CHINA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

PROPOSITION TO DELIVER CONGER AT TIEN-TSIN NOT ACCEPTABLE.

SECRETARY HAY ANNOUNCES THAT ANY SUCH OFFER WILL BE DECLINED IF MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 27.—The arrival of the surviving Ministers at Tien-Tsin is regarded by officials as likely to occur at any moment. Secretary Hay declared this afternoon that this Government would decline any proposition that might be made by China to deliver Minister Conger at Tien-Tsin, at the same time disavowing all knowledge of such a proposition, which, if it had been made to representatives of other Governments, certainly had not reached him.

In thus forestalling any attempt of the Chinese Emperor to shift responsibility from his own shoulders for the security of the American Minister the United States is animated by the fear that its consent to Minister Conger's leaving Peking with a guard, however strong, might be construed to absolve the Imperial Government of responsibility should the guard on its way to Tien-Tsin be assaulted and perhaps dispersed by rioters or insubordinate troops. It is held by all the Powers, as the Chinese have long been aware, that the Ministers and all residents of the legations at Peking, as well as all foreigners peaceably sojourning elsewhere in Chinese territory, were entitled to absolute security of life and property under treaty guarantees. The United States inexorably demands that this protection shall be accorded, and, as a prerequisite to any negotiations or the President's mediation, that the Ministers shall be placed in unrestricted communication with their Governments, in order that they may describe the conditions surrounding them in Peking, what is the true attitude of the Imperial officials, and say whether the Ministers themselves wish to go to Tien-Tsin with the present disturbed situation.

There are indications that Secretary Hay, promptly on his return from Canton, in departing from the custom of the State Department and announcing the answer that would be made if the question were asked, is only taking the precaution to place this Government unmistakably on record as taking no part in any doubtful expedient of the Viceroys of Southern China, headed by Li Hung Chang, to induce the Ministers to abandon the improvised fortress held by them for several weeks for an expedition that might surrender them to the fanatical elements which, in the beginning at least, enjoyed the patronage of the Dowager Empress.

The timeliness of the announcement is admittedly connected with the probability, founded altogether on Chinese reports, that the Ministers will actually arrive in Tien-Tsin in a day or two under the protection of General Yung Lu, the Chinese commander-in-chief, who was reported five days ago to have requested the Emperor to authorize him to carry out this plan. Minister Wu, though saying that he has no positive information on the subject, has hinted ever since last Sunday that he would not be surprised to hear of the arrival of the Ministers at Tien-Tsin at any moment, and yesterday Li Hung Chang confided a similar belief to Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Washington, July 28.—A special Cabinet meeting was held in Secretary Hay's office at 11 o'clock this morning. The Secretary of State, having just returned from a visit to the President, was in a position to advise his colleagues of the Administration's purpose, and the whole Chinese situation was discussed. Besides Secretary Hay Secretary Gage, Postmaster-General Smith and Secretary Root were present.

When the meeting adjourned it was said that no further definite plans concerning the action of this Government had been prepared. There was a general interchange of opinions and views. Secretary Hay laid before his associates the latest information he had received, including a dispatch from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai.

In speaking of the ability of the Treasury to stand large additional drafts in case of war with China, Secretary Gage said he had no doubt that the Treasury could maintain in the field an army of 75,000 additional men for at least a year without feeling the strain.

PLANS OF CHINESE REFORMERS.

HOPE TO UNITE WITH ALLIED POWERS, OVERTHROW BOXERS AND RESTORE KWANG SU.

Honolulu, July 20 (via San Francisco, July 27).—Leung Chi Tso, the Chinese reformer, under his Japanese name of Kashimabala, started on July 17 on the steamship Nippon Maru for Yokohama, accompanied by Sun Cheong, of this city. The reformer received three cable messages which had been sent from the Orient to San Francisco and forwarded here by the Nippon Maru. They urged him to come at once.

It is now asserted by trustworthy Chinese authority that as soon as Leung Chi Tso arrives in the Orient and the leaders of the reform movement have conferred with the allied forces one of the biggest revolutions in the history of mankind will break forth. There will be a million young Chinese who have had a taste of Western civilization allied with the Powers of Europe, America and Japan against the untutored hosts of the Dowager Empress. It is now asserted that Li Hung Chang is heart and soul with the reformers and is exerting every effort to establish the new era. Moreover, it is added that one of the cable dispatches received by Leung Chi Tso was from the old diplomat. Another came from Kwang Yu Wai, at Singapore. They told Leung that the time had come and that he should return to the Orient at once.

The scheme seems to be to get an understanding with the allied Powers that the Emperor Kwang Su will be restored to power on the suppression of the Boxer movement. With this agreement the signal will be given, and the reformers throughout the Empire will arise as one man and march with the allies against the Boxers and the forces of the Dowager Empress. The reformers are confident of the outcome. They believe that in a short time peace will reign again. Everything depends on the acceptance of their proposition by the Powers.

CONDITIONS AT SHANGHAI.

A LETTER FROM CONSUL-GENERAL GOODNOW—HE WILL TAKE NO VACATION FROM HIS POST.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—Charles Goodnow has just received a letter from his brother, Consul-General John Goodnow, at Shanghai, in which the latter intimates that the conditions are even worse than has been indicated in his official cable messages. He writes:

"Chinese are leaving this city at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 a day. The purpose of their going or their destination is not known."

While he does not say so, Mr. Goodnow evidently believes that they are being mobilized somewhere. Many of those leaving, he says, have had close relations with the Europeans, and if their departure had been on account of fear of war by the allies, some of them, he thinks, would certainly have made their fears known to their white friends.

The Europeans, therefore, have organized a body of volunteers, and have refused to admit any natives to it, although several offered their services. This illustrates the suspicion with which all natives are regarded. A number of Sikh policemen from the English concessions are included in the ranks.

Consul Goodnow has given up his plans for a trip home, and will remain at his post.

Cool Food.
Ready Cooked
Delicious
Grape=Nuts

MASSACRE AT PAO-TING-FU.

AMERICANS AMONG THE VICTIMS—FOREIGNERS AND NATIVE CHRISTIANS KILLED.

Washington, July 27.—The following dispatch was received at the State Department to-day from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated July 27:

An official telegram received here on the 18th said that all foreigners and many native Christians had been killed at Pao-Ting-Fu; the missions burned. Americans—Sincox family, Taylor, Pekin, Misses Gould, Morrill. The customs office reports disturbances at Yun-Nan yesterday.

The dispatch is somewhat confused, but probably means, it was said at the State Department, that the Americans who were killed comprised the Sincox family, either a man or woman named Taylor, another named Pitkin (not Pekin), and the Misses Gould and Morrill. Pao-Ting-Fu is about seventy-five miles southwest of Peking.

The State Department also received a cable dispatch from Consul Fowler at Che-Foo, in reply to one sent him asking information of missionaries in China. Mr. Fowler says that only one missionary, presumably French, is known to be in the interior of Ho-Nan. At Shan-Tung only Americans are situated. Those not rescued are the persons belonging to the American Board of Foreign Missions who went to Peking, and are believed to be Arthur Smith and wife, the Wyckoff sisters, and Chapin, wife and two children. Their names were given in a previous cable dispatch, in which Mr. Fowler said he believed that only two foreigners, both French, were in the interior.

THE OREGON'S INJURIES.

STRUCTURAL STRENGTH OF THE SHIP INTACT, SAYS CAPTAIN WILDE.

Washington, July 27.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cable dispatch from Captain Wilde, the commander of the Oregon:

Kure, July 26.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Ship docked. Structural strength intact.
WILDE.

While this dispatch omits the technical details of the injuries received by the Oregon in running on a rock in the Gulf of Chi-Li, Captain Wilde is known to have supplied some of these details. They indicate that, although the structural strength of the great battleship is still intact, her injuries were of an ugly character. None of the longitudinal frames were injured, but the vessel's bottom was badly torn and some of her pumping connections were broken. The main injury sustained was to Compartment A, as it is technically known.

Captain Wilde, in his cable message of several days ago, estimated that it would require a few weeks to make temporary repairs, and at least four months to complete permanent repairs. This statement in itself shows that the injuries sustained by the Oregon were more serious than was at first supposed. When the Oregon reached Kure the Navy Department authorized Captain Wilde to patch her up with temporary repairs in order that she might return to the Chinese coast for service. These orders will stand unless, after full consideration of the character of the Oregon's injuries by the bureau chiefs here, it is decided to proceed immediately with the necessary permanent repairs and keep the vessel in dock for the next four months.

CANADIANS KILLED AT PAO-TING.

Toronto, Ont., July 27.—The China Inland Mission received the following cable dispatch from Shanghai this morning:

All missionaries murdered in Pao-Ting-Fu.

The China Inland Mission has two missionaries stationed at Pao-Ting, in the Province of Pe-Chi-Li, which is just about the same distance from Peking as is Tien-Tsin, but is further inland. These missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall, have undoubtedly perished, with one or more of their three children.

The North American Presbyterian Board and the American Board of Missions, the latter being mostly Congregationalists, also had workers at Pao-Ting.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR CHINA.

AMOUNT OF FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, July 27 (Special).—In view of the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury to Customs officers on the Pacific Coast in regard to the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Asiatic countries, the following official statement obtained from the Treasury Bureau of Statistics to-day will be of general interest:

Domestic exports of firearms, gunpowder and cartridges and other explosives from the United States to China, Hong-Kong and Japan in the fiscal years 1896 to 1899, and the six months ended December 31, 1899:

FIREARMS.

Countries.	Year ending June 30— 1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Six mos. ended Dec. 31, 1899.
China	$1,787	$23,341	$1,662	$3,972	$6,400
Hong-Kong	45,791	10,881	25,293	28,001	27,946
Japan	21,475	32,372	33,433	38,306	21,376
CARTRIDGES AND EXPLOSIVES.					
China	$1,998	$1,745	$417	$22,216	——
Hong-Kong	5,595	5,440	31	3,361	$4,696
Japan	7,457	10,752	12,886	6,592	23,538

The statement shows that no gunpowder has been exported from the United States to China, Hong-Kong or Japan since 1897. China took nearly twice as many firearms from the United States in the last six months of 1899 as she did in the preceding fiscal year, and about four times as many as she did in 1896 or 1898. Hong-Kong took nearly as many in the last six months of 1899 as it did in the twelve months ended June 30, 1899, and nearly three times as many as it did in 1897. It is strongly suspected that a good many of the firearms exported to Hong-Kong found their way into the hands of the Filipino insurgents. The total exports of firearms and munitions of war to Asiatic countries from the United States cut a small figure as compared with similar exports from Europe to the same countries. For example, in the last annual report of Consul Ragsdale, of Tien-Tsin, dated October 11, 1899, the following statement is made:

Within the last three months German firms have sold to the Chinese Government some 200,000 stands of firearms, with accompanying munitions of war. The prices paid and patterns furnished have not been made public, but it is reported that the guns are very inferior in qualitly. Evidently our gun manufacturers have not felt it worth while to keep an eye open in China.

MEN FOR PACK TRAIN SERVICE.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 27.—Lieutenant Smithers, commanding the detachment now garrisoning Fort Russell, has received an order from the Quartermaster at Washington to enlist here as many men as possible for pack train service in China. It is the intention of the Government to form seventy-five pack trains for the Chinese campaign, a number never before called into service by this Government. A large number of these will be enlisted at the Western forts. All men enlisting in this service are guaranteed free transportation to and from China.

TO CARRY GERMAN SUPPLIES TO CHINA.

Philadelphia, July 27.—The steamship Bosnia, of the Hamburg-American Line, lately impressed by the German Government to carry supplies to China for the Kaiser's troops, left port to-day for San Francisco. She has in her hold over eight thousand tons of coal, a record breaking cargo in itself, and when she reaches the Pacific Coast, it is said, she will ship at least fifteen hundred horses for the use of the German cavalry in China.

ACTIVE WORK AT FRANKFORD ARSENAL.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Hurry orders were received to-day by Major Heath, commanding the Government arsenal at Frankford, a suburb of this city, to begin work at once on a large supply of .30-calibre revolver cartridges and shrapnel. In addition Major Heath was ordered to increase his working force from five hundred to seven hundred, and to work the men from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Recently the arsenal resumed work after a temporary shutdown.

THE PEKING EXPEDITION

ADVANCE NOT EXPECTED TO BEGIN THIS MONTH.

STRENGTH OF THE ALLIED FORCES ESTIMATED AT TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND MEN BY ADMIRAL REMEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 27.—For prudential reasons it has been decided not to make public at present the dispatch received from Admiral Remey in regard to the military situation in North China, and the prospect of an early advance of the international forces toward Peking. In regard to the latter there is reason to believe that it will not begin as soon as July 30. In fact that is an earlier date than the War Department officials have at any time regarded as practicable, although some of them have hoped that the movement would begin by August 1 or 3, and Lieutenant-General Miles is understood to have expressed the opinion that a successful advance might be made with twenty thousand men, provided a force of ten thousand was held in reserve at Tien-Tsin and Taku to protect the base of operations. But probably General Miles would prefer to accept the judgment of the military commanders on the ground, who undoubtedly have fully acquainted themselves by means of reconnoissances and otherwise with the difficulties and resistance to be encountered between Tien-Tsin and Peking, rather than his own opinion, formed so many thousand miles away and necessarily based on imperfect information.

The only other fact which seemed to be established to-day in regard to Admiral Remey's dispatch was that it placed the total effective strength of the international forces at Taku and Tien-Tsin at 28,000 men. This does not include the reinforcements from Manila under Colonel Daggett, consisting of 26 officers and 975 enlisted men and six field guns, or those with General Chaffee, consisting of two squadrons (about 890 officers and enlisted men) of the 6th Cavalry, 300 infantry recruits designed for regiments in the Philippines, but temporarily diverted to Taku, and 220 marines, under Major Biddle, making a total of about 1,410 officers and enlisted men. These combined reinforcements, which are all expected to arrive at Tien-Tsin early next week, will swell the international forces to 30,400 men, about the force that General Miles is understood to have estimated as necessary to begin an advance movement. Of this force 4,200 will consist of United States troops. Some recent press dispatches have indicated that a British Indian contingent, composed of several thousand men, was nearing Taku on transports, but there has been no official notice of their arrival. The same dispatches estimated Colonel Daggett's force at 3,000 men—treble the actual number—and landed them at Taku yesterday, but no official notice of the arrival of this force at Taku has yet been received by the War Department.

GOOD SEASON FOR OPERATIONS.

Press dispatches from Tien-Tsin indicate that the season thus far has been an unusually favorable one for military operations in the country between Taku and Peking. There has been a long and severe drouth, and the valley of the Pei-Ho, which usually becomes a vast bog in July and August, is as yet comparatively dry, allowing free movements of troops and artillery, as well as of wagons and other means of field transportation. The river is unusually low, of course, which will interfere to some extent with bringing forward military supplies by water, but that is regarded as a minor disadvantage compared with the difficulties of moving and supplying a large military force in a flooded country. A Shanghai dispatch published this morning indicated the concentration of a considerable Chinese force at "Getsang, ten miles north of Tien-Tsin, where a large quantity of tribute rice is reported to be stored." According to the same dispatch, the Russian and Japanese cavalry were keeping in close touch with the enemy. The town called "Getsang" in the dispatch appears to be identical with "Pei-Tsang," which is the first station on the railway north of Tien-Tsin and west of the Pei-Ho. It is probably an unfortified Chinese town or village of comparatively small importance from a military point of view. Persons who have travelled through the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking agree in saying that there are no fortified towns on the route.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACTIVITY.

The efforts of the War Department to reinforce General Chaffee's command as early as practicable continue with unabated energy, as do the preparations to forward military stores and supplies and means of transportation. The transport Sumner, which sailed from San Francisco on July 16 with one battalion (540 officers and enlisted men) of the 15th Infantry, is expected to arrive at Taku about August 20. Another battalion of the same regiment is scheduled to leave San Francisco to-morrow for the same destination. The Quartermaster's Department is enlisting men in the West for the pack train service in China and the Philippines, and it is understood that animals for seventy-five such trains will be shipped from Seattle within the next few days. The men enlisting for this service in China are to have free transportation both ways, and recruits are readily obtained.

The Navy Department is not behind the Army in its preparations, and recruiting for the Marine Corps is progressing at a rapid pace. At Chicago alone about eight hundred recruits have been recently enlisted. Many of them are men who served in the war with Spain, and the recruiting officer reports that most of those offering themselves are far above the average. Every transport sailing for China from this time forward will carry either a full battalion or a detachment of marines.

FRANCE FAVORS AN EARLY ADVANCE.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Thiebaut of the French Embassy was at the State Department to-day and had a conference with Assistant Secretary Hill. It is understood that the French Government does not believe that the alleged dispatch from Minister Conger of July 18 is genuine, and that it desires to co-operate with the United States in a forward movement toward Peking at the earliest possible moment. It is expected that when the French troops under orders reach China they will have a force of twelve thousand men, which will be under the command of an experienced officer of the rank of a major-general.

A GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATED.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. De Leeuw, of No. 235 East Sixty-second-st., celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding at a family dinner at the Tuxedo, Madison-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., on Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. De Leeuw were married at The Hague, Holland, in 1850, coming to America shortly thereafter. They have lived in New-York all of this time. Mr. De Leeuw was for a time reader and cantor of the Synagogue of the Dutch Jews in this city, and for the last thirty-five years has been associated with the Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun, at Sixty-fifth-st. and Madison-ave., as sexton and custodian of the synagogue records. Mr. and Mrs. De Leeuw were the recipients of congratulatory messages from all over the country. Among those at the dinner were the four children and the grandchildren of the celebrants, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, minister of the Madison Avenue Synagogue, and Dr. S. Newton Leo.

LA LORRAINE'S SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

Word was received in this city on Thursday that the new twin screw postal steamer La Lorraine of the Compagne Generale Transatlantique had just arrived at Havre after a most successful trial trip. In the course of the trip, which was made under the supervision of French Government officials, she maintained an average speed of twenty-two knots an hour for a stated period. She is of 15,000 tons and 22,000 horsepower. She will sail from Havre for New-York on August 11, and will make her first departure from this port at 10 a. m. on August 23, as scheduled.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR JOHN J. SLIGO.

Judge Foster, in Part I, General Sessions, yesterday sentenced John J. Sligo, thirty-six years old, of No. 57 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, to eleven and one-half years in the penitentiary. Sligo was the Republican leader of the Second Assembly District during the Strong Administration, and as a lieutenant of John Murray Mitchell was active in the several anti-vice and anti-crime crusades which Mr. Mitchell inaugurated. He was convicted Wednesday of an assault on a boy.

FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA, AS SEEN BY AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN EYES.

Henry Loomis Nelson, in "The Outlook," discusses the trouble in China, as it seems to an American, his article being followed by one on the same subject by Dr. Nathan M. Babad, a Russian, who takes a special interest in the policy of his Government in the Far East. Extracts from the articles follow:

CHINA AND AMERICA.

The tragedy which is being enacted in the Province of Pe-Chi-Li is, on the part of the Manchus, the natural expression of their hostility to the whites. The outbreak is all the more formidable because it is popular. Heretofore Christendom has met in arms and in negotiation the dynasty and the mandarins. When these have been defeated in wars they have sued for peace and have entered into treaties. But how to defeat 400,000,000 people, for the moment at least, which will be the problem if all China rises, is an appalling question. Such a war will be slaughter, the most terrible and bloodiest war, probably, in which humanity will have ever engaged—so sickening and brutal that by reason of its very excesses it may possibly usher in the reign of peace.

At the very threshold of such a possible war it is fair to China and to the United States to state clearly the relations that have existed since the opium war between the Celestial Empire and the Powers of Christendom.

Soon after the news of the British treaty of Nanking reached Washington, President Tyler appointed Caleb Cushing as Minister to China for the purpose of negotiating a treaty by which the United States might obtain for herself, by peaceable means, the privileges which had been gained by Great Britain through war. Caleb Cushing was well received, although he was not permitted to obey the instruction to see the Emperor in person, and soon negotiated the treaty of Wanghia, which bears the date 1844, and was of greater international importance and of infinitely larger value to Christendom than the British treaty of Nanking, for it marked the beginning of outwardly friendly intercourse between the Government of China and the United States, which endured until the breaking out of the Boxer rebellion, although it naturally suffered from the enactment and administration of our exclusion laws.

The treaty not only obtained for this country the trade and residence privileges which had been obtained by England, and established a tariff, but secured also, as England and Portugal had already, the right of ex-territoriality for American citizens accused of crime against Chinese laws. The equality of United States officers with Chinese officers of like rank was also recognized in the treaty.

So far as the masses of China are concerned, white men, or "foreign devils," have always remained objects of fear and hatred. The signing of the treaty of Wanghia was followed, in Canton, by native assaults upon Americans, and there has never been a moment in the history of China when white men have been perfectly safe from the assaults of the populace. Moreover, the official class itself continued to manifest hostility to the foreigners who had humiliated the Empire. Many of them declined to read the treaties with the United States, Great Britain and France, and it was difficult to secure the enforcement of their provisions by Chinese officials. Indeed, the three treaties intensified for a time the hostility of the Chinamen to the "foreign devils."

The Taiping rebellion was a revolt against the weaker rule which had succeeded Tankuang's, and was a wonderful uprising of religious fanatics, followers of Hung. During this rebellion, which lasted from 1850 to 1867, arose a second war, which resulted in treaties still more largely extending the privileges which were granted to certain European nations and the United States in China. This war broke out at Canton in 1856, and was doubtless as unjust a war as England ever waged. As it progressed France took part in it, and because the barrier forts fired on American boats Commodore Armstrong sent in Captain A. H. Foote, who bombarded and destroyed the forts. President Buchanan thought that this attack was a sufficient punishment for the killing of an American sailor and for the insult to the American flag. The bombardment and capture of the barrier forts by Captain Foote was the only passage at arms between American and Chinese forces until the 9th Infantry of our Army fought the other day under the walls of Tien-Tsin, for Commodore Tatnall's exploit was confined to the towing of English boats.

By the treaty of 1858, known as the treaty of Tien-Tsin, Peking was opened to the official visits of the Ministers of the Western Powers, personal official interviews were granted, and the Chinese Government recognized "the principles of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches . . . as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do to them." The article of the treaty continued: "Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any persons, whether citizens of the United States or Chinese converts, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teach and practise the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested." Liberty to travel was also granted by the treaty.

Following the signing of the treaties of Tien-Tsin was the war which resulted so disastrously to China, and so severely hurt Chinese pride by reason of the destruction of the Emperor's summer palace and the grand entry of the envoys into Peking. The wretched coolie trade, another outrageous deception of the Chinese in order to satisfy the greed of the Western Powers, was at the bottom of this war, and here, again, the attitude of the then American Minister, Mr. Ward, was in pleasant contrast to that of his colleagues of the diplomatic corps. The just position of the United States on the subject of the coolie trade and on that of the inherent right of immigration, expressed in the statute of Congress and in the Burlingame treaty of 1868, certainly increased the friendly feeling of China toward this country. This friendship for us, however, has been confined to a small and intelligent class. It is very far from being universal. The most important of our admirers, if the sentiment toward us can really be said to be warm enough to be called admiration, are those who are eager that the benefits of our material civilization may be enjoyed by China. It may be said, however, that our abstention from war in China has been of great advantage to our influence, although it is also true that, with the exception of what gains were made by us through the Burlingame mission, our foothold in China has been made for us by wars waged against the empire by European Powers, and especially by Great Britain. Our advantage, however, is necessarily of the slightest in a country where the ruling dynasty and the masses of the people still regard us as dangerous "foreign devils," and therefore decline to differentiate us from those who have actually carried on war against their country, and who have broken down the walls of custom, prejudice and exclusiveness with their guns. Notwithstanding all the treaties that have been made, notwithstanding the enlightenment slowly spreading through the empire by the peaceful work of the legations, by the teachings of the missionaries, by the intercourse between the natives and Western travellers, by the enterprise of merchants and railroad and telegraph syndicates; notwithstanding the growth of commerce between China and the Western world, notwithstanding the birth and development of the reform party under Kang Yu Wei and the partial conversion of the Emperor from Manchu conservatism, the oppression, the expulsion and the massacre of Christian missionaries and other foreigners have gone on, sometimes under the walls of Peking itself, until now the revolt against the "foreign devil" has resulted in a tragedy which has filled Christendom with grief and indignation. Chinese exclusiveness is once more in arms, in its most terrible and terrifying array, and, although there is now a germ of reform at the very heart of the empire, the question is whether it will not be stamped out of existence by this energetic uprising of barbarism. It is certain, of course, that barbarous and stupid custom will again go down before the civilization of the West, and when that happens, this country, because of her peaceful traditions in the East, because of the efficient work of Mr. Hay for the open door, ought to have a commanding voice in the establishment of the new relations that will follow.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

Unlike other European nations, Russia, in courting, cajoling, bullying and threatening China into some sort of an understanding, had a twofold purpose. From a few scattered penal colonies, that, far from being a source of revenue, were a constant drain upon the imperial treasury, Siberia gradually became the connecting link between European Russia and the whole of Asia. Through Siberia the Czar, if he had been successful, might have been in a position to complete the conquest of the Mongols, as this race had all but mastered her in ages gone. Siberia ceased to be a mere dumping place for the national refuse. She became the most potent factor in her internal and external politics. But Siberia alone, with her ports frozen nine months out of twelve, with journeying unsafe and tiresome, with constant danger of European interference in Persia, Afghanistan, Khiva, Bokhara and Corea, and her own great army thousands of miles away—Siberia, as she was, gave but little satisfaction. Ways had to be found to remove these natural obstacles, to prepare Siberia as the battleground for what seemed, and seems now, an inevitable war of extermination of yellow against white. The acquisition of Port Arthur, the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the thousand and one other reforms that to the outsider seem the work of yesterday, were decided upon decades ago. True to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking and seeing ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe. While other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup. It was easy for China to fight in the open the intruders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle at all costs.

The invincible China became petrified in her own greatness. The sneers of Europe never reached the ears of the rulers nor of their vassals. China slept a sound, deep sleep, and her misfortune is that she slept too long and too soundly. The systems and doctrines good thousands of years ago were found wanting in their essential characteristics. The administrative organization of the Empire grew moth-eaten and rotten to the core. The savans, formerly the pride of China, became scarce and shallow. Justice was a farce. Corruption was rampant. In short, China became a fossil that had outlived itself, and was on the verge of decomposition. The Chinese Empire, like a very old man, was suffering from senile dementia. At the same time Russia was making tremendous strides.

The period of 1860-1892 may be considered as the era of the slow opening of China to the outer world. At the end of the Franco-Chinese war in 1860 the Treaty of Peking was signed, giving foreigners a wider field of activity. These wars and treaties proved a great shock to the self-enamoured Celestial Empire. True, it still deemed itself vastly superior to the "rotten West," but it opened its eyes widely, nevertheless, and thought no more of sleep. China understood that she was behind all other nations in military resources, if in nothing else. She began to take lessons from her conquerors. For this Russia had been waiting; in fact, it may be said that it was anticipated. She took it upon herself to teach the Chinese how to fight, to organize an army, to build ships, to arm forts, to manage finances and to run railways. Great results were expected and feared by observing Europe. The dragon was waking up, indeed. The delusion was as sudden as it was complete.

The war with Japan and its disastrous end left China more completely than ever at the mercy of Russia. Had it not been for the combined diplomatic efforts of Russia, Germany and France, her fate at the hands of victorious Japan would have been sad, indeed. At least, this is the opinion of Russian thinkers, who declare that thus she was saved from division for a time. The loan made in Russia to enable China to pay the Japanese war indemnity gave the Russian Bear the longed-for opportunity, and Formosa, Port Arthur and Manchuria, Wei-Hai-Wei and Kow-Loon, Kiao-Chau and Shan-Tung, Hai-Nan, one slice after another, went to the greedy Powers of Europe, some in the form of leased ports, others as indemnities for injuries received.

All these calamities followed one another in such quick succession that China found herself tied hands and feet, and if she is now waking up she will find her limbs of little use. Russia could not wake her up, but she tied up and made her helpless. The agitations against foreigners are the fruit of the helpless rage of fanatics, whose patriotism, aroused rather late, seems to find support, if not official sanction, in the palaces of the governors and factotums of the reigning dynasty. The patriotism of the Chinese must not be undervalued. Coupled with the ignorance and density of the masses and the looseness of corrupt officials, it betrays itself in its coarsest forms in its hatred for Europeans, in riots and murdering of missionaries. Hand in hand with this go the agitations for reforms and education. The fanatical devotion to their country, together with their inborn faculty of justly appreciating their own defects, forms the bulwark of strength of the Flowery Kingdom, which, after all, is bound to take its place among the powerful nations of the world. Europe effected her entrance by force. She is still antagonized, but this is explained by the existence in the awakening China of a party of self-content, and the deep-rooted doubt of the sincere intentions of her Siberian neighbor. But the soil for civilization is even now being prepared and fertilized in China, roused against her own will. She will soon get over the last spasms of the old influence and come out openly, ready to meet all advances of the envoys of true civilization. These envoys must not forget that they do not deal here with savage redskins or Kaffirs and Basutos, but with a people highly cultured in their own way, a land with a vast population, a strong spirit, willing to learn, but not to put its neck into the Russian harness.

Such a mistake will prove fatal, as in the sixteenth century. Once more the instinct of self-preservation will move the Chinese millions, and who knows if the Russian instructors now in the pay of China will not succeed by that time in bringing her armies and her fleet to such a degree of perfection that she will break away from the Czar's guardianship and go her own way. Let Europe arouse the sleeping dragon, let her give him a chance to get up, but she will regret it if she tries to tie his limbs. He may be strong enough to break his chains, and this may prove disastrous both to modern civilization and to the interests of its agents.

WIRE TAPPERS' ALLEGED VICTIM.

FOUR MEN ACCUSED OF SWINDLING A SALOONKEEPER OUT OF $1,200.

Four prisoners were taken to Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Detective Fogarty, of Police Headquarters. At his request Magistrate Pool remanded them until to-day, and much secrecy was preserved as to the exact charge against them. The men gave their names as Patrick Carroll, otherwise known as "Deafy Morris"; Charles H. Gage, of Chicago; Lynn Newby, of Coney Island, who is said to have been arrested last March by Captain Schmittberger for wire tapping at Eighth-ave. and Twenty-fourth-st., and George Neal, of No. 241 West Forty-sixth-st.

Information was given out at headquarters last night that the complainant is Benjamin Doktor, of No. 519 Seventh-ave., who kept a saloon at No. 9 Delancey-st., but failed two months ago. Doktor, who lost $1,200, was led into the scheme by a "steerer." He won a few bets on horses, the "steerer" telling him that it was done through his friends, who tapped poolroom wires.

About two weeks ago the "steerer" took Doktor to a flat at No. 756 Eighth-ave. On the third floor were the four prisoners and two large satchels filled with electrical apparatus used by linemen in their work. The complainant was told that the only thing needed to complete a thorough outfit for tapping wires was a duplicate set of instruments. Carroll then took the complainant to No. 241 West Forty-sixth-st., the office of the Imperial Electric Company, of New-York and Chicago, W. N. McNutt, manager, where Neal took his place behind the counter. A set of instruments was shown him, and he was told that they cost $773. Doktor readily agreed to advance the money, and at once went to the bank and drew out $500, which he turned over to Carroll, and later paid out the remaining $228, together with about $500 more at various times. Carroll figured as an expert Western Union telegraph operator. The police believe that there was a line between the flat and the electrical shop in West Forty-sixth-st., over which "fake" messages were sent.

About eight months ago McNutt was arrested on the charge of having swindled a countess living in Brooklyn out of $5,000, but was subsequently discharged.

HELPLESS IN MADISON SQUARE PARK.

WOMAN FOUND NEARLY UNCONSCIOUS FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

The attention of Policeman McCarthy, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, was called last evening to a woman who had fallen to the sidewalk in Madison Square Park. The policeman walked to where the woman lay, and found her nearly unconscious. He sent to the New-York Hospital for an ambulance, and the woman was taken to the institution. The physicians said she was suffering from an overdose of morphine, taken, probably, with suicidal intent.

The woman described herself as Nancy M. Ray, thirty-four years old, of No. 124 West Forty-first-st. Inquiry at that address was made, and it was learned that the woman was a dressmaker. She had not been at the house for two or three days until yesterday afternoon, when she called at 3 o'clock and inquired for mail. Receiving none, she went out, and nothing more was seen of her. It is said she is married, but has not lived with her husband for some time. His whereabouts is unknown.

PEACEMAKER SHOT IN A SALOON.

BARTENDER HITS A CUSTOMER WHO STEPPED BETWEEN HIM AND HIS FOE.

Moses Sands, fifty-five years old, of No. 51 Bowery, was shot in the abdomen last night by James Shanahan, twenty-eight years old, a bartender for Michael Kirk, a saloonkeeper at No. 125 Canal-st. The bullet was intended for James Morris, a customer. Morris entered the saloon last evening and had a fight with Shanahan. He picked up a soda water bottle and was about to hurl it at the bartender, when the latter drew a revolver and fired just as Sands stepped between the men to separate them.

Shanahan ran into the street and told Patrolman O'Neil, of the Eldridge-st. station, of the shooting. The patrolman took the man back into the saloon, where Sands identified him. Shanahan was then placed under arrest. Sands was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The injury is not believed to be fatal. Sands was at one time the owner of several saloons on the East Side, but lost his money, and is now living in a Bowery lodging house.

WORK SOON ON NEW UNION CLUBHOUSE.

Cass Gilbert and John Da Fais, the architects who are collaborating on the plans of the new Union Clubhouse, are pushing the work forward with vigor. As a consequence, contracts for the excavation of the site will be awarded early next week, so that this part of the work may begin immediate'—

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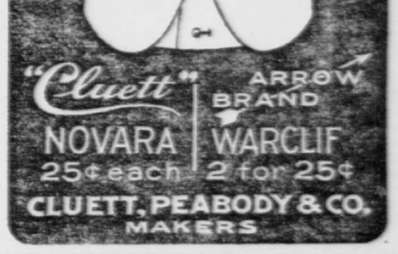

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ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broadway, 2d door north of 31st-st., until 9 o'clock p. m.: advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 254 8th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st.; 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.; Macy's, 6th-ave. and 14th-st.; 142 Columbus-ave., near West 66th-st.; 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.; 92 East 14th-st.; 257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 150 East 47th-st.; 1,338 3d-av between 76th and 77th sts.; 1,026 3d-ave., near 61st-st.; 1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.; 650 3d-ave., near 41st-st.; 554 3d-ave.; 210 Bleecker-st.; 325 Bleecker-st.

Surrogates' Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent, To Berthe de Blonay, Wilhelmine Louise Cramer, Jacques Henri Ferrier, Marie Edmée Gans, Edouard Robert François Gans, Minna Gans, Bertha Gans, Adele Paccard, Louis Binet, Gabrielle Isabelle Gans, Marguerite Augusta Gans, Frederick H. Gans, Elise Gans, Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the City of New York, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the City of New York, the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Trustees of the Wayside Day Nursery, and to all persons interested in the Estate of Frederick A. Gans, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise.

Send Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Franklin B. Lord, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bertha Kohn, late of the County of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February, 1901.

Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1900.
DAVID KOHN, Administrator.
NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

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