

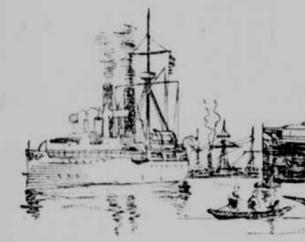
HEAVY CHINESE LOSSES.

SEVERAL STEAMERS SUNK.

THE KOW SHUNG'S OWNERS DEMAND THROUGH ENGLAND DAMAGES FROM JAPAN.

THEIR CLAIM ON THE FACT THAT THE VESSEL FLEW THE BRITISH FLAG AND THAT WAR HAD NOT BEEN DECLARED—THE TROOPSHIP SUNK BY A TORPEDO AFTER HER CAPTAIN'S REFUSAL TO SURRENDER TO CHINESE ARMY IN COREA.

London, July 30.—A dispatch from Lloyd's agent at Shanghai says it is reported that several Chinese steamers have been destroyed by Japanese warships, which are blockading the harbor at Taku. Torpedoes have been laid in the Shantung Channel and the Yang-Tse-Kiang River.



LAI YUEN AND KAING YUEN. RENDEL GUNBOATS. TING YUEN AND CHEN YUEN. TYPES OF THE CHINESE NAVY.

Eyes in China. No definite statement was made, however, concerning the declaration of war. Soon after the dispatches arrived, the Foreign Office communicated by private cable with several British Embassies abroad.

The owners of the Kow Shung have made a claim through the Government for compensation from Japan. They base their claim on the grounds that the Kow Shung flew the British flag and war had not been formally declared.

The "Central News" says that the Kow Shung incident is regarded as forcing the situation and involving serious complications.

Within the last fortnight several prominent merchants in the China trade have offered to sell to the Chinese Government a number of torpedo boats, fast steamers, a quantity of heavy guns, about 60,000 Mandler rifles and an immense number of cartridges, but at the time no attention was paid to the offers.

A dispatch from Peking to the Chinese Legation here declares that the recent attack by the Japanese warships upon the Chinese transport fleet was absolutely without provocation.

Peking, July 30.—The following official version of the recent engagement between the Chinese and Japanese fleets has been issued by the Government:

"The collision between the Chinese and Japanese ships occurred in the Prince Jerome Gulf, in the inlet on which Ashan is situated. The Japanese attacked the Chinese vessels which were escorting the second and smaller division of troops dispatched from Taku to reinforce the Chinese Army at Ashan. The Japanese opened fire, the Chinese having strict orders not to fire unless they were attacked or if the landing of the Chinese troops should be opposed.

The result of the action was that one Japanese ironclad was disabled by the Chinese battleship Chen Yuen.

The Kow Shung, which was sunk by the Japanese, was a chartered transport flying the British flag. No news has been received here of the loss of the Chinese warship Tsoo-Kiang, said to have been captured by the Japanese. The Chinese and Japanese ministers remain at their posts.

It is reported that two German passengers on the Kow Shung jumped overboard, swam to the Japanese warship and asked to be taken on board. Though they declared themselves non-combatants, their appeal was refused and they were shot by the Japanese marines. The French warship Lion saved a few Chinese who were struggling in the water after the Kow Shung sank.

The report that a large Chinese army has crossed the northwestern frontier of Corea and is marching down the peninsula, is confirmed. No details of the reported battle at Ashan have been received.

It is reported that Japanese orders have been issued to sink several Chinese transports at Taku and captured a number of others.

Shanghai, July 30.—Further particulars in regard to the sinking of the Chinese troopship Kow Shung have been received here. From reports it is learned that the Kow Shung was sunk by Japanese naval officers, who ordered her to proceed to Japan. Captain Galsworthy, the commander of the Kow Shung, refused to obey the order, and the Japanese officers returned to their own ship. Immediately afterward the Japanese warship opened fire upon the Kow Shung with her machine guns, clearing the decks of the Chinese transport. The Japanese ship then fired two torpedoes into the Kow Shung, both of them exploding and killing a large number of men. The ship was so badly injured by the torpedoes that she sank almost immediately.

Captain von Hanneken, formerly an aide on the staff of the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and several other foreigners were on board the Kow Shung and were either killed by the fire of the Japanese or drowned when the transport went down.

The forty-one survivors of the Kow Shung disaster, who were picked up and landed at Chee Foo by the French gunboat Lion, tell a story differing in a few details from previous accounts of the Kow Shung's end. When the Japanese began the attack, they say, the Kow Shung bore away for safety. The Japanese warship drove her into a bay so shallow that the Kow Shung's captain hoped to rather than take the risk of running aground. Several Japanese officers then came aboard to say that they had orders to sink the ship and to offer to take off

AT LEAST FORTY DEAD.

EXTENT OF THE DISASTER AT PHILLIPS, WIS.

THE WIND DYING DOWN AND THE FORESTS FIRES SUBSIDING—LATEST NEWS FROM THE DEVASTATED REGION OF THE NORTHWEST.

West Superior, Wis., July 30.—The Rev. J. H. Nason, who went to Phillips in charge of the supply train sent from here, reports to Superior to-day. He said that the reports of twenty lives having been lost were far short of the truth. The total loss of life will be at least forty. Eleven bodies had been recovered up to noon to-day, some of the bodies were charred beyond recognition, but many of them were recovered from the bottom of the lake and easily identified. Those who escaped had only the clothing on their backs. The hair was singed and faces scorched on many of the fugitives. On account of the intense heat and strong wind no dozen fire departments which had been sent to Phillips could have been of any use. The fire had so completely surrounded the town that it was impossible to get to the Phillips. The fire had so completely surrounded the town that it was impossible to get to the Phillips.

It is understood that China will not formally declare war until the vessels and ammunition which she has ordered abroad shall have been got safely into Chinese ports.

The transports Suo and Tooran, which the Chinese feared had been captured, have arrived at Chee Foo. Sixty torpedoes were sent up the Kian-Gyn channel of the Yang-Tse-Kiang.

The Japanese are searching all vessels arriving at Korean ports for contraband articles. Several Chinese transports conveying troops failed to reach the Yaloo River and have returned to Chee Foo.

The Chinese continue to collect the maritime customs at Fu Shan, Jen Chuen and Chuan Shan in Corea.

The Japanese are said to offer no opposition in the inlet on which Ashan is situated.

ALARM IN WASHINGTON.

WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA REGARDED AS INEVITABLE.

MINISTER DENBY ORDERED TO RETURN AT ONCE TO PERKIN—GRESHAM WANTS MORE TRUSTWORTHY NEWS THAN COMES BY WAY OF LONDON.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, July 30.—The Administration is becoming more seriously concerned about the situation in the far East. This afternoon Minister Denby, who has been absent from his post on a long leave of absence and is now at his home at Evansville, Ind., was ordered to return immediately to Peking. The Legation in China is now represented by the secretary, Charles Lambly, the Minister's son. Secretary Gresham has become persuaded that the troubles between China and Japan will culminate in war and that the presence of the American Minister at his station is important.

News from China since the situation assumed a serious aspect has been brief, and in the last few days the only information received was that from Charles Denby, to the effect that war between the two countries seemed inevitable.

From Minister Dun, at Tokio, nothing of special interest relating to affairs in Japan has been received. Secretary Gresham apparently has information from the representatives of this country. His earlier experiences in receiving news by way of London seem to have satisfied him that more trustworthy intelligence can be got from other sources.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER'S FAREWELL JOURNAL SPECIES EXCHANGED BY MR. TATENO AND FRIENDS CELEBRATED.

Washington, July 30.—Mr. Goro Tateo, the Japanese Minister, made an informal visit of farewell to the President this morning, before leaving Washington for Japan. The visit was not really required by diplomatic etiquette, but it is understood that Mr. Tateo desired to show that there was no personal animosity between the two governments in connection with the Japanese warship disaster.

Mr. Tateo's departure from Washington was a matter of some interest here, as it was the first time since the Japanese warship disaster that a Japanese Minister had been seen in this city.

Mr. Tateo will leave Washington with his family on the 31st. He is expected to return to Japan in the fall.

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THE SINKING OF THE KOW SHUNG.

London, July 30.—"The Globe" commenting on the sinking of the Chinese transport Kow Shung, says that the vessel was a piece of barbaric butchery which could hardly have been possible in a European war. The Japanese, it says, could not have been so cruel to the crew and passengers.

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DOHERTY'S BOOMERANG.

HE WILL TESTIFY BEFORE THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

SOME INTERESTING REVELATIONS ABOUT PEOPLE HIGH IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPECTED—REPORT THAT THE EX-CAPTAIN IS TO BE ARRESTED FOR FEBRUARY.

If the Tammany Police Commissioners expected to embarrass the Lexow Committee by placing some of the police captains on trial and dismissing them from the force, that expectation must have vanished yesterday, when it was announced that Michael Doherty, the first of the captains to be dismissed, had determined to become a witness before the committee and tell what he knows about the actions of the highest police officials.

Doherty was with his family at the Atlantic Highlands, but his counsel had made an appointment for him to meet John W. Goff, of the committee's counsel, and also had acquainted Mr. Goff with the nature of half a dozen affidavits which were intended to show that officials higher in the department than Doherty were responsible for the blackmarketing operations in the Fourteenth Precinct, while Doherty was the captain there.

The announcement that the ex-captain would free his mind in a talk with Mr. Goff was followed by reports that the August Grand Jury would be asked to indict some more of the persons implicated by witnesses before the Lexow Committee, but the ex-captain was said to have no fear of indictment.

Louis J. Grant, Doherty's counsel, had a consultation with Mr. Goff on Friday, and later he intimated that Doherty might have something to say to Mr. Goff. Doherty took his family out of the city on the following day, and as he was leaving his house in Lexington-ave. he said to a Tribune reporter that he was not ready to say anything except that he had been used like a dog by Commissioner Martin. Mr. Grant talked with him on Sunday, and yesterday morning was expecting him to come to the city for an interview with Mr. Goff. Patrick Doherty, of Brooklyn, the ex-captain's brother, saw Mr. Grant yesterday afternoon. He said that his brother was in a nervous state and somewhat ill and probably could not come to the city until to-day, but he was anxious to see Mr. Goff and felt that the time had come for him to tell the whole truth about the officials who had disgraced him. He also felt that the public would be with him if he told the truth, the brother said. Late in the afternoon Mr. Grant said he expected Doherty to come to the city this morning to sign some affidavits which are to be used in the appeal which is to be made to the courts for the ex-captain's reinstatement. The proceedings would be in the form of an application for a writ, the lawyer said, and he wanted the application to be ready immediately in order that the public might know the grounds upon which Doherty asks for reinstatement. It was probable, he said, that Doherty would see Mr. Goff to-day.

HIGHER THAN PEOPLE IMAGINE. When asked as to the nature of the story which Doherty might have to tell the Lexow Committee, Mr. Grant said: "It is a bigger story than people imagine. Doherty was placed on trial for the alleged crime of receiving a bribe of \$25 from Mrs. Throuw, the money was paid over his head to higher officials in the department."

"Do you mean the Commissioners?" Mr. Grant was asked. "Well, I am not prepared to answer that now." "Do you include Inspector Williams?" "No."

"Have these affidavits been laid before Mr. Goff?" "They are likely to be. My advice to Captain Doherty is to tell the truth fully. He is in a position now where a frank statement of facts cannot hurt him and may help his case. The affidavits furnish several strong links in a chain of evidence which Mr. Goff is preparing, and therefore I am not at liberty to talk more freely about them now."

"Will the affidavits be used in Doherty's appeal for reinstatement?" "Yes, but the application is being made also on other grounds than that of want of evidence that Captain Doherty accepted a bribe. He was tried on the charge of accepting a bribe and yet he was dismissed from the force on the ground that he had permitted his sergents to accept Mrs. Throuw as bondswoman for the girls who had been arrested from her house."

The fact that Captain Doherty had tried to save the sergents presented from showing any favor to Mrs. Throuw, and that he had permitted his sergents to accept Mrs. Throuw as bondswoman for the girls who had been arrested from her house, was a matter of some interest here, as it was the first time since the Japanese warship disaster that a Japanese Minister had been seen in this city.

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CLAMORS FOR HARMONY.

EFFORTS TO GET THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS TOGETHER.

SIGNS OF A GENERAL MOVEMENT TOWARD A UNITED FRONT FOR SPOILS—COMMODORE GERRY STILL TALKED ABOUT AS THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Recent developments indicative of the purpose of Democratic politicians, Tammany and Anti-Tammany, Snappers and Anti-Snappers, Cuckoos and "reformers," to "come together" and to settle all former differences for the sake of the spoils, furnished plenty of food for comment and discussion in political circles yesterday. Grover Cleveland's appointment, a few weeks ago, of Gifford's Tammany understrapper, McCarty, as United States Marshal, William R. Grace's scarcely disguised announcement of Saturday that he was all ready to make terms with Tammany Hall, and "The New-York Times's" hysterical triple-leaded appeal of yesterday, begging all shades of Democrats to unite under Senator Hill and Tammany Hall to save the Cleveland Administration from humiliation and defeat in the Congress elections—all these things were referred to as furnishing satisfactory evidence that the denunciatory and frantic declarations of that keen lot of wire-pullers with which the Independent Anti-Tammany Reform Club Democracy of this city abounds, inviting honest voters to go in with them to overthrow and utterly destroy the corrupt and wicked Wigwam, were simply meant for spring and summer consumption.

"The Times," for instance, has discovered that Tammany is scarcely more to blame for the villainous system of rascality and blackmail which the Lexow Committee has uncovered than that good Democratic ex-Mayor, Abram S. Hewitt, under whose administration it finds that had policemen and vile keepers of evil resorts flourished. No wonder then that the excellent men who are the leaders of Tammany Hall have had their feelings hurt by what "The Times" calls the "injustice of the public indictment against them." Now if Mr. Gifford and his assistants will only put up for Mayor a Tammany "man of affairs, a man of high character and ability," the effort will be to "unite the Democratic vote" and "defeat them (the Republicans) by a majority unprecedented in New-York City."

"Irged to 'GET TOGETHER.'" "It is time," says "The Times," "for the Democracy of New-York to lay aside differences, to forget past strifes, and to come together once more as it came together in 1892 and in 1891 to make New-York a securely Democratic State."

It was in 1892 that the independents, reformers and Mugwump Democrats "united" in the support of Mayor Gifford and the Tammany ticket and gave it 75,000 majority in this city. It was in 1891 that these same political saints "united" and gave Roswell P. Flower a majority of 45,000 in the State of New-York. Apparently they propose to repeat the operation of 1892 in 1894, and turn over the city of New-York to Tammany Hall for two years more if they can. They propose to repeat the operation of 1891 at next fall's election and turn over the Empire State for the next three years to the Democratic State machine, to the thieves who stole the Legislature of 1892, to the assassins of Robert Ross, to the scoundrels who robbed the electors of Buffalo, Lansingburg, Troy, Rochester and other cities of their charter rights, and to the "combine" of infamy that gerrymandered the State intending to make impossible a Legislature which would refuse to do the will of Hill, Murphy, Croker and Sheehan.

This is the prospect which "Democratic Union in New-York" holds out to the honest voters of this city and State. They are told that if they do not agree to be bound and blindfolded and handed over to the tender mercies of Tammany Hall and the State "combine" for another term of years, the Republicans may succeed in electing a Governor and a Mayor.

RETURN OF THE MAYOR. Mayor Gifford, whose determination not to be a candidate for re-election has just been heralded in the Democratic newspapers, although The Tribune announced the other day that he would come back last evening from Saratoga where he had been joining in the outcry for Democratic harmony which has gone through the State from the conference of leaders gathered there. It is said that Senator Murphy will go from Washington to Saratoga the last of the week, when the Democratic State Convention may be settled upon definitely.

It would seem, however, that little consultation will be needed for fixing the date. Ex-Mayor Grace, when he sailed for Europe in September, had already received advance information on that subject, for he said that he expected to be back in New-York by September 22, and intended to be in time for the Democratic State Convention. This would indicate that the Machine leaders had caused Mr. Grace to understand that the convention would be held, barring accidents, during the week beginning September 24, probably on the 25th, or just one week earlier than the Republican State Convention, which has been called for September 18 at Saratoga.

MR. GERRY STILL BEING TALKED UP. According to reports which drifted down here last evening from Saratoga and Albany, the name of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry is still being considered for the Tammany Hall Mayorality nomination. A Tammany politician who has exceptional means for knowing what is going on in the inner councils of the Wigwam said last night that the description given yesterday of the man picked out by the ring to succeed Mayor Gifford was undoubtedly intended to point to Mr. Gerry—a man of affairs, not devoted to factiousness to the people of the city and respected by them, a man of high character and ability.

It will be remembered that when Richard Croker returned home from Ireland and the Convention, Mr. Gerry was one of the ex-boss's fellow-passengers and that they were reported as close chums. It was rumored that Mr. Croker had been induced by Mr. Gerry to take into consideration the Tammany nomination for Mayor, and that the latter took kindly to the suggestion. Many people are inclined to regard Mr. Gerry's nomination as among the probabilities.

Mayor Gifford was asked last evening if any public statement would be made by him in the Democratic papers regarding the prospect of his being a candidate for re-election this fall. The Mayor replied that the statement had already been published several times within the last six months. He added that he had told Mr. Croker last November, before the latter had determined not to remain actively engaged in Tammany organization work, that he (the Mayor) would not be a candidate for re-election.

The Mayor said that he expected to return to Saratoga on Friday, but that he had received no intimation as to when Senator Murphy would be here.

At the Albany station yesterday as they arrived from Waterbury, Mr. Gifford paid his respects to the Governor and his wife, and had time for a few minutes' conversation. As neither the Governor nor the Mayor is supposed to desire re-election they possibly found a number of things in the political field which they could view from a common point of view. The Governor may have spoken highly of Mr. Gerry's qualifications for Mayor, while Mr. Gifford may have reciprocated by enlarging on the private character of the Governor and his wife, and had time for a few minutes' conversation. As neither the Governor nor the Mayor is supposed to desire re-election they possibly found a number of things in the political field which they could view from a common point of view. 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