

A DESPERATE SITUATION.

Continued from first page.

These forces on July 7 bombarded the Chinese batteries. Toward evening Chinese shells penetrated the roof of the German Consulate and caused an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished after slight damage had been done.

The railroad from Tong-Ku has been repaired to within three miles of Tien-Tsin.

Nearly all the families of foreigners left Tien-Tsin for Taku on July 4.

The German Consul at Che-Foo telegraphs that the Governor of Shan-Tung announces that, according to reports on July 4, the foreign Ministers at Peking were out of danger and the revolt was decreasing.

LEGATIONS' SAFETY AFFIRMED. LI HUNG CHANG SENDS MESSAGE TO FRENCH MINISTER—MORE TROOPS FROM JAPAN.

Paris, July 11.—The Chinese Minister here informed M. Delcassé that Li Hung Chang has sent a message to him from Canton, under yesterday's date, saying that he had just received a telegram from Peking asserting that the soldiers and rebels who surrounded the legations had gradually dispersed.

At a Cabinet Council to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, read a telegram from Tokyo confirming the news that Japan will send immediately to Taku a complete division of nineteen thousand men.

A dispatch from Che-Foo, dated July 7, says the orphanage in Shan-Tung has been pillaged.

GERMANY SENDS A NEW MINISTER. DR. VON MUMM APPOINTED TO SUCCEED BARON VON KETTELER—IMPOR-TANCE OF ACTION.

Berlin, July 11.—Dr. Von Mumm von Schwartzenstein, Envoy Extraordinary of Germany to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, has been appointed German Minister to China, in succession to the late Baron von Ketteler. He starts for the Far East in a few days, accompanied by Baron von der Goltz.

Dr. Von Mumm's appointment as Minister to China is interpreted in political circles here as a proof that Germany regards herself as not at war with China. The appointment is meant especially for Russia, to show that Germany means to continue her China policy with Russia.

Dr. Von Mumm, who is considered one of the brightest and most promising German diplomats, and who, until now, it was generally supposed, would succeed Dr. Von Holleben at Washington, promptly declared that he was ready to assume the dangerous mission at the Emperor's personal desire. He acted as German Minister to the United States in Ambassador Von Holleben's absence.

At the Chinese Legation here to-day it was said that the Viceroy had sent information that the rising had declined, and would soon be quelled. The Legation officials do not believe the other Ministers at Peking have been murdered. Baron von Ketteler's assassination, they say, does not mean that the Chinese anti-foreign agitation is especially aimed at the Germans.

The ignorant rabble comprising the Boxers, say the officials, do not know the difference between Englishmen and Germans. To them all are simply foreigners. It is believed at the Legation that the report is true that the Empress Dowager is again in power. The officials are unable to say whether or not Prince Tuan was responsible for the Peking outrages.

Three Hamburg-American Line steamers have been chartered for use in transporting troops to China.

MISSIONARIES REPORTED SAFE. HARD FIGHTING AT TIEN-TSIN—TWO HUNDRED RUSSIANS KILLED.

London, July 11.—A telegram by way of Shanghai from the Rev. Christopher Moule, a missionary at Tien-Tsin, says "All well."

Dr. Brander, a missionary of Shanghai, telegraphs that the Irish Presbyterian missionaries are safe, but that three missions have been burned.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, the fighting at Tien-Tsin on July 6 was the heaviest which has yet occurred, the Russians alone burying two hundred men. The allies are becoming exhausted by constant fighting.

A dispatch from Canton says Li Hung Chang is keeping excellent order there. Robbers and pirates are executed publicly and frequently, and the people are cowed and afraid to disturb the peace.

ENGLAND TO SEND OUT MORE MEN. London, July 11.—There was a strong rumor in Service and Parliamentary clubs this afternoon that the British Government was preparing to send a hundred thousand Indian troops to China in the autumn. A Foreign Office official said that no such number of men could possibly be spared from India, nor was it possible for Great Britain to add to her present responsibilities by sending out such a force.

Wherever secured, however, he added, it might safely be asserted that strong British reinforcements will be on their way to the Far East before the end of September.

CABINET COUNCILS IN JAPAN. Yokohama, July 11.—A Cabinet meeting is held daily. It is understood that the question of the dispatch of another army corps to China is being discussed, but no decision has been reached.

THE NASHVILLE'S NEW COMMANDER. Washington, July 11.—The Navy Department has detached Commander R. P. Rodgers from the Nashville, and ordered Commander N. E. Niles to command that vessel. Commander Niles is on duty at the Norfolk yard, and will sail on August 3 for the Asiatic Station. Commander Rodgers will return home when his successor arrives.

FEEDING FOR HEALTH. Directions by a Food Expert.

A complete change in food makes a complete change in body. Therefore if you are ailing in any way, the surest road back to health is to change your diet.

Two soft boiled eggs. If you have a weak stomach, boil the eggs as follows: Put two eggs into a pint of boiling water, cover, and boil for ten days and mark the result:

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CHINA STATES HER CASE.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT DISAVOWS RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUTRAGES.

PROTECTING FOREIGNERS TO THE BEST OF ITS ABILITY, A DECREE FROM PEKING SAYS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 11.—Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, this morning delivered to Secretary Hay a translation of an Imperial decree, dated third day of sixth moon (June 29), received by the Minister from the Tao-Tai of Shanghai. It was transmitted on July 1 from the Treasurer of Pe-Chi-Li Province, who received it by special courier on June 30 from the Board of War, which in turn received it from the Privy Council in Peking. The decree is as follows:

The circumstances which led to the beginning of fighting between Chinese and foreigners were of such a complex, confusing and unfortunate character as to be entirely unexpected. Our diplomatic representatives abroad, owing to their distance from the scene of action, have had no means of knowing the true state of things, and accordingly cannot lay the views of the Government before the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the respective Powers to which they are accredited.

Now we take this opportunity of going fully into the matter for the information of our representatives aforesaid.

In the first place, there arose in the provinces of Chi-Li and Shan-Tung a kind of rebellious subject who had been created of practicing boxing and fencing in their respective villages, and at the same time clothing their doings with spiritualistic and strange rites. The local authorities failed to take due notice of them at the time. Accordingly the infection spread with astonishing rapidity. Within the space of a month it seemed to make its appearance everywhere, and finally even reached the capital itself. Every one looked upon the movement as supernatural and strange, and many joined it.

Then there were lawless and treacherous persons who sounded the cry of "Down with Christianity!" About the middle of the month these persons began to create disturbances without warning. Churches were burned and converts were killed. The whole city was in a ferment. A situation was created of practicing boxing and fencing in their respective villages, and at the same time clothing their doings with spiritualistic and strange rites.

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MARCHING ON TIEN-TSIN.

THE NINTH INFANTRY AND MARINE BATTALION LANDED IN CHINA.

FOREIGNERS HARD PRESSED, ADMIRAL REMEY REPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 11.—The following cable dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Remy:

Che-Foo, July 10. Secretary Navy, Washington. Arrived yesterday. Two battalions 9th Infantry and one battalion marines, Colonel Meade, landed to-day to proceed to Tien-Tsin. Allied forces at Tien-Tsin engaged in maintaining their defenses. Ordered Solace here to take sick and wounded to Yokohama hospital.

Just learned from Admiral Seymour at Tien-Tsin foreigners there are hard pressed. Remy.

According to this dispatch, the infantry and marines are now on the way to Tien-Tsin, which is two days' march from Taku. Two battalions of infantry and one of marines, it is estimated, will make a force of about twelve hundred or thirteen hundred men, a reinforcement which will be exceedingly welcome and valuable to the allied forces, which, according to Admiral Remy, are "hard pressed."

Whether the third battalion of the 9th Infantry is immediately to follow the other two, or to remain temporarily at Taku, is not known here. Colonel Meade, of the Marine Corps, is the senior of Colonel Lisicum, of the 9th Infantry, his commission bearing date of March 3, 1899, while the latter's is dated March 31, 1899.

OBSTACLES IN THE ROAD TO PEKING. When the allied forces are strong enough to advance from Tien-Tsin toward Peking, they will enter a region in which military operations will be difficult. There is only one road besides the railroad, and that is a bad one, which will offer serious obstacles to the movements of artillery and wagon transportation, on account of the nature of the soil, which in the rainy season becomes like a bog.

The usual means of freight transportation, aside from the railroad, which appears not to be available at present beyond Tien-Tsin, are two wheeled carts drawn by two or six mules. How many of these can be obtained after all the fighting and destruction that have taken place and are still in progress is a question.

According to Mr. Rockhill, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, who spent a number of years in China in the diplomatic service and is thoroughly familiar with the country, the river above Tien-Tsin cannot be depended on as a means of transportation either for an army or its necessary supplies, being too shallow in the dry season and too uncertain in a wet one on account of the difficulty of following the tortuous and treacherous channel.

The Peking expedition will therefore probably march across the country, which is a broad, flat and almost treeless plain. Most of the trees are planted about towns, and in the opinion of Mr. Rockhill and others it would not be politic to destroy them. The question of fuel, therefore, would be one of some importance, and that of water also, except as it could be procured from the river or the canals which intersect the plain.

The wells throughout the country are small, and the water is drawn from them with small buckets made of twigs. All water must be boiled, and the Chinese never drink it otherwise. The land is highly cultivated, and heavy crops of millet and other small grains are raised. No cattle are raised for beef, and almost all the meat consumed is pork—which only the Chinese will eat because it is so dirty—and mutton. The sheep which furnish the mutton are raised in Mongolia, and not in the province through which the expedition is to march. The millet will not ripen until early September, and would not be suitable to feed to animals until that time. No rice is raised in the Pei-Ho Valley.

The population of Tien-Tsin numbers about one million, a large proportion of which are disorderly and turbulent—"about the roughest in China," one who knows them says. If Tien-Tsin is to be maintained as a base of military operations, or held at all, a large garrison will be required, and if the railroad is to be reopened and held as a means of transportation and supplies every mile of it will have to be strongly guarded, for it runs through a province which contains a population of twenty-two millions, practically all of which is hostile to the foreigners.

In speaking of the difficulties of a military campaign there Mr. Rockhill to-day remarked: "I see that the contingent ordered from India by Great Britain for the Peking expedition is about 10,000 men, and that the Japanese contingent or camp followers—about one to each soldier, I presume that the Japanese contingent and the French contingent drawn from Indo-China will be similarly provided with about the same number. It would be a good plan to furnish our forces with like means of transportation. Otherwise, they may fall behind the others, or be entirely cut off from the main body by the railroad, if it is to be reopened, and kept open as a means of communication and supply."

MINISTER WU SHOWS CONFIDENCE. Minister Wu does not think that the Peking expedition will encounter serious difficulties, however, and is of the opinion that the 20,000 troops of Japan will have no difficulty in reaching the Chinese capital. When a reporter to-day called his attention to the reports of the vast number of Chinese outside of Tien-Tsin the Minister exclaimed: "Villagers, villagers! They have no leadership. They are not dispirited. Then you do not think 20,000 Japanese will have trouble in getting to Peking?" the reporter asked.

"I believe they will get there if they have the courage to go. Ten thousand disciplined men could go to Peking. I do not think there is any doubt about that. I could lead 10,000 disciplined men to Peking, and I could lead 10,000 more as a soldier, but a soldier could do it."

The confidence of Minister Wu in the ability of a small body of trained men to go to Peking is shared by the people here, for the Chinese are familiar with the conditions that will be met between Tien-Tsin and Peking, though the distance is only about eighty miles. In the first place, the Chinese are confident that the Chinese have small arms and artillery, and their immense numbers give them strength and courage. But it is not the Chiamen as military people that are to be feared, but the people here, for the most trouble, but the physical conditions that will be met by the invading army, and it is understood that these can be made to use by the hostile Chinese in flooding the country ahead of the army. At any rate, the difficulties are so great that Japan has a task that will reflect credit on her if it is carried out promptly and well.

At the Japanese Legation it was said that nothing was known of the report that Japan was preparing to send a much larger force than has been reported to China, but confidence was expressed that she would send whatever troops were necessary to accomplish the object she is endeavoring to attain.

Had been to the drug store at Third-avenue, and Seventy-first-st. He crossed the street just after leaving the store, and watched closely a northbound car. Then he heard the clang of the southbound car, in charge of Owen Lee, of No. 1289 First-ave.

Handy became bewildered, witnesses said, and did not know which way to turn or run till the southbound car was quite close to him, when he made a start. It was then too late, the car hitting him with great force. He was sent rolling along the track for a distance of fifteen feet.

Dr. Williams of the Presbyterian Hospital, found that Mr. Handy had sustained a fractured skull, internal injuries, and many bruises of the face and body. Half way to the hospital the patient died.

Handy had a wife and three children. He lived with his daughter, Mrs. Colin Mathison. His wife and a daughter are at present in New-Bedford.

GARDEN HOSE FOR SERENADERS. DAMP RECEPTION FOR GIRLS WHO PLAY FOR MEMBERS OF THEIR SEX.

There has been a social clash between the members of the Clionian Society, of the Jamaica Normal School, and a bevy of maidens of Babylon, Long Island, who, it is said, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former alleges that they were most ungraciously treated by the latter.

The Clionians are spending the summer in a cottage at Oak Island, near Bay Shore, on the Great South Bay. The Babylon girls have a cottage near by. Some of the Clionians who reached their homes yesterday say that their fraternity was desirous of being friendly with the Babylon girls. Finally the Clionians thought that they would seek the friendship of the union, and a bevy of maidens of Babylon, Long Island, who, it is said, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former alleges that they were most ungraciously treated by the latter.

CHARGED WITH ABANDONMENT. BRIDE OF SEVERAL MONTHS HAS HER WEALTHY HUSBAND SUMMONED TO COURT.

A summons was issued by Magistrate Brenner in Brooklyn, yesterday, on the application of Mrs. Joseph S. Zeman, of No. 30 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn, compelling the appearance in court of her husband, who is alleged to have abandoned her. The two were married last February. Mrs. Zeman's Newark. The union was opposed, it is said, by the bridegroom's relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeman lived at the Hotel St. George and afterward in Pierpont-st. On March 1 they quarrelled, and the bridegroom went to live, it is alleged, at the Crescent Athletic Club, of which he is a member. Mr. Zeman is said to be a wealthy manufacturer of the city, at No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. He is a member of the Riding and Driving Club, of Brooklyn.

CARRIES HIS WILL IN HIS SHOE. OTHER ODDITIES TOLD OF IN STACHELBERG HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDING.

The examination into the mental condition of Newton Stachelberg was continued yesterday in Brooklyn. Leo Schlessinger, president of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, in Manhattan, and others were going to join all of the clubs in town so as to make friends, and then he intended to start a cigar factory in opposition to that founded by his father, and would run it out of business.

Sergeant Webb, of the Central Detective Office, in Manhattan, testified as to the happenings on the night when Newton Stachelberg was brought to headquarters. He said that when the prisoner was examined he examined they found a history of his experiences written on bits of paper and placed inside of his shoes. On other bits of paper in the same place he had written what purported to be a will. In it he left several thousand dollars to Mrs. Van Nostrand Benjamin Rooney, one of the hospital attendants, testified that Stachelberg had been treated with consideration while there, and that he had read and assented to the will.

Henry Long, another detective, testified as to the night when Stachelberg was brought to headquarters. He said that when the prisoner was examined they found a history of his experiences written on bits of paper and placed inside of his shoes. On other bits of paper in the same place he had written what purported to be a will. In it he left several thousand dollars to Mrs. Van Nostrand Benjamin Rooney, one of the hospital attendants, testified that Stachelberg had been treated with consideration while there, and that he had read and assented to the will.

GORED BY AN ANGRY BULL. A FARMER'S CHORE BOY DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED WHILE LEADING THE ANIMAL.

Peter Duncan, fifteen years old, a chore boy for John Pratt, a farmer, on the Boston Road, East Chester, was gored twice by an angry bull last night in Pratt's barn. He was removed to the Fordham Hospital in a dangerous condition. Duncan got the bull, a Holstein, from the pasture at dusk and drove him into the barn. The bull was mettlesome, and as Duncan walked between him and the side of the barn the animal suddenly showed his temper by driving the boy against the barn with his head, goring him twice.

The boy was plucky enough to seize a pitchfork lying by his side, and he dug the tines into the bull till the animal retreated. Duncan shouted for help, and Pratt came out and tied up the bull. A policeman sent to the Fordham Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Hogan found that one of the bull's horns had torn a hole in the boy's abdomen, an inch long and nearly an inch deep, and another wound in the same region seven inches long and about an inch deep. Both wounds are serious. Dr. Hogan thought they might cause Duncan's death.

MURDER OF BARON VON KETTELER.

MR. WU SAYS THE GERMAN MINISTER TOOK HIS LIFE IN HIS OWN HANDS.

Washington, July 11.—Minister Wu said this morning in regard to the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister in Peking, that in attempting to pass through the streets to reach the Tsung-li-Yamen Baron von Ketteler took his life in his own hands. The Minister, he said, had requested an audience of the Chinese Cabinet, to which they would not accede, knowing the dangers from the lawless rioters and the anti-foreign element that would attend the Minister's journey through the city. Nevertheless the Minister attempted to reach the Tsung-li-Yamen and met his death.

Minister Wu also spoke of the bombardment of the Taku forts. The Chinese military commandant there, he said, had no authority whatever to surrender the forts on the demand of the Powers, and had no alternative except to return the fire of the foreign fleet.

As to the foreign Ministers in Peking, he said that they were requested by the Tsung-li-Yamen to leave Peking for Tien-Tsin when the rioting and anarchy in the Chinese capital became more and more rampant. The Ministers did not take immediate advantage of this offer, and later the troubles spread through all the intervening country between Peking and Tien-Tsin, so that the greatest chance of safety lay in their remaining at the capital rather than risking the still greater peril of a journey across country.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS. Washington, July 11.—Quartermaster-General Ludington has been making inquiries as to the character of weather to be expected in that portion of China where hostilities are in progress, with a view to ascertaining the needs of the soldiers in clothing. Reports show that the climate in the fall and winter is more severe than that of Northern New-York and New-England. Consequently, the allowance of winter clothing already ordered has been doled out, and Meade and the Sumner will take out six thousand outfits.

COTTON MILLS NOT SHUTTING DOWN. Regarding a report that some of the cotton mills of the South would be obliged to shut down on account of the Chinese troubles, a well-known exporter of cotton goods to China said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

I do not know of any mills that are shutting down on account of the Chinese situation. The mills that manufacture heavy sheetings and drills, as those which Chinese haven't learned to use anything lighter, cotton goods to China, and no purchases are being made for future shipments. Goods, of course, are in transit on the forty-five days' journey to Shanghai, and goods will be shipped all this month and possibly next, in order to fill contracts, but no new contracts are being made.

OFFERS TO RAISE REGIMENTS FOR CHINA. Colonel William F. Hubbell, of the William F. Hubbell Command No. 12, Spanish-American War Veterans, has declared that Brooklyn could raise a volunteer regiment for service in China, and that the Hubbell Command would enlist to a man. Corps Commander Bernard A. Rebeck has sent a letter to President McKinley offering for service in China two or three volunteer regiments to be recruited from among the Spanish War Veterans of this State.

LACK OF PRECAUTIONS BY LEGATIONS. WHAT JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THE SITUATION.

San Francisco, July 11 (Special).—Some curious light is thrown by English newspapers in Japan on the situation in China and the remarkable lack of precautions taken by the Peking legations after the Boxer uprising had assumed large proportions. "The Japan Gazette," published at Yokohama, said in a recent issue:

The outside world is not to be blamed for not being more on its guard against the Chinese. The officials and other authorities complacently shut their eyes to what is going on in China.

From the comment of the native Japanese papers it is plain that it is trade prudence and not military rivalry that is responsible for the present dangerous straits of foreigners beset in the Peking legations.

This view is corroborated by a statement in a leader of "The Hong Kong Press" for June 8. The writer said, referring to the obvious purpose of the Manchus to drive out foreigners and the fatuous ignorance of mistakes signs of an uprising, that there was little prospect of bringing the Chinese to their senses except by a display of force. This was, however, opposed by the American Minister, "who is reported to have said when the French Minister proposed that troops should be imported for the protection of the legations, that it would be better to demand the complete reform of the police system at Peking; that he thought the Boxers were being drilled for fun rather than from any idea of injuring foreigners and he did not like to hurt the feelings of the Empress Dowager by bringing up guards to the Capital."

"The Press" adds: Fortunately the American Minister was unappreciative of on mistake signs of an uprising, that there was little prospect of bringing the Chinese to their senses except by a display of force. This was, however, opposed by the American Minister, "who is reported to have said when the French Minister proposed that troops should be imported for the protection of the legations, that it would be better to demand the complete reform of the police system at Peking; that he thought the Boxers were being drilled for fun rather than from any idea of injuring foreigners and he did not like to hurt the feelings of the Empress Dowager by bringing up guards to the Capital."

GOOD REPORTS FROM MISSIONARIES. METHODIST SOCIETY HEARS THAT FOURTEEN PERSONS ARE SAFE—OTHER COMMUNICATIONS.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of the Methodist Missionary Society, received yesterday what he

COAL FOR WARSHIPS IN THE ORIENT.

NORFOLK, VA., JULY 11.—The big collier St. Mark, Captain Dudley, sailed to-day with a full cargo of 2,800 tons of coal for the American warships at Manila or in Chinese waters. It will take her five months to reach her destination. It is understood that when she reaches Manila she will be converted into a station coal ship.

RUSH ORDERS FOR SHELLS. Reading, Penn., July 11.—The Carpenter Steel Company has received a rush order from the Government for 500 twelve-inch Navy shells.

NAVAL OFFICERS FOR THE FAR EAST. San Francisco, July 11.—The steamer Nippon Maru, which sailed for the Orient last night, had on board a number of naval officers bound for Manila and the Asiatic station. Among them are Commanders C. T. Force, Perry Garst and J. S. Ogden; Lieutenant-Commanders J. C. Colwell, recently naval attaché at the Court of St. James; C. Fremont, R. H. Gait and W. H. Halsey; Naval Constructor T. F. Rumm; Lieutenants A. B. Britton, W. H. G. Bullard, R. K. Cran, W. A. Gill, H. M. P. Huse, R. D. Hasbrouck, J. J. Knapp, H. B. Price, T. W. Ryan, C. S. Stanworth, R. H. Tom