving information as the situation in the capital. The first despatch which was delivered the situation in the capital. The first despatch which was delivered the situation in the capital. The first despatch which was delivered the situation in the capital. Friday said that a messenger from Pekin had arrived at Chinan-Fu on July 11th. He reported that two Legations and the Catholic cathedral had not been taken. Gen. Tung-Fuh-Slang had lost five officers and the Catholic cathedral had not been taken. Gen. Tung-Fuh-Slang had lost five officers and the word in the most atrocious manner. Pekin had arrived at Chinan-Fu on very many men, and feared to approach too near the Legations. It was added that the foreign guards had made a night attack on their besiegers, killing over 200 of Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang's men.

A second despatch that was sent later on Friday reported the arrival of another messenger from Pekin. He stated that mutinous soldiers and Boxers made a combined attack on the British Legation, but after a long fight were held in check. They then brught cannon refusing to then brought cannon, refusing to obey the Imperial orders. The Gov-ernor of Shantung added that he feared that the Legations and Government were involved in a common danger.

danger.

A third despatch, received Saturday, reported the arrival of another messenger with Pekin advices up to July 8th. These were to the effect that a breach had been made in the Legatian walls by the Boxers and Tang-Fuh-Slang's cannon. The Legation was assaulted and carried with heavy loss. The ammunition of the foreigners, was exhausted. A messacre followed and not a foreigner was left alive. er was left alive.

Are the Stories True?

Are the Stories True? These despatches apparently contain all the details that are reliably known, and the narratives which appear in the sensational newspapers here are only given on their authority. One of these stories, bearing date of Shanghai, July 15th, says that after June 25th the Boxars and Imperial troops gradually in creaked in number and massed them. creased in number and massed them-selves around the British Legation, camping in the streets and places
that had been laid waste by the Boxers. Dally sortles were made by the
defenders, who met the Chinese in
the streets, inflicting severe punishment on them. These stories often the courage and energy of the little force that they gradually compelled the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity of the Lega-

se reverses were having a disheartening effect, and there began to be signs of disaffection among the Chinese. There were frequent descritions to the troops of Prince Ching, who was endeavoring to co-operate with the besieged foreigners.

Tuan's Attack. Ultimately Prince Turn decided to make an organized night attack, having secured a plentiful supply of ammunition for his heavy guns. A conference of the Chinese leaders was held, and a regular plan of attack was agreed upon. Three powerful columns with strong reserves at 6 pm., July 6, opened fire with artillery upon the Legation where the allies were concentrated. For two hours the walls on the Legation where the allies were concentrated. For two hours the walls of the buildings were battered with shot and shell and huge breaches were made. Then a general advance was ordered, and the Chinese infantry, constantly firing volleys, moted towards the gaps in the walls. The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate and steady that the soldiers and Boxers broke and fied in the wildest confusion, leaving large num. diers and Boxers broke and fied in the wildest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded behind them. They were not railled until they were out of rifle range. Then Prince Tuan, by making a desperate appeal, induced them to stand and return to the attack. Their artillery fire was returned, and a second attack attack attack the page of the attack attacks attacks at the second attack attacks at the second attack attacks. attack attempted, but before the atskers could accomplish their ob-t they were met by Prince Ching d General Wang-Weng-Shao, with ear troops, who were going to aid

A Desperate Battle Ensued between the Chinese and Manchus. Unfortunately many of Prince Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan. Prince Ching fell, and it was supposed at the time that he was killed, but a search for h's body the next morning was not successful, and it is now believed that he only was wounded and were that he only was wounded, and was carried off and secreted by retainers. Gen. Wang Weng Shao, although 70 years old, valiantly led his troops in person. He was killed, and his force, being completely outnumbered, was routed. Throughout the night repeated attacks were made on the legation. were invariably repulsed y losses. About 5 a.m. the practically defeated the besiegers, who were wavering and grad-nally withdrawing, when Gen. Tung-

There was a desperate hand-to-hand

Another Tale. Another of these unauthenticated Another of these unauthenticated accounts differs somewhat from the foregoing, and ascribes the details to Sheng, who, the correspondent says, "with every appearance of deep emotion," informed the Consuls that on or about June 30th, western reckoning, all the foreigners were annihilated. The correspondent adds that the Ministers and Legation Guards, who, with the women and children, were maddened by, hunger, having had no food for many days, resolved on a sortie on the night of June 30th. The attack was not expected by Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang, whose soldiers were holding the Legation gates, and 200 Chinese were slain by the Foreign Guards. General Tung-Fuh-Siang's troops and the Boxers then endeavored to capture the Legation by assault, but met with desperate resistance and withdrew Gen. Tung-Fungaccounts differs somewhat from the vored to capture the Legation by assault, but met with desperate resistance, and withdrew. Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang, enraged by the resistance, then had heavy guns placed in position opposite the defending force, and ordered the men to open fire on the Europeans point blank. The fire was not stopped until the Legation buildings were demolished and or fire. All the foreigners who were not killed by the guns or Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang's troops and the Boxers were roasted to death in the ruins. Prince Tuan had ordered that the Legation be surrounded, and all food supplies cut, off, believing that the Ministers, to save their lives and those of the women and children, would unof the women and children, would unof the women and children, would un-conditionally surrender, and thus en-able him to open negotiations with the powers regarding the demolition of the Taku forts. He was not able to understand how the foreigners were watch, he discovered that Prince Ching watch, he discovered that Prince Ching was secretly supplying them with food and amminition. Through Gen. Tung-

Fuh-Siang he ordered the soldiers and Boxers to fire on Prince Ching's Man-chue troops, and the latter were driven off with great loss, After interpolating some unimportant matter, the account adds that the foreigners made a sor-tie early on the morning of July 1, hoping to cut their way through. All the foreigners took part in it. The wothe foreigners took part in it. The wo-men and children were in the centre of a hollow square, formed by the troops, who were led by their officers and the other foreigners in civilian dress, who were armed with revolvers. dress, who were armed with revolvers, Many Boxers were killed, because they did not expect an attack, and most of them were sleeping. The Boxers became like wild beasts when they realized that the foreigners were attack, but they be a standard the standard that the foreigners were attack. fired wildly, shooting many of their own comrades in the darkness. Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang ordered heavy guns turned on the foreigners, and ordered other guns turned on the walls where they were weakest near the gates, so that they might be breached, and the

Boxers could attack from the rear.

May Well be Doubted. May Well be Doubted.

The foreigners also went mad, and killed all their women and children, shooting them with their revolvers instead of firing on the Boxers.

When the heavy guns were loaded they were all fired simultaneously, and the foreigners were swept away like grass being cut down. The Boxers rushed upon them and hacked and stabbed at the dead and the survivors. Many foreigners when the heavy guns were fired when the heavy guns were fired went back into the building, hoping to escape. The Boxers pursued them and were still in the buildings when the guns were brought nearer, and the buildings were destroyed and

The foreigners who had sought re-The foreigners who had sought refuge there and their pursuers were all burned together.

The Boxers were like demons. When there were no more foreigners to kill, they fell upon the dead bodies in the courtyard and mutilated them. They cut off the heads of some and carried them through the streets on their rifles, shouting fiercely. Then they attacked the native Christian quarters, and mas. fiercely. Then they attacked the native Christian quarters, and massacred all who would not join them. They outraged women, and knocked out the brains of children with

the butts of their rifles.
The streets of the Tartar City were everywhere streaming with

Part of the foregoing story is ascribed to a courier who brought the despatch to Sheng, though it is a serted that the latter communicated the details verbally to the Consuls. There is apparently much indignation in Shanghai at the duplicity of Governor Yuan-Sheh Kai and Sheng, and the manner in which they dealt with the information of the massacre.

Not Oredited Fully.

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Notwithstanding the apparent certainty that the massacre was carried out, the following remarkable despatch was sent by telegraph from Canton on Saturday last:

"Many false and hysterical rumors are circulating here and in Hong Kong and Shanghaj about the Boxers and wholesale massacring in Pekin and elsewhere. These reports should all be dispassionately weighed. This much is certain. Li-Hung-Chang has given positive assurance again to-day that only a few of the Legatons in Pekin have been destroyed, and that all the Ministers, except Baron von Ketteler, are absolutely safe. Li-Hung-Chang says that the Empress and Emperor, Prince Ching, and Yung-Su, are surely safeguarding the foreigners, surely safeguarding the foreigners, else they would be dead before this of

hunger and thirst."
There is further trustworthy evidence of the rapid spread of the antiforeign revolt in the empire. Putting

aside certain alarmis: reports, the following despatch to the Times from Shanghai is significant:
"The tension and spirit of unrest in the provinces created by the position of affairs in the north, show signs of increasing."

of affairs in the north, show signs of increasing."
Yesterday brought a report of an anti-Christian outbreak at Heng-Chau, in Hunan, in which several Italian priests were murdered. The Governors of Kwang-Si, Hunan and Shansi, the last of whom is the notorious Yuh-Sien, refuse to confirm the policy of the southern Viceroys."
The Standard's correspondent reports that the Catholic mission at Sian-Yung, in Hupeh, was destroyed on July 10th. The chapel at Nanyan-Fu, in Honan, has also been destroyed. A party of 20 Canadians have been plundered by rebels near Nanyan-Fu, while seeking a place of safety.

Farewell to His Wite.

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London, July 16, 3.30 a.m. — It eems impossible to entertain any onger the least doubt as to the fate of the Europeans in Pekin. The Associated Press learns that Lady Hart, wife of Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, on July 5th, received the tered there.

11.—The enemy's position southwest of the settlement was attacked at 4 a. m. to-day. The Japanese troops, by a flank movement, drove the enemy out, capturing four guns. The cavalry pursued the Chinese, completing their rout, and killing large numbers of soldiers and Boxers.

"An allied force shelled and afterwards occupied the western arsenal. Two guns were captured, and the arsenal was burned, we being unable to hold it. The enemy lost 350 killed. The casualties of the allies were small. The details have not yet been received."

Tien Tsin, July 12, via Chefoo, July 13.—On July 11th, at 8 a. m., the Chinese made a determined attack in great force on the railway station at Tien Tsin. They were finally driven off at about 6 a. m., but the allies lost 150 killed and wounded. The Chinese loss is unknown, but is believed to have been very heavy.

( At noon the forts were bombarded for an hour by British and French

heavy.
(At noon the forts were bombarded for an hour by British and French guns. A fort and a pagoda used as a signal tower were demolished.
(The forces have been increased by the arrival of 1,500 Americans.

Lost 20 Per Cent. Lost 20 Per Cent.

London, July 16.—There are many details of the fighting at Tien Tsin, but the accounts are all prior to that sent by Admiral Seymour on July 11. The advantage on the whole seems to have been with the Chinese owing to their superior artillery, but the needed reinforcements were rapidly arriving though beauty artillery.

needed reinforcements were rapidly arriving; though heavy artillery is still badly wanted.

Admiral Seymour with his staff and the crew of the Centurion left Tien Tsin on July 11, after suffering 88 casualties in a force of 392 men.

Chinese Bureau Credits it. London, July 15.—Concerning the Pekin situation, the Chinese Customs Office here, the inspector-general of which, James Duncan Campbell, was full of hope as late as Friday night, refull of hope as late as Friday night, reported yesterday afternoon that it had every reason to believe that the final struggle between the foreigners and the fanatics took place on July 7, when General Tung-Fuh-Siang is represented as having turned the heaviest guns of the Chinese army upon the sole Legation yet standing on the sole Legation yet standing, the bombardment being followed by a rushing of the foreigners' stronghold and the slaughter of everybody shel-

PRINCE CHING, CHINESE COMMANDER AT PEKIN.



IMPERIAL FORCES IN THE CAPITAL ARE REPORTED FIGHTING THE "BOXERS."

following telegram from her husband: band:
"Our people including the women, are in the Legations Prepare to hear the worst."
The European Governments have

received from their representatives at Shanghai a despatch from the Governor of Shantung, dated July 3rd, reporting that the European troops made a sortle from Pekin and killed 200 of Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang's forces, and that the Boxers were mounting guns to make a breach in the country of the country guns to make a breach in regard at Pekin. mounting guns to make a breach in

the defences.
Under date of July 12th the Governor of Shantung wires as follows:
"Native soldiers and Boxers have been attacking the Legations for some hours, but have not yet effected an entrance. They are now all bombarding with large cannon to make a breach for a heavy on-slaught. I fear that all the Ministers and the Government as well are in great danger. The Government is in-

Finally came the news from Shang-hai that a breach had been made and the foreigners killed. All the dates probably refer to a much earlier per probably refer to a much earlier period, but the presumption is that the successive despatches give an outline of what has happened. The Europeans, having reached the end of their resources, made a desperate sortie, and then bravely met their fate. The details of the horrible

story will probably never be known Retribution Their Mission. London, July 15.—The situation at Ten Tsin seems to have improved, but here is no prospect of an advance novement for a month or six weeks. or until reinforcements have been re or until reinforcements have been re-ceived on a large scale. These addi-tional forces will include nearly 50,000 troops, from India, Germany, France and Italy. Russ'an troops are already in motion, but there is no official estiin motion, but there is no official esti-mate of the strength of the army which will be employed. It will be the largest combined Europ an contingent ever in the field. Japan has arranged to send 22,000 troops, and possibly will increase the force to 50,000 or 60,000. There will be over 100,000 European and Japanese soldiers in China before the end of September, and this number may be increased to this number may be increased

Retribution will be their mission. There cannot be any possible means of securing adequate reparation for the slaughter of the Ministers and 400 the saughter of the ministers and 400 to 500 foreigners. The partition of the empire at the end of the campaign will be arduous and costly, and is the natural sequel to the crime against foreign nations.

The British Consul-General at Shanghal, in transmitting to the Foreign Office messages from the Governor of Shantung, already published, says he fears there can be little doubt in regard to the fate of the foreigners at Pekin

War Council of Allies. Khabaroosk, Siberia, July 12, via St. Petersburg, July 14.—A council of war

was held at Tien-Tsin to day, at which the commanders of all the foreign were present. mander, presided as ranking officer. Vice-Admiral Seymour represented Great Britain, and Capt. McCalla the

Great Britain, and Capt. McCaila the United States.

It was decided that the position does not justify the allies in doing more at present than holding Tien-Tsin against the Chinese.

The city is being fortified as well as is possible. It was determined to reestablish communication with Taku, and to do the best toward making such communication safe.

The guns from the warships are being mounted, and prove effective by reason of their long range in keeping

reason of their long range in keeping off the Chinese attacks.

Favors the Boxers

Washington, July 14. — Secretary Hay has received an undated de-spatch from Consul General Good-now, Shanghai, stating that the Governor of Honan Fshanfi has is-sued a proclamation favorable in sued a proclamation favorable in its terms to the Boxers. Honan Fshanti is the province lying im-mediately northwest of Shanghai and between that city and Pekin.

May be an Invention.

As no mention is made of the alleged As no mention is made of the allegers statement of Sheng, the Director-General of Railways and Telegraphs of China, to the consuls at Shanghai, announcing the murder of the foreigners in Pekin, it is presumed that the in Pekin, it is presumed that the story crediting Sheng with these as-sertions and announcing that he blamed Prince Tuan for the attack on the legations, is one of the many in ventions emanating from Shanghai.

THE STORY DENIED. The Czar Has no Report of the

Murder of His Minister. St. Petersburg, July 14.—It is of ficially stated here that no report of the murder of M. De Giers, the Russlan Minister at Pekin, has been

Seymour's Account.

London, July 15.—The Admiralty has received the following despatches from Admiral Seymour, who commands the British naval force in China:

"The San July 9, via Chefoo, July 11th and sent to New York Journal sent cut a despatch alleged to have been sent from St. Petersburg on July 11th and sent to New York China:

"The China:

"The Admiralty have been sent from St. Petersburg on July 11th and sent to New York gave terrible details of the alleged murder of M. De Giers and his wife, the Chinase at Poking." Isin, July 9, via Chefoo, July by the Chinese at Pekin.

received here.

# **GAYEST PARTY** OF VICTORIA'S REIGN.

The West-Churchill Wedding Will be Celebrated on July 28.

#### YOUNG WEST HASTENING HOME.

Astor Has Wisely Retired for the Time Being—The Maine Leaves for China-The Queen's Thanks-The Anglo-Saxon Review-A Labor Body Trouble Naval Matters Subject of Speculation—A Youth Attracting Much Notice at the Bisley Meeting.

London, July 16.-The most brilliant. garden party of Queen Victoria's reign has proved quite ineffectual to dispel the anxiety and gloom hanging over Great Britain. The escape from Comassie of Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson. the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and his wife and party, and the safety of most of those who so long were in danger of massacre at the hands of the Ashantis, created a momentary feeling of thankfulness and jubilation, but this was quickly dispelled by the news of the disaster at Nitral's nek and the gravity of the news from China.

Hopes Not Realized.

A week that opened with high hopes from all quarters of the globe where Great Britain's interests are im-perilled ends with none of these hopes perlied ends with none of these hopes realized, except as regards Ashanti, and even there the British garrison still awaits relief. It South Africa the nation was prepared for, though it did not really expect guerilla warfare. But though the disaster at Nitral's nek caused dismay, it is no exaggera-tion to say the country is unanimous tion to say the country is unanimous in desiring the end of the long-drawn-out struggle. The signs do not point to a speedy realization of that desire, however. Therefore it is small wonder that the Government has practically decided to put off the election until

A Great Party.

The Royal garden party was a won-derful affair. Peers and Peeresses, and Indian Rajahs, Princes, and and Indian Rejahs, Princes, and Princeses, leading statesmen, heads of professions, and church dignitaries, intermingled gaily, forming a dazzling mass of color against the green background of the Buckingham Palace lawns. After chatting with a few guests the Queen drove out through double lines of visitors, probably as distinguished as were ever formed in England. Princes, Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, doctors and lawyers stood bareheaded till the sovemign was out of the grounds. was out of the grounds. Astor's Retirement.

Apart from the garden party the talk in society has been the Astor-Milne affair. Mr. Astor's departure for Marienbad created no end of quips and comments, but there seems no reason to believe it was in any way that to the characteristics. due to this circumstance. Mr. Astor's late dinner party in London was attended by forty people, but the host was unable to appear, owing to an attack of sciatica.

Under Wales' Smile. The Prince of Wales will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William George Cavendish Benetinck, at Higheliffe Castle, at the end of this week. Mrs. Bentinck was formerly Miss Elizabeth Livingston, of Staatsburg, N. Y.

The Maine's Departure. The departure of the American hospital ship Maine for China meets with warm approval from both of-ficial and unofficial Britain. The this decision was arrived at is a happy illustration of the energy of the American ladies on the com-mittees. The matter was proposed. only last Saturday, and between only last Saturday, and between that and Wednesday everything was settled and the ship was re-flitted and salled. The Maine will take care of Americans and British only, as Germany and the other nations are also sending hospital ships. The Queen was especially pleased at the promptness with which the committee had acted, and at the garden party the royal thanks was conveyed to Mr. Bernard Baker and naval committee for all the American ladies had done and are doing can ladies had done and are doing

True Love's Course Smoothed. True Love's Course Smoothed.

The difficulties which stood in the way of Lady Randolph Churchill's wedding now seems to have been overcome, and the event is fixed for July 28th. It will be attended by the Cornwallis West family and Winston Churchill, who has started from South Africa for England. The from South Africa for England. The affair will be quiet. With the announcement of the wedding, the departure of the Maine for China, the appearance of volume V. of her Anglo Saxon Review, and her garden party on Thursday at the Normal College for the Blind, Lady Randolph, Churchill was very much at the fore this week. The new volume of Anglo Saxon Review is the ume of Anglo Saxon Review is the best which has yet appeared. The binding is particularly beautiful, being a copy of a prayer broke here, printed in 1669 and bound by Mearne for King Charles I., and given to the British Museum in 1759, by George II.

A Repudiated Body. The London Trades Council has adopted a resolution, formally repudiating the convention of English speaking democrats, called by the council of Ruskin Hall, in the interestr of which labor delegates are now in the United States. "The council refers to the so-called Anglo-Saxon alliance as "that Jingo situation." When the delegates return they will have a good many questions to an-

A Low Death Rate. The coming of hot weather is not welcomed by the Londoners, and an early exodus is being hoped for. It is feared that another spell like that of last year is impending. Until the beginning of this week London's death rate had been the lowest in seven year, only 13.5 in a thousand.

Naval Matters The annual mobilization of the British Navy, preparatory to the manoemures, passed off without inclJudging from the manoeuvre plans issued by the admiralty, but little more will be learned of this year's operations than was learned from the flasco of last year. One of the main objects is to decide upon suitable distance to establish a temporary breeze for a squadron blockading hostile ports, and to their question of the ability of cruisers to sweep off and drive into harbors the enemy's torpedo raft.

Bisley Meet.

my's torpedo raft.

Bisley Meet.

The meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley is attracting small attendance. Quite the most remarkable competitor is young Hyde, who is shooting for Rugby in the public schools' contest, He is just one inch taller than his rifle, yet he holds it stendily, shoots rapidly, and scores wonderfuily well. Among the visitors at Bisley is Col. Cary Sanger, U. S. A., engaged in making a special investigation of the military systems of Europe for the United States War Department, who inspected the details. He is quoted as saying the United States has nothing to compare ed States has nothing to compare with the National Rifle Association for the encouragement of rifle

## THIS BOY WAS TICKLED

When an Express Train Cut Off His Left Arm.

**CARRIED SEVERED MEMBER HOME** 

New York, July 16 .- A youth who had his arm cut off by a train in Harlem yesterday, and who carried the

lem yesterday, and who carried the severed member up and down the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, caused much excitement there early yesterday morning.

He was Albert Dawson, sixteen years old, of 301 West 146th street. He had gone to dinner with his sister at Port Morris, and became lost in luxury of food there. So much so, indeed, that he lost an arm without at first knowing exactly what was the matter with him. He was walking home on the tracks. At 136th street a northbound train approached. The a northbound train approached. The lad became confused and got his foot tangled in a wire connecting the switch. He fell in such a way his left arm came under the wheels. The train ran over him and that useful adjunct

ran over him and that useful adjunct to him was cut off cleanly. The lad lay dazed for a few minutes, and then, he says, he got on his feet.

Looking down he saw his arm lying on the track. He feit no pain, he says, but he had a feeling of weakness.

When he gathered his wits together he nicked up the garmand.

when he gathered his wits together he picked up the arm and started to walk home. At 142nd street he reached the tower. He banged on the door with his severed arm. John Baker, the tower watchman, appeared at the door. As soon as Baker saw the lad's marpy composed tween gwas an hour later when a wagon fitted e care ly, as are The the shoulder. He did not lose consciousness, although he had bled proshoulder. He did not lose conscious-ness, although he had bled pro-fusely.

"You've lost an arm," said the doc-

tor, when Mr. Dawson was laid out on the operating table. "Well, I felt something tickle me," said he, "and I suppose you are go-ing to do something for me."
"We surely are," said the doctor, producing many surgical instruments and flourishing them vigorously.
"Be careful and don't stick me with those scissors," was the lad's comment.

## THE USEFUL TELESCOPE,

Scientists Discover Phenomenon at Which They Marvel

POLICE AID IN STUDYING IT.

Rochester, N.Y., July 16.—While test-ing a powerful telescope from the roof of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Works in this city scientists discovered a thief at work over two miles away and by utilizing the telephone informed the police and had him placed under ar-

rest.

Lorenzo Hanlon, 17 years of age, deftly abstracted a tub of butter from the rear of a farmer's wagon without the owner noticing it and, carrying it across the Vincent street bridge, secreted it beneath one of the pier all of which was plainly witnessed by

the scientists.

The police lay in wait for Hanlon, and when he came to secure his booty pounced on him and effected his cap-

After all this had happened an excited farmer appeared at police head-quarters and informed the sergeant on duty that he had been robbed of a tub of butter, Hanlon is now in jail awaiting his

Hanion is now in jail awaiting his sentence, and the parties inspecting the telescope announce it to be in good working order.

The farmer, who halls from South Greece, is still mystified as to how the butter reached the police station before he did.