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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR WIVES WHO ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED IN PEKING.



M. S. FICHON.

MME. FICHON.

SIR CLAUDE MAXWELL MACDONALD, British Minister.

LADY MACDONALD.

BARON VON KETTELER, German Minister.

BARONESS VON KETTELER.

MARQUIS SALVAGO RAZZI, Minister from Italy.

MME. DE GIERS, Wife of the Russian Minister.

GLOOM HANGS OVER EUROPE.

LITTLE HOPE THAT ANY OF THE FOREIGNERS IN PEKING REMAINS ALIVE.

LI ORDERED NORTH—A DISPATCH FROM REMEY.

The situation at Tien-Tsin is said to be growing steadily worse. It is reported that the allied forces will confine that city as a base. Reports of the torture and death of his wife were unconfirmed by officials at Li Hung Chang has again received absence from Canton will, it is thought, The Navy Department received a Foo, dated yesterday, which contained

READY FOR RESISTANCE.

PREPARATIONS MADE IN PEKING ON JUNE 10.

London, July 15, 6 a. m.—There is still no news from Peking. An official statement was, however, issued early this morning to the effect that the Foreign Office had received information that the whole foreign community from Wen-Chow had been safely landed at Shanghai. Private letters dispatched from Peking on June 10 describe the situation in the Chinese capital then as serious, but not dangerous. Missionaries from distant parts of the city had come into the British Legation, as also had women from the Imperial Customs. Complete arrangements had been made for the defence of the Legation, and confidence was expressed that the place could hold out until relief came. A Central News telegram from Rome states that news of the mission massacres in China has not stopped the Vatican's arrangements for a fresh influx of Roman Catholic missionaries into the Chinese provinces. I. N. F.

SILENCE STILL UNBROKEN.

NO FURTHER ADVICES REGARDING FATE OF LEGATIONS IN PEKING.

London, July 15, 1 a. m.—A gloomy week has closed with the silence of the Peking legations unbroken and with the war in South Africa dragging on at a heavy cost in blood and treasure. The British Consul-General at Shanghai in repeating the message of the Governor of Shanghai Province has expressed the opinion that there can be little doubt respecting the fate of the foreigners in the capital. This is the closest approach to news from Peking which has been made here within twenty-four hours. There is belated information from Tien-Tsin describing in detail the earlier stages of the Chinese attack upon the foreign quarter and the effective Chinese artillery practice against the Russians and the French during a heavy rainstorm. There are also two dispatches of a later date from Russian sources stating that the telegraph service with Taku had been restored; that the railway was under repair, and that the allied forces were fortifying Tien-Tsin and strengthening their line of communications with the seaboard. There was little else of importance at a late hour. The prefects at the ports had ceased to invent stories of all kinds and were holding their tongues, not knowing officially what had happened at the capital, and fearing the occupation of the seaboard by the European forces. One fact of paramount importance was the silence of the Ministers. Their last message was sent twenty days ago. There has been a slight improvement in the situation at Tien-Tsin, but there is no prospect of an advance movement for a month or six weeks, until reinforcements have been received on a large scale. These additional forces will include nearly fifty thousand troops from India, Germany, France and Italy. Russian troops are already in motion, but there is no official estimate of the strength of the army which will be employed. It will be the largest combined European contingent ever in the field. Japan has arranged to send twenty-two thousand troops, and possibly will increase the force to fifty thousand or sixty thousand. There will be over one hundred thousand European and Japanese soldiers in China before the end of September, and this number may be increased to one hundred and fifty thousand. It is not possible to say how long it will take to secure adequate preparation for the slaughter of the Ministers and from seven hundred to nine hundred foreigners. The partition of the empire after the campaign, which will be arduous and costly, is the natural sequel to a crime against all modern nations. I. N. F.

NO HOPES FOR THE FOREIGNERS.

London, July 14.—The British Consul-General at Shanghai, in transmitting to the Foreign Office messages from the Governor of Shanghai, already published, says he fears there can be little doubt in regard to the fate of the foreigners at Peking.

WEN-CHOW'S PEOPLE SAFE.

ALL FOREIGNERS FROM THE CITY LANDED AT SHANGHAI.

London, July 15.—The only news from China last night was the following, issued at midnight: The Foreign Office has received information from the Consul-General at Shanghai, that the whole foreign community from Wen-Chow has been safely landed at Shanghai. As no mention is made of the alleged statement of Sheng, the Director-General of Railways and Telegraphs of China, to the Consuls at Shanghai, announcing the murder of the foreigners in Peking, it is presumed that this story crediting to Sheng these assertions, and announcing that he blamed Prince Tuan for the attack on the legations, is believed to be one of the many inventions emanating from Shanghai. According to a dispatch from Berlin the mobilization of Germany's expeditionary force is being made in splendid fashion. Some 10,000 volunteers and 416 officers have already been accepted. It is announced that the Government contemplates chartering thirty of the largest vessels belonging to two of the most important companies, the Bremen and Hamburg lines, as transports. The expedition is being organized on the basis of a year's campaign.

LI ORDERED TO THE NORTH.

Hong Kong, July 14.—Li Hung Chang yesterday received an urgent telegraphic summons to Peking. It is reported that he will proceed north to-morrow. The Chinese agree that his absence is certain to lead to trouble at Canton.

DE GIERS' DEATH NOT CONFIRMED.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—It is officially stated here that no report of the murder of M. de Giers, the Russian Minister at Peking, has been received here. A report of the torture and death of M. de Giers and his wife was printed in several papers. One dispatch said that the Minister was boiled to death in the presence of Mme. de Giers, who, it was added, was afterward killed with sharp sticks.

TO HOLD TIEN-TSIN AS BASE.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—A dispatch from Khabarovsk, dated Thursday, July 12, says an International Council of War, held at Tien-Tsin, has decided for the present to confine the efforts of the allied forces to fortifying Tien-Tsin and establishing safe communication with Taku forts and arsenals. Tien-Tsin, it is added, is being rearmored with guns of the highest class.

TIEN-TSIN HARD PRESSED.

London, July 14.—The situation at Tien-Tsin appears to be slowly but surely growing worse. The allied forces are experiencing the greatest difficulty in sending forward reinforcements, as the Chinese have rendered the navigation of the river most difficult by diverting its waters.

RUSSIA NOT IN THE WAY.

DISPATCH OF JAPANESE TROOPS TO CHINA APPROVED.

Washington, July 14.—The Russian Government, through its officials here, has expressed to the State Department its complete approval of the dispatch of Japanese troops to China to cooperate with the allied forces in the interest of humanity. At the same time the Russian officials have taken occasion emphatically to contradict the constantly reiterated report that Russia was standing in the way of Japan's forwarding troops, and was in this way rendering more hazardous the conditions in and about Peking. Recent reports of Russian cruelty to Chinese non-combatants are emphatically repudiated by the Russian authorities, who feel that this is another effort to prejudice Russia in the eyes of America.

EAGER TO SERVE IN CHINA.

OFFER OF A REGIMENT OF ROUGH RIDERS RECEIVED BY GENERAL CORBIN.

Washington, July 14 (Special).—Adjutant-General Corbin to-day made public recent correspondence between C. D. Gurley, of New-York, (Continued on fourth page.)

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND FAMILY AT PEKING.



MISS LAURA CONGER, daughter of Minister Conger, and with her mother at Peking.

MRS. E. H. CONGER, wife of the American Minister, who was with him at Peking.

MINISTER E. H. CONGER, Latest photograph.

MISS MARY PIERCE, of Des Moines, who was with her uncle, Minister Conger.

BRITISH GAINING GROUND.

REPORT THAT BULLER'S TROOPS HAVE TAKEN VAN REENEN'S PASS.

London, July 15, 1 a. m.—Lord Roberts's dispatch yesterday contained one statement which seemed to indicate progress in the clearance of the Orange River Colony and in bringing the South African war to an end. This was the fact that troops were moving up Van Reenen's Pass. If this pass has fallen into the possession of Sir Redvers Buller's forces, Harris Smith will speedily be occupied and the transport difficulties will be diminished for retaining the operations in that quarter. Not only is Harris Smith the terminus of the railway leading to Ladysmith, but it lies behind Bethlehem, close to the mountains. Its occupation by the British will complete the envelopment of De Wet's forces, which are among the hills near Fouriesburg, close to the Basuto frontier, and with General Buller's Ladysmith reserves in Van Reenen's Pass General De Wet's forces will be shut out from their only line of retreat, and their surrender may be brought about more speedily than has been expected. I. N. F.

HARD FIGHT WITH BOERS.

London, July 14.—A report from Platkop says that the British engaged the Boers all day long. Scouts and mounted infantry moving north located the Boers, a thousand strong, occupying the ridge from which they were driven yesterday. Colonel Thorneycroft's men held the ridge facing them. Members of the Strathcona Horse were driven in temporarily on the ridge by the heavy musketry fire. After a stubborn resistance the Boers forced the British to bring the howitzers into action. The infantry deployed for a general advance, under General Clerg's direction. The Boers opened fire in all directions, shelling with the guns posted on the British right. The mounted infantry in the face of a severe fire attacked the Boers. A gun posted on an entrenched kopje four miles to the east forced the Boers from a number of ridges, detached parties retiring on the centre, while a gun on the right was withdrawn through a ravine toward an entrenched hill.

BOER TROOPS HEMMED IN.

RUNDLE'S RAPID ADVANCE FORCES DUTCH INTO EMBARRASSING POSITION.

Senekal, Orange River Colony, July 14.—General Rundle's rapid advance has, it is said, forced the Boers into an obviously bad corner. President Steyn is reported to have given up all hope after the loss of Bethlehem, and would have surrendered, but General De Wet threatened to shoot him, and it is believed he was imprisoned in his own laager. Captain Driscoll, of D Scouts, who went alone to Zuringkrantz to view the Boer positions, was surprised at breakfast by four Boer scouts. He picked up his rifle and commanded them to surrender or he would shoot. The four at once surrendered, although Driscoll was ten miles away from the main body of the scouts and close to a large Boer force.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW CAPITAL.

Cape Town, July 14.—It is understood that Johannesburg will be the temporary capital of the Orange River and the Transvaal colonies. It will also be made the headquarters of the High Commissioners. When the settlement is finally completed it is believed that Bloemfontein will become the Federal capital of South Africa and the seat of the residence of the Governor-General. The Governors of the colonies will reside at Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg.

MR. SCHREINER'S VIEWS.

Cape Town, July 14.—Replying to a deputation of his constituents to-day, W. P. Schreiner, the former Premier of Cape Colony, refused to support the demand for unimpairable independence of the Boer republics, but said he thought they should retain a certain amount of independence. He added that he would not support a policy of amnesty to the rebels. Mr. Grobler, Foreign Secretary of the Transvaal, has arrived at Delagoa Bay.

BIG SUM FOUND ON BUNCO MEN.

BOSTON POLICE MAKE IMPORTANT ARRESTS—THIEVES HAD \$3,000 IN BILLS.

Boston, July 14.—The police arrested on the Cunard wharf to-day Edward McGrath, of New-York, and George Gordon and John O'Brien, giving no place of abode, as suspicious persons and vagabonds. The latter two are well known to the police of all the large cities of the country. When searched more than \$3,000 in bills of large denominations was found on the men, one of whom also showed a bogus gold certificate to be worth \$1,000. It bore no signature, but had been beautifully designed to fool the unwary. Chief Inspector Watts identified George Gordon as George Mason, alias "Punch" Mason, a notorious gold brick man. Mason admitted that he was the man. He is wanted at Windsor, Ont., for obtaining \$9,000 on June 23, 1898, from an unsuspecting farmer on a gold brick swindle. Detectives Campau and Mahoney, of the Ontario police, sent out a circular in this case offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Mason. He belongs in Seattle, Wash. John O'Brien was identified as John Wilson, a celebrated bunco man from New-York, who has served terms in the Boston House of Correction. He had in his pocket, besides a roll of money, 27,491 shares of stock of the Freedom Gold Mining Company, of Butte City, Mont. Chief Watts said this was a bogus stock used in swindling parties. Edward McGrath came here from Chicago. He is a youngster, and, the police say, a clever fellow.

REMOVING CHICAGO LANDMARK.

MONUMENT TO POLICEMEN KILLED BY ANARCHISTS TO BE TAKEN FROM HAYMARKET SQUARE.

Chicago, July 14 (Special).—The riot monument erected in Haymarket Square in memory of the policemen killed there in 1886 by the anarchists is to be removed to Union Park. At a recent meeting of the West Park Board the shaft was offered to the Commissioners by the city and accepted. The only condition attached was that a proper location be given the monument and that it be cared for. Some time ago business men along West Randolph street, between Desplains and Halsted streets, requested the West Park Commissioners to take the monument in charge, as it was being defaced. The Commissioners took the proposition under advisement, but when the city officials joined in the request they no longer hesitated. The cost of the work will be borne by the business men along Haymarket Square. The last vestige of the ruined fence has been removed, and huge granite blocks loosened. The heroic figure of a policeman commanding peace lies now in the grass. The statue will occupy a site in Union Park near West Randolph street.

WYATT EARP SHOT AT NOME.

THE ARIZONA "BAD MAN" NOT QUICK ENOUGH WITH HIS GUN.

San Francisco, July 14 (Special).—In a letter received from ex-Coroner Hill, of San Francisco, now at Nome, comes news that Wyatt Earp, the notorious Arizona gun fighter and bad man, was shot in the arm by a man whom he had just arrested. The man, who was badly wounded, before he recovers he will have received intelligence of the death of his youngest brother, Warren, who last week was shot at Wilcox, Ariz. According to Hill, Wyatt Earp, who keeps a saloon and gambling house in Nome, has been the terror of the town because of his reputation as a dead shot. He bullied every one, and he was particularly offensive in his own place after he had had a little liquor. On June 30 Earp quarreled with a customer, and, being greatly enraged, reached for his gun, which was behind the counter. The customer, who had a large navy revolver, didn't wait for the bad man to heel himself, but opened fire, and put a bullet through Earp's right arm. This ended the fight, for Earp's arm was rendered useless, and he lost much blood. The military authorities investigated the affair and lodged Earp in jail. His followers swore vengeance, but there were too many troops for them to do anything. Wyatt Earp gained notoriety here at the time he gave the decision against Fitzgerald in the case of the man who had shot at him at San Juan. Before he entered the ring as the referee the police made him deliver up his big revolver, and after the fight he went away with two guns and dared any one to hint that he had made a crooked decision.

REVIEW FOR MAJOR SMITH.

HIS DISCHARGE FROM THE NATIONAL GUARD TO BE CONSIDERED IN A CIVIL COURT.

The writ of certiorari asked by Major Clinton H. Smith, formerly of the 71st Regiment, to review the findings of the Board of Examination, on whose report Governor Roosevelt discharged him from the National Guard, was granted yesterday by Justice McAdam, in Part II, Special Term, of the Supreme Court. In granting the writ the Court said that it had been informed by Major Smith and his counsel, Colonel Bacon, that the proceedings of the Board of Examination were "irregular, void and without authority or jurisdiction, and that no evidence was given, nor trial or examination had, to justify said findings, approval and removal." The Court thereupon orders a return to be made within twenty days to the clerk of the county of Albany of all the proceedings in the Smith case. The order is very comprehensive, calling for all the "testimony, evidence, rulings, offers, exceptions, decisions and proceedings" had at the examination of Smith. In his application to Justice McAdam, Major Smith alleges conspiracy on the part of General Roe, and says that if any evidence was presented to the Board of Examination it was given at some secret session of the Board at which he was not present, and of which he did not receive notice. He declares that the Board came to its decision at the personal request of the Governor and General Roe, and alleges that before the Board met two members of it had said that he (Smith) should be discharged from the guard. He was not allowed to bring this evidence of prejudice against him forward as a challenge of the members of the Board, and was not allowed to make any challenges at all, nor to give any evidence at the hearing. He asserts he has yet to learn what charges have been made against him and says: The Court of Inquiry, sitting behind closed doors, General orders No. 7, the Board of Examination, and the frequent requests to him to resign, are all part of a preconceived conspiracy between Governor Roosevelt, General Roe and the members of the Court of Inquiry and Board of Examination selected to do their bidding, for the express purpose of using the forms and tricks of law to deprive your petitioner of his command as an officer of the National Guard, without formulating a charge against him that could be met in fair trial, and without giving him an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. Colonel Bacon, counsel for Major Smith, said yesterday: We shall now be able to learn what the Board of Examination based its report on, and we will come pretty near finding out what the charges against Major Smith are. These papers must be produced within twenty days. Then later the whole matter of rescinding the action of the Governor discharging Smith from the guard will be argued. I have no doubt of the ultimate result. We have been trying for nearly two years to find out what the charges against Smith are, but at every step General Roe and his assistants have blocked us, determined that the public should not know what the charges are. The support which the officers of the 71st Regiment continue to give Major Smith shows what the men who fought with him at San Juan think of the infamous persecution of that officer. Major Smith, when seen, said: I am glad to hear of the decision of Justice McAdam, because I know that if I ever get a hearing I shall show up the whole plot. Isn't it a fine spectacle to see an officer of the guard in the State of New-York to be compelled to go to a court to get an order to find out what he is accused of, it is as bad as the dark methods of Russian tyranny. If the procedure of Governor Roosevelt in discharging me without a hearing is good law, then no gentleman can be an officer of the guard. A day of reckoning is coming for the conspirators who have been hounding me, and this writ shows it isn't far off.

HARD PRESSED BY ASHANTEES.

GARRISON AT COOMASSIE ALMOST WITHOUT FOOD.—DATE FOR ADVANCE SET.

London, July 14.—A report from Fumusu, Ashantees, says that a runner from Coomassie reports that the garrison is almost without food. Colonel Wilcocks recently inspected the troops at Bekwar. The date for the advance on Coomassie has been fixed for Friday, July 13.

EARTHQUAKES IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—Severe earthquake in Kars, in the Kagyrman district of the Caucasus Mountains, resulted in the destruction of five villages, several churches and many houses. Six persons were killed and nine injured. Additional shocks are being reported.

THE SARATOGA LIMITED.

Another train de luxe on the New York Central. All Pullman cars. Every day but Sunday. See New-York Central ticket agent.—Adv.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

DEPRESSION OVER THE CHINESE AND SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATIONS.

DANGER OF WEAKENING INDIAN GARRISONS—TALK OF DISSOLUTION—THE FAG END OF THE SEASON.

London, July 14.—England is drawn by a pillar of cloud, even a horror of great darkness, into another great war before the campaign in South Africa has ended. The mystery of Peking remains inscrutable in motive and detail, and is unspeakable in pathos and atrocity. Men brood in silence over the inevitable catastrophe, the crime of unparalleled horror in modern history, and are well nigh convinced that no foreigner remains in the anarchy rent capital to tell the ghastly tale. So flagrant an outrage against civilization cries out for reparation, and when Europe, America and Japan are moving, England cannot stand still and confess that she is helpless and heartless.

Two divisions have virtually been ordered from India for a war in China fraught with danger and intrigue. India is stripped of battalions at a time when the garrison is already too weak, and the swarms of native population are pulsating with unrest, and a second campaign is entered upon in which the jealousies of the European Powers are as perilous as the blind, unreasoning forces of barbarism and fanaticism. When the end, which neither statesman nor journalist ventures to forecast, is reached, the legations will not have been saved nor any punitive measure of vengeance commensurate with the enormity of the crime enforced, nor any adequate safeguards established against a European conflict over the partition of China, nor any limitations placed upon the vast increase of British responsibilities in Asia. The situation is simply appalling, and the only adequate scheme of vengeance for the massacre of the legations is something impossible, like the burning of Peking, and when the campaign leads up inevitably to the partition of the empire, with another India for England in Central China.

Botha's bold manoeuvres in the Transvaal, and the evidence that Roberts's campaign is dragging in consequence of sheer weight of the military mechanism required for occupying large districts of hostile and impoverished country, are ill-timed and almost disheartening. Lord Roberts's first measure after entering Pretoria was the clearance of the Western Transvaal, so that the ground would be safe behind when he followed Botha eastward. His next step was the concentration of forces in the northeastern corner of the Free State in order to crush and disperse De Wet's commandoes, and to accomplish this purpose he was compelled to weaken the army of occupation at Pretoria and to remain on the defensive there. Botha seized the opportunity for a brilliant and harassing counterstroke, by which the Western Transvaal might be menaced and the concentric movement against De Wet paralyzed. Rustenburg was not captured, and three other attacks failed, but Nitrals's Nek was a signal success, beginning with a well planned surprise and ending like Nicholson's Nek. It is not yet clear whether De Wet's commandoes can be dispersed in the Free State without a prolongation of guerrilla warfare for weeks, or even months, nor is it certain that Lord Roberts can resume offensive operations against Botha and prevent a repetition of the attacks upon isolated posts.

Criticism of Roberts is now heard for the first time, and there is a disposition in military circles to censure him for allowing the small force at Nitrals's Nek to be isolated and overwhelmed. Criticism is natural, when the West End is divided into cliques, with grievances of pet generals to redress, but it is not reasonable. Lord Roberts, not being able to offer the Boers any terms short of unconditional surrender, is compelled to conquer the country district by district, and gradually to narrow the field of operations. There must be many isolated posts, and the mobile Boer commandoes are enabled here and there to swoop down upon them. The American Civil War might have been prolonged indefinitely if Lee and Johnston, instead of surrendering when the contest was hopeless, had divided their forces into small bands and adopted guerrilla tactics. Botha and De Wet are brilliant guerrilla leaders, and they are making a hopeless fight with obstinate courage, but ten thousand Boers must finally yield when there are two hundred thousand against them, enormous as are the difficulties of transport on the British side.

Detailed reports of the battle of Nitrals's Nek and the operations in the Free State contain evidence of the carelessness and recklessness of the British officers in arranging outpost work, and show their failure to make full use of scouts and properly to protect the guns. The rank and file always fight well, but the officers are not alert and equal to a campaign with a vigilant and mobile foe. Among the generals there are clearly many heartburnings and jealousies which find expression in private letters home, and are reflected in the censorious talk of social sets and barrack cabals.

To these feuds and collapses are added the vexatious problems of transport, of which the critics among the smart sets know nothing. First came the necessity of feeding a great army in a country barely able to support the families of the burghers; then followed the breakdown of horses, the failure of the medical service when the hospitals were filled with fever patients, the lack of warm clothing for a winter campaign, and, finally, the wearing out