



TROOPS FOR AMOY.

INDICATIONS OF TROUBLE IN THAT CHINESE CITY.

MANY UNCONFIRMED REPORTS, BUT LITTLE AUTHENTIC NEWS, FROM CHINA.

Up to August 18 over forty-five thousand foreign troops had landed at Taku, the Japanese force being much the largest, about twenty thousand men in all.

The Governor of the Province of Shen-Se is said to have massed fifty foreign troops who had accepted his offer of protection.

It is rumored at Amoy that 12,000 Japanese troops are on the way there from Formosa; orders to British troops to go north, it is said, have been countermanded, and the troops will be sent to Amoy.

A note from Russia suggesting withdrawal of troops from Peking was considered by President McKinley and the Cabinet, and an answer giving a qualified approval of the proposition was returned.

Mr. Brodrick, British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a public speech last evening said the British Government could not undertake to govern China itself or with the assistance of other Powers.

LI HUNG CHANG FREE.

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According to the information received by "The Times" correspondent in Shanghai, the Russians are treating the native population of Manchuria with the utmost severity. Indiscriminate slaughter of non-combatants has reduced the country in the vicinity of New-Chang to a state of utter desolation.

A German firm is negotiating with Chang Chi Tung, the Wu-Chang Viceroy, to lend him 1,000,000 taels on the security of certain Vice-regal industrial undertakings.

Amid the growing difficulties of the Chinese embroglio Mr. Brodrick's emphatic declaration at Thorncombe last evening proves that the British Government does not yet see any cause to depart from the line of policy originally decided upon, namely, to take no responsibility for the administration of China.

Mr. Brodrick said he hoped it would not be supposed that the Government was pusillanimous in this respect. Its object was to maintain British interests. It was quite ready to take its share of the white man's burden, but could not admit that the nature of that burden should be dictated to it by the yellow man.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

CONJECTURES AS TO THE POLICY OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

London, Aug. 30, 1 a. m.—The British Foreign Office has, I believe, so far neither definitely consented nor declined to conduct negotiations through Li Hung Chang. In principle Lord Salisbury is by no means unfavorable to the recognition of the Viceroy as plenipotentiary, provided he can produce satisfactory credentials and give guarantees that any engagements made by him could be regarded as binding on the Government of China. It is not forgotten here that in the negotiations which led to the Che-Foo Convention Earl Li was again and again coolly repudiated by the Tsung-li-Yamen after he had given the British Government to understand that he had full powers to negotiate.

A good deal of interest has been created by the announcement of an official organ in Berlin that no aggressive or expansionist policy in China would be regarded favorably by the German Government. This is taken in some quarters as a sign that the Kaiser has abandoned his militant designs in the Far East outlined in his recent speeches, but the explanation is to be found in the attitude of almost all influential German newspapers, outside the official ring, which have given expression to a feeling of alarm created in the Fatherland by the suspicion that a series of hazardous adventures in Eastern Asia. This apprehension is not confined to Radical and Socialist organs; it is freely expressed by Conservative journals, and even by some of those which usually take up strong Imperialist lines. A Parliamentary crisis and a refusal of supplies are openly threatened if the Administration persists in ambitious projects opposed to the sobriety, common sense and business interests of the German people.

Nevertheless, well informed persons here continue to maintain that there is an understanding between the German and Russian Governments on the territorial question. Everything will be done to facilitate a peaceful settlement with the Chinese Government, and the retirement as soon as circumstances allow of the allied troops. But Russia, supported by Germany, will endeavor to assert the right of Powers specially injured by the recent Chinese policy to obtain territorial compensation.

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JAPANESE VICTORY CLAIMED.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF BOXERS AND DEATH OF PRINCE TUAN.

London, Aug. 30.—Sir Chih Chen Loh Feng Loh, the Chinese Minister in London, asserts that he is in constant communication with Li Hung Chang, who is still in Shanghai.

Dispatches received this morning bring no later Peking news. A Shanghai telegram says that Li Hung Chang has sent a memorial begging the Empress Dowager to appoint Prince Ching, General Yung Lu and the Yangtse Viceroy as joint pacemakers with himself.

It is rumored at Shanghai that the Japanese have gained a great victory over the Boxers and Chinese troops from Pei-Tsang and Ho-Si-Wu last Thursday at Teh-Chou (7). The story says that fifteen hundred Chinese were killed, including Prince Tuan, and that all the Chinese were driven back into Chi-Li.

The Hong-Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail," telegraphing yesterday, says he understands that General Gaselee, the British commander with the allies, has countermanded his order summoning more troops to the north, and that probably the British troops will go to Amoy.

The Reform Party, under Kang Yu Wei, is said to be actively preparing for rebellion. General Creagh, in the presence of Vice-Admiral Seymour, reviewed 3,000 troops of all nationalities at Shanghai on Wednesday.

It is reported from Hankow that twenty-five Reformers have been executed, their heads being exposed.

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RUSSIA'S PLAN IN CHINA

REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM PEKING SUGGESTED.

A QUALIFIED APPROVAL GIVEN TO THE PROPOSITION BY THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Two special sessions of the Cabinet lasting more than six hours, on a hot August day, and all the members showing an unusual degree of reticence—that has been the situation in Washington to-day, and it has naturally excited much attention and comment. The situation was produced by certain information received from diplomatic representatives of the United States at the principal capitals of Europe and at Tokio, and from the diplomatic representatives in Washington of several of the Powers. This information was considered and discussed at a conference last night, when the Acting Secretary of State and the Secretary of War spent several hours with the President at the White House.

Among the papers laid before the Cabinet was a note from Russia, in which she suggested, among other things, that the object of an expeditionary relief force having been accomplished at Peking, she was willing to withdraw her troops from the Imperial capital, and invited the views of the United States in respect to the proposed action. An identical note was sent by Russia to all the other Powers which are interested in the expeditionary force. The suggestions of Russia in this note were fully discussed and considered, and there is reason to believe that the propositions she submitted were approved, with certain reservations and qualifications which were embodied in the reply which was framed at the second session of the Cabinet and dispatched to-night.

There is reason to believe that in her note Russia also suggested that the withdrawal from Peking and its vicinity of the international forces would probably pave the way for the return to the capital of the Imperial authorities and the opening of negotiations through Li Hung Chang, or some other representative of the Chinese Government, for the restoration of order and the protection of foreigners throughout the empire, and also for reparation for the injuries inflicted upon the diplomatic representatives of the Powers and other foreigners in Peking and other parts of China.

Moreover, there is reason to believe that the qualified approval by this Government of Russia's proposition is conditioned on the assent of the other Powers, and also on the carrying out of the policy indicated in Secretary Hay's note of July 3 to the Powers, as follows:

"The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, to preserve Chinese territorial and administrative integrity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly Powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of an impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

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ALL HANGSON M'LAUGHLIN

HE MIGHT SWING KINGS AND NOMINATE COLER.

THE BELIEF, HOWEVER, PREVAILS THAT HE WILL, AS IN 1898, GO OVER TO CROKER AT THE CRUCIAL MOMENT.

San Francisco, Aug. 29 (Special).—Charges that Captain Crenshaw received brutal treatment at the hands of transport surgeons and hospital attendants are denounced as false by those accused. It is said that Crenshaw was delirious from the time the Sherman left Manila until her arrival here. J. C. Carlington, of this city, was a passenger on the Sherman. In speaking of the charges said to have been made by Captain Crenshaw on his deathbed Mr. Carlington said:

"The first day out from Manila before we left the harbor Dr. Bradley came to me and asked me to take charge of Captain Crenshaw, as he was a very sick man and would need constant attention. I took charge of him and cared for him during the entire trip. In order to facilitate treatment of him I was allowed to go to the sick ward. There were about one hundred and twenty patients there at the time. Dr. Bradley gave him the best possible attention, often getting up in the middle of the night to see to his wants.

It is alleged that Captain Crenshaw said he gave a nurse \$25. I was his only nurse, and I never received a cent from him. He did not have any money at all on the ship. He was half delirious all the time. He insisted in his charges as saying that he was placed among the insane. There was only one insane man on board, and he was so quiet that he was permitted to go about the ship as he pleased. In regard to the charges that Crenshaw was bed twice during a storm, I might say that there was no storm during the voyage severe enough to make the ship roll.

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A PASSENGER ON THE SHERMAN SAYS THE WOUNDED OFFICER RECEIVED THE BEST OF CARE.

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