

The Evening Star

No. 14,796. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. TWO CENTS.

ADVANCE ON PEKIN

British Commander in China Announces an Immediate One.

HOPES FOR CO-OPERATION OF ALLIES

Europe Still Hesitates to Credit Late News From Orient.

STUDYING THE PROBLEM

LONDON, July 31.—In the house of commons today the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Wm. St. John Brodrick, announced the receipt of a dispatch from General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the British forces in China, stating that he contemplated an immediate advance on Peking, and that he hoped to have the cooperation of the allied forces.

LONDON, July 31.—The brevity of the news from Peking, leaving so much of importance unexplained, gives plenty of scope for speculation, but there is no further talk of memorial services at St. Paul's for massacred diplomats. There is nothing to show why the attacks on the legations ceased July 16, nor the state of the supplies, except a Japanese message, which mentions the end of the month (to-day) as the limit of resistance, and the threatened destruction of the foreign legation. Should the existence of some such strong nucleus of orderly government be found, it is felt here that it will enormously simplify the problem.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE CHINESE.

Telegrams from Shanghai reiterate that the emperor left Peking three weeks ago and that she will proclaim Si-Sung-Fu the emperor in Peking. The Chinese are nevertheless professing confidence that the jealousies of the powers will prevent them reaching the capital, so that the idea of a punitive force and brag of their ability to ultimately recover all leased territory and compel a revision of the treaties to their advantage.

Japanese report that the Russians captured forts at Newchang, Thursday, July 20.

According to a Chefoo dispatch Admiral Alcock has returned to Port Arthur.

The Message From Macdonald.

Shortly after midnight the British admiralty made public the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Bruce at Tien Tsin:

"Following message from Peking: 'British legation, Peking, June 20 to July 16, repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides, both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position. Chinese batteries close to ours. All women and children in the British legation. Casualties to date, sixty-two killed, including Captain Strouts. A number of wounded in hospital, including Captain Halliday. Rest of legation all well, except David Oliphant and Warren, killed July 21.'"

MACDONALD'S VICEEROYS MEMORIALIZE THRONE.

Sir Chih Chen, Chinese minister in London, has been notified by telegraph that Li Duan, viceroy, and other vice-roy and governors, have memorialized the throne to urge the immediate sending of the foreign representatives under escort to Tien Tsin or the restoration to them of free telegraphic communication with their governments.

States China Declared War.

LONDON, July 31.—A special dispatch from Tien Tsin says: A message, dated July 21, reports that the outside news reached there July 18. The failure of the expedition made the siege far more perilous. On June 19, the tsung li yamen broke off relations. June 20 China declared war. Baron von Ketteler and Francis James, an English professor, were murdered. Over 500 non-combatants occupied the British legation. Under a cordon converts are holding the north cathedral. A thousand refugees occupied the palace of Prince Lu. A train carrying 100,000 lbs. of provisions was destroyed by fire on July 17, after twenty-six days of fierce assault. At night the shelling was uninterrupted for six hours.

Chinese Reformers Going to War Council.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A special to the Record from Vancouver, B. C., says: There sailed today from Vancouver, on the steamer Empress of India, fifty prominent Chinese reformers from New York and Boston, twenty from Seattle and thirty from Vancouver, all bound for Macao and wearing conspicuously displayed a button photograph of their emperor, Kuang Hsu. The Chinese Empire Reform Association of the World had received a cable message in cipher from its leader, Kwang Yu Wie, and he had in the meantime sent leading members to Macao at the two weeks' end of war will be held to consider ways of raising an army among members of the association to support the allied powers.

Cables to Far East All Right.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The cable companies send out the following notice: "The Great Northern Telegraph Company advises us that their lines to the far east are in the hands of the office can now be accepted without restriction."

FAVORS EMPEROR'S RESTORATION.

Views of a Prominent Chinese Reformer on the Outcome of Troubles.

FORTLAND, Ore., July 31.—Loong Ki Hin, a Chinese reformer, who has been recently sojourning in Honolulu, has here, last night he made a speech to a large gathering of Chinese in the Chinese theater. In which he severely arraigned the present government at Peking for conservative ideas and mismanagement of public affairs. He blamed the dowager empress and her tools for intruding with the Boxers instead of promptly putting down the rebels. Loong Ki Hin was frequently applauded when he alluded to the United States as a friend of China, and explained to his hearers that the United States will probably use its influence with the powers and restore Emperor Kwang Hsu to the throne with a constitutionally governed monarchy, so that the country will be civilized and life and property of foreigners made safe. Loong Ki Hin will probably visit all the United States cities, and after States, where all are Chinese, and after

MAY ADVANCE TODAY

Report at Taku on an Early Forward Movement.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S INTERESTING CABLE

Reports the Arrival of the Fourteenth Infantry.

MESSAGE FROM REMEY

Cables from Admiral Remy and Gen. Chaffee, both at Taku, bearing upon the conditions in Peking and at Tien Tsin, came to hand over night. Admiral Remy adds one more report to the confirmatory evidence to the safety of the legations up to the 22d instant. He added the important information that these legations were being fed by the Chinese government.

The dispatch from Gen. Chaffee is as follows: "CHEFOO. "Adjutant General, Washington: "Have had interview with admiral. Go ashore this afternoon. Facilities for unloading not adequate, therefore discharging slowly. Informed Byron: has ordered tug for towing two seventy-ton lighters. If tug is obtained discharging will improve. The Indiana will finish discharging today and will proceed to Nagasaki. Take two days to unload the horses for Remy's Battery. Week before Grant discharged of cargo. Will see Daggott tomorrow.

Reported in Taku by intention to make forward movement tomorrow toward Peking; details not known here.

Arrive Tien Tsin too late tomorrow to cable from there. Message from Tien Tsin must leave Tunkiu at 6 morning to catch dispatch boat at anchorage for Chefoo at 4 afternoon. Soon as possible to get definite information as regards conditions and purposes at Tien Tsin will cable my views.

"CHAFFEE. The Secretary of the Navy received a cable message from Admiral Remy this morning as follows: "CHEFOO, July 31, 1900. "Bureau of Navigation, Washington: "Taku, July 28. Japanese military attack, Peking, July 22 reports legations besieged since June 13, continually attacked from June 20 till July 17; attack then ceased, and Chinese soldiers appearing diminishing. Sixty Europeans killed. Telegram from governor of Shantung addressed to consular body Chefoo, says: 'Imperial edict states that various ministers except German, are well and provisions have been supplied. REMY, Taku.'"

Early Advance Proposed.

Gen. Chaffee made the extremely important statement that, according to a report at Taku, the allied forces were to begin the campaign toward Peking "tomorrow." Allowing for the time occupied in the transmission of the dispatch by boat from Taku to Chefoo, it is probable that if the report was true the advance began today, and the armies are already on the way toward Peking. That they should start without waiting for Chaffee's force, small though it is, is surprising. Gen. Chaffee also conveys the first information of the arrival at Tien Tsin of the 14th Infantry and Remy's battery of the 6th Artillery, from which nothing official has been heard since they left Manila on the 16th instant.

Minister Wu, who called at the State Department in search of information, was without any cable advices.

Col. Cochrane to Command Marines.

Col. Henry C. Cochrane, commandant of the marine barracks at Boston, has been ordered to China to take command of the marine forces in that country, aggregating about 1,500 men, including those now on their way from San Francisco. He will succeed Col. Robert L. Meade, who broke down during the exciting campaign in the province of Peche, and was invalided home to Shanghai. This move may have been owing to the disturbed condition of affairs near Shanghai. The Princeton was not ordered to Shanghai by the department, and probably goes there in obedience to the direct orders of Admiral Remy, who is in command of the Asiatic station.

Col. Hayes Going to China.

Colonel Webb Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes, is now on his way to China to serve as a volunteer aid without pay, on the staff of Major General Chaffee, commanding the American forces in China. Colonel Hayes served in the Spanish war as a lieutenant colonel of an Ohio volunteer regiment, and afterward served in the Philippines as lieutenant colonel of the 31st Volunteer Infantry. He resigned his commission in the Philippines because he thought that the active campaigning and hard fighting was about over, and he had no taste for the quiet life of a garrison. Now that there is some prospect of real fighting in China, he desires to be in it. He made personal application to President McKinley at Canton for an appointment, and finding there were no vacancies arranged to serve on the staff of General Chaffee without pay.

More Troops to Leave Washington.

The War Department has ordered two more batteries of light artillery to China, namely Battery M of the 7th Artillery, stationed at Washington barracks, and Battery C of the same regiment, stationed at Fort Adams, R. I. They will go by way of Nagasaki, and in the event of a settlement of the troubles in China they will be sent to the Philippines. Battery M will not leave Washington barracks, however, until relieved by Battery F of the 2d Artillery, now under orders to proceed home from its station at Havana, Cuba.

Gen. Greely Going to Alaska.

Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, left today for Alaska, where he goes to superintend arrangements for cable and telegraphic communication with Alaska. It is quite likely that he will make arrangements with the Canadian company for the transmission of messages until a direct line with Alaska is established. The session of Congress appropriated \$400,000 for telegraph lines in Alaska.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

Expected to Be Back From Canton Thursday.

President McKinley will return to Washington Thursday. It is not known how long he will stay here.

MINISTER WU'S GRIEVANCE

SAYS THAT CHINA HAS BEEN SLANDERED.

Papers Made All Sorts of Charges, He Claims, and They Were Readily Believed.

Discussing the latest developments in the Chinese situation, Minister Wu said today: "I am glad, after all, that this direct news has come from Mr. Macdonald and from the German and Japanese legations to the effect that all the ministers were alive and well on the 22d of this month. This conclusively corroborates all of the news coming heretofore from the Chinese officials and from the Chinese government.

"Before this news came many of the papers here, and especially the press in Europe, did not believe the Chinese official statements, but adhered to the opinion that a massacre of all the ministers had occurred in Peking, notwithstanding the solemn assurances of the Chinese government. In the form of imperial edicts that all the foreign ministers were safe and that they were being supplied with provisions, fruits and vegetables. This section of the press and public had come to this conclusion merely on the presumption and probability of the case without any facts, and when they were confronted with the positive assurances of our government they still would not change their opinion.

"It is the general rule of evidence that a man is supposed to be innocent till he has been proved guilty, but in this case the world has reversed the usual rule and insisted on holding China guilty till her innocence has been proved. People seem willing to believe everything that is black against the Chinese.

Responsibility of the Press.

"The editors who are the leaders of public opinion in this country and who are mainly responsible for forming public opinion ought to be very careful and cautious in doing so. They should not jump at conclusions without positive evidence.

"Even those who have been to China have expressed similar opinions, some of them to the public. I was astonished the other day to see a letter from a clergyman who had been for fifty years a citizen of China, and who said that I was keeping back the truth as to what had happened in Peking, and that I was personally responsible for what had occurred. People here and in Europe naturally look to their countrymen who have been in China to help them in forming correct opinions as to events there. But if they have to rely on men like the one I have just mentioned they are often misled and unwittingly do great injustice to China. This shows the importance of exercising great judgment and discretion in judging of matters relating to the east, and especially to China.

Gross Injustice.

"In this matter a gross injustice has been inflicted on China as a nation, and serious consequences might have followed if the great powers had acted on such absurd rumors and jumped at conclusions as to what had happened. I think the people and the papers who have done this injustice should help to help the Chinese. I hope in the future people will be just as unscrupulous in their conclusions on our own country, all coming from one source.

"They should remember that the Chinese can and do tell the truth as much as other nations. I am very glad that these telegrams have come to support what we have all along contended is the truth.

"I do not omit to say that a portion of the press in America, had the forethought and the honesty of purpose to credit our statements, which, as you see, are all borne out by the facts in the case."

CHAIRMAN JONES EXPECTED.

His Arrival From New York Looked For This Evening.

Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, is expected here tonight. In the business immigration to Indiana on account of the natural gas discoveries, he says, the republicans have had about 8,000 votes added to their strength, now under orders to proceed home from its station at Havana, Cuba.

Propositions to Simplify Uniform of Officers.

Lieutenant General Miles is seriously considering several propositions for changes in the uniform of officers of the army, having mainly in view economy and adaptability. Most of the changes are suggested by the requirements of duty on foreign stations. One which will meet with the hearty approval throughout the army is the contemplated abandonment of the dress helmet, which gains disfavor on account of its weight and general unsuitableness as a head gear. It is proposed to substitute therefor a cap after the fashion of foreign services where the consideration of dress are fully met by such an article.

Another change proposed is in the shoulder knot, which is now a bulky affair, interfering with the wearing of a campaign dress. It is proposed also to simplify the full dress uniform so as to have the same coat serve for full dress and undress. The distinction between the two uniforms will be made by the addition of decorations in full dress.

These are all practical changes. They may not be adopted at once for the service. It is possible that the officers comprising the general Miles' staff, whose uniforms may be specified by the commanding general, will adopt the new styles, thus affording other officers an opportunity to study the effect and results, to overcome these are all practical changes.

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DEED OF ANARCHIST

King Humbert Another Victim to Civilization's Foul Incubus.

THE TRAGEDY APPALLS THE WORLD

Difficulty of Dealing With Such Insensate Outrages Emphasized.

THE EUROPEAN PRESS

ROME, July 31.—In the absence of the new king the ministry has issued in his name a manifesto to the nation as follows: "King Victor Emmanuel III, in ascending the throne, has to perform the painful duty of announcing to the country the awful calamity which has violently cut short the valuable life of King Humbert.

"The nation, wounded in its sincere affection for the august dead, and in a sincere feeling of devotion and adhesion to the dynasty, while execrating the cruel crime, will be plunged into profound grief for the venerated memory of a good, brave and magnanimous king, the pride of his people and the worthy perpetrator of the traditions of the house of Savoy, by rallying with unshakable loyalty around his august successor. Italians will prove by their deeds that their institutions do not die."

The king is expected to arrive at Reggio Calabria tomorrow. He received the news of the assassination of his father by semaphore.

Bressi Had a Companion.

The police are pushing inquiries in all directions, but the information with regard to the assassin, Bressi, is not yet very definite. It appears that when he was searching for lodgings on Friday at Monza he was accompanied by a young man, whom the police have not yet seen. The police of Milan searched the house of a man named Ranella, and it is reported, found important papers, showing that Bressi had relations with persons in the United States and that communications had passed between him and them in connection with the crime.

Evidence of Long Premeditation.

Bressi and another Tuscan frequented the cafes in Milan, where they were overheard discussing a big scheme that would astonish the world. Everything goes to show that the crime was long premeditated, and the police are now being charged with want of foresight. It appears that the cordons formed upon the arrival of the king at the feted departure were withdrawn prior to his departure. As the king was escorted by a massive candelabra holding flowers at the foot and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed on which the body lies. Father Bigami, the court chaplain, is in immediate charge of the bier. The cardinal archbishop of Milan has ordered a requiem mass in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams of regret and condolence are still arriving, including messages from the most illustrious families of Rome.

Bressi's Bravado.

MONZA, July 31.—Bressi maintains an air of the utmost cynicism. In the course of his examination he declared himself to be a revolutionary anarchist, and said he was ready to resume operations if he were released.

Indignation and Horror.

LONDON, July 31.—The entire European press utters a cry of indignation and horror at the Monza crime and expresses sympathy for Italy and Queen Margherita. The difficulty of dealing with such insensate anarchist outrages is emphasized in many quarters. The Daily Chronicle observes: "The dagger that killed Carnot was no protest against 'monarchical institutions,' and Bressi, who had been in America, might have had just as coherent a motive for taking President McKinley's life as he had for shooting Humbert."

Forewarnings of the Tragedy.

Curiously enough, it seems that there had been forewarnings of the tragedy. The Berliner Tageblatt reminds its readers of the news from Gratz on June 19, when an Italian received a letter from his son saying that the lot had fallen on the latter to assassinate the King of Italy, and adding that four other princes were doomed.

At Vienna it is asserted that Bressi stayed at Budapest two years ago, at which time he had plenty of money and attracted the attention of the police, who suspected him of being an anarchist or of having anarchist proclivities. Suddenly, on the news of the assassination of Empress Elizabeth the king and queen started for Monza immediately after reaching Brindisi.

Comment of Paris Papers.

PARIS, July 31.—Regarding the death of the King of Italy the Figaro this morning says: "King Humbert was a martyr to his royal position and was also a victim of the building of his house, which was accomplished too quickly. Italy has been only a great people since less than half a century. She possesses a military system like that of Germany and France, and hence has come great expense and the financial crisis, in the midst of which she has developed Austria, she disappears. Many arrests of this anarchist, which was necessary to punish the Milanese, who have responded

ALASKA'S BOUNDARY

What Has Been Accomplished in the Modus Vivendi.

DISPUTE TEMPORARILY QUIETED

Canada Does Not Get a Port on Tide Water.

NO LAND GIVEN AWAY

The heated discussion of the modus vivendi on the Alaska frontier in certain New York papers has created the impression that it is something new which is being discussed. The Russian-English treaty of February 28, 1825, by which the boundary agreed upon was a line following the "sinuosities of the coast" at a distance of ten marine leagues, except where the mountain range bordering the coast was visible, it nearer than that distance, in which case the mountain range was to be the boundary. It is a distance of ten marine leagues of the coast or of the mountain range, and, therefore, when the country came to be surveyed and the mountain range was visible, the boundary was to be the mountain range. The United States contended that the boundary went around the head of Lynn Canal, a distance of ten marine leagues, except where the coast range approached nearer than that to the sea. The Canadians and the British government insisted that the whole of Lynn Canal and the adjoining region fell within Canadian territory. No settlement was arrived at by negotiation, and the dispute has since that time been a subject of discussion of the matter. It was equally impossible to agree upon a plan of arbitration.

Reason for a Modus Vivendi.

After the adjournment of the joint high commission the two governments, finding it impossible to come to an agreement on the subject of the boundary, attempted to agree upon a modus vivendi, which, without either side waiving any of its permanent rights in the case, would enable them to agree upon a temporary arrangement to suspend the long-standing dispute between them.

British and Canadians were extremely anxious for a foothold upon the coast. If they could not get the whole of the inlet of the Lynn canal, which they claimed, they would at least get a foothold on the shore of a portion of it and a harbor in tide water.

This pretension was with equal energy repudiated by the government of the United States, who at last succeeded in getting the British government to accept the American position, and to draw the boundary at the junction of the Chilkat and Tlelmi rivers, some miles north of the most northerly Indian settlement in Alaska and taking in the whole of the mouth of the inlet, where it enters into the Tlelmi. The line is thus removed no less than ten miles from tidewater.

Guarding American Rights.

For the purpose of guarding the rights of an American mining party on the modus vivendi, which was found outside of the temporary line thus drawn the United States insisted upon the following provision: "It is understood as formally set forth in communications of the Department of State of the United States, that the citizens or subjects of either power found within the jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they enjoy."

TWO PER CENT BONDS.

The Treasury Department Will Begin Issuing Them This Week.

The Treasury Department is preparing to send out the new 2 per cent bonds that are to take the place of old issues provided for in the refunding act of the last session of Congress. About \$100,000,000 of the new bonds have been printed and many of them will go out today. The treasury will buy all through August sending out the bonds, which amount to \$100,000,000 of bonds, have been surrendered to the treasury in exchange for the 2 per cents. This is much less than the \$200,000,000 authorized to be refunded. The total amount available for exchange was about \$200,000,000. It is estimated by treasury officials that at least half the amount of old issues will go into the treasury vaults as securities furnished by national banks.

Officers Assigned to Regiments.

By direction of the Secretary of War officers recently promoted have been assigned to regiments as follows: Col. Charles F. Robe, to the 9th United States Infantry, to date from July 13, 1900, vice Lieutenants, killed in action.

Lieut. Col. Lyster M. O'Brien, to the 17th United States Infantry.

Maj. Charles L. Hodges, to the 17th United States Infantry. He will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, to the 25th United States Infantry.

Col. Tully McCrea, to the 6th United States Artillery. He will upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, proceed to join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. John T. Monon, to the 5th United States Artillery. He will proceed to the Governor's Island, New York, for assignment to a station.

Maj. Richard P. Strong, to the 1st United States Artillery. He will report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, to the 4th United States Artillery.

Canadian Troops to Quell Rioting.

MONTREAL, July 31.—Two companies of the 85th Regiment of Sherbrooke have been ordered to Magog to prevent rioting among the mill hands who have been locked out because they asked higher wages. The strikers number about 1,000.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. A. F. Brooks and daughter Edith will be at New London, N. H., during the month of August.

Dr. G. L. Maguire has returned from Cape May.

Mr. W. P. Van Winkle is out again for the first time in three weeks, having been confined to the house with typhoid fever.

Mr. Ashley M. Gould, assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia, accompanied by Mrs. Gould, will leave Thursday of this week for an extended vacation trip. Proceeding first from Baltimore to Boston by sea, Mr. and Mrs. Gould will visit the former's old home at Florence, Mass. Thence they will proceed to a number of the New England and New Jersey coast resorts.

Special Indian Agent.

Eugene McComas of Illinois has been appointed a special Indian agent in the Interior Department at \$2,000 a year.</