

FOREIGN MINISTERS NOT WITH SEYMOUR'S COLUMN.

Gravest Apprehensions Now Felt Concerning Safety of Powers' Diplomats.

REPORTS OF THEIR LOCATION CONFLICT.

Russian Admiral Now Commands at Taku—Coup Feared in China Which May Enthroned New Emperor.

Washington, June 29.—The Navy Department this morning received the following telegram from Admiral Kempff: "Che-Foo, June 29.—Secretary of the Navy: Peking relief expedition now in Tien-Tsin with 200 sick and wounded. Ministers and Peking party not with them. No news from them. (Signed) "KEMPPF."

RUSSIAN COMMANDS ALLIES.

Shanghai, June 29.—It is officially announced that the Russian Vice Admiral, Alexieff, will take command of the allied forces in the north.

OREGON ASHORE.

London, June 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: "The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hong-Kong Island, thirty-five miles north of Che-Foo, Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson & Co. are sending her assistance."

Washington, June 29.—Up to midnight no official news had been received in Washington bearing on the report that the battleship Oregon had gone ashore near Che-Foo. Early last week Admiral Remy was directed to send this vessel

from Hong-Kong to Taku. Captain White is her commander. She left Hong-Kong last Saturday night, two days ahead of her expected departure, and had on board in addition to her regular crew, 164 sailors and marines, taken to Hong-Kong from Manila by the Zafiro. The distance she had to travel was about 1,500 miles, and the calculation of the naval officials here was that if the vessel made record time she would be at Taku in six days. Today is the sixth the Oregon has been on her voyage, so that in all probability she must be in the vicinity of Che-Foo, if she maintained her reputation as a fast battleship.

COUP AT PEKIN FEARED.

London, June 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says: "Jung Lu, former Generalissimo of the Chinese forces, who was dismissed by the Empress Dowager when she designated Pu Chun as heir apparent to the throne, has promulgated an order to all Viceroy and Governors not to obey imperial edicts issued since June 16. This is interpreted to mean another coup d'etat is foreshadowed, and it is believed that a new Emperor will be proclaimed."

AMERICANS ARE AMBUSHED AND FORCED TO WITHDRAW.

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Taku, June 27.—The greatest anxiety exists concerning the foreigners at Peking. Admiral Kempff believes that large reinforcements are necessary to reaching Peking.

Major Waller's command, and also four hundred and forty Russians, were ambushed three miles from Tien-Tsin, on June 23. They were compelled to retreat.

the Americans abandoning a 3-inch rifle and a Colt's gun, losing four killed and seven wounded.

American casualties, in relief of Tien-Tsin follow:

Killed—Private John Hunter and Nicholas.

Wounded—Sergeant Taylor, Corporal Pedrick and another.

Lieutenant Irwin and Cadet Pettigill, with forty men, were found in good condition at Tien-Tsin.

MINISTERS REPORTED IN CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE AT PEKIN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, June 28, via Shanghai, June 30.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) It is reported that the foreign Ministers at Peking are inside the Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office).

They have notified the authorities that they will hold the Government responsible for their safety.

The Governor of Shou-Tung has informed all foreigners inland that he is unable longer to afford them protection.

FOUGHT CHINESE REGULARS.

Seymour Describes His Retreat—Four Americans Killed, Twenty-Five Wounded.

London, June 30, 3 a. m.—The adventures of the hard-fighting allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defense until relieved—all this is told in a dispatch from Admiral Seymour received by the Admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:

"Tien-Tsin, June 27, via Che-Foo, June 29, 10:35 p. m.—Have returned to Tien-Tsin with the enemy were unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 19 two attacks on the advanced guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none on our side. On June 24 Yang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was five Italians.

"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofe station. Re-enforcements were sent back, and the enemy were driven off, with 300 killed. Two of our men were wounded.

"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 13 and June 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.

Retreat Begun.

"Extensive destruction of the railroad in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16 to return to Yang-Tsin, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Peking. After my departure from Yang-Tsin two trains, one, with 300 men, were attacked on June 13 by Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 60 to 200 killed. Our casualties were six killed and twenty wounded. These trains joined me at Yang-Tsin the same evening.

"The Yang-Tsin station was found entirely demolished and the trains could not be moved. The force, being short of provisions and hampered with wounded, compelled us to withdraw on Tien-Tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days and our supplies had been cut off.

"On June 19 the wounded, with necessities, started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river from nearly every village, the Boxers, when from a distance in one village, retiring to the next, and finally retreating our advance by occupying well-selected positions from which they had to be forced out at the point of the bayonet and in face of a gallant fire difficult to locate.

"A Night March.

were kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, silencing the guns, and then crossed the river and captured them. The army was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the army were made on the following day, but unsuccessfully.

"Found immense stores of guns, arms and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several guns were mounted on our defense and shelled the Chinese forts lower down. Having found ammunition and rice, we could have held out for some days, but being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien-Tsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25. The army was evacuated and the forces arrived at Tien-Tsin on June 25. We burned the army."

Seymour's Casualties.

British—Killed, 27; wounded, 75. American—Killed, 4; wounded, 25. French—Killed, 1; wounded, 16. German—Killed, 12; wounded, 62. Italian—Killed, 5; wounded, 2. Japanese—Killed, 2; wounded, 3. Austrian—Killed, 1; wounded, 1. Russian—Killed, 16; wounded, 27.

No Word From Ministers.

"There is absolutely no authentic word as to the whereabouts of the members of the legations, although abundant reports from Chinese sources say that they were safe a few days ago. The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says: "An imperial decree has been sent to all the Viceroys, advising them that the foreign Ministers were safe in Peking on June 25, and affirming that the Government would protect them. This is authentic and reliable. I received it through a high Chinese official having means of communication from the capital to Shanghai, by courier to Pao-Ting, and thence by telegraph."

LI HUNG CHIANG DETAINED.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Saturday, June 30.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.) A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Canton, Thursday, via Hong-Kong, Friday, says:

"The sudden and unexpected arrival of an edict late last night from the Emperor and Empress Dowager has prevented the departure of Viceroy Li Hung Chang for the north on the American flagship Brooklyn. Arrangements for his sailing had been quietly completed by American Consul Brook McWade and Commander McLean of the United States gunboat Don Juan de Austria, which is now at Canton. The possibility of a rebellion in Canton and the imperative necessity for the immediate organization of a properly armed and reliable corps of 30,000 men are among the chief reasons for the edict detaining him here.

"About 120 pirates, Boxers and other crim-

Admiral Kempff reports that the Ministers and foreigners are not with Seymour's column. This news has aroused the gravest apprehensions at Washington, where it now is feared that the worst has happened to Minister Gonzer.

Nothing is now known concerning the whereabouts of the Ministers. It is believed they are still in Peking, perhaps sequestered in the Imperial Palace to protect them from the Chinese mobs.

Four Americans were killed and twenty-five wounded with Seymour's international force, which got within twelve miles of Peking before it was forced to retreat.

The battleship Oregon is reported ashore fifty-five miles north of Che-Foo.

Admiral Remy, aboard the Brooklyn, is expected to reach Taku next Wednesday, on which day the Ninth Infantry also is due there.

It is reported from Paris that the Powers have reached an agreement to lend a total of 50,000 men on Chinese soil to take possession of Peking and resume charge of the Chinese Empire. This is denied at Washington.

The Empress Dowager has ordered Li Hung Chang to remain at Canton. The Viceroy on Wednesday caused 130 members of the lawless element to be beheaded as a warning.

NEWS FROM MISSIONARIES.

They Are Reporting Conditions in China to Home Offices.

New York, June 29.—The International Committee of Y. M. C. A. today received from Secretary Lewis, located at Shanghai, the following answer to a cablegram sent him last Monday, asking for information concerning Robert P. Galley, in charge of the work at Tien-Tsin, and his family:

"Shanghai, June 29.—Galley is believed to have escaped. Unable to communicate with them, as the telegraph line is broken to the Tien-Tsin, Galley is believed to be at Che-Foo to try to obtain further particulars."

A letter showing that the disturbance in China is widespread has just been received by A. J. Vandenberg, chief of the Presbyterian department of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at 156 Fifth avenue. The letter is from Mr. Vandenberg's brother, Doctor E. E. Vandenberg, a medical missionary at Nodda, in the State of Hainan.

The letter, which was written about the middle of May, states that there was a band of robbers, 1,000 strong, in the mountains back of Nodda. The town is twenty miles inland, and without protection. The townspeople wanted the missionaries to let them have their guns, so they could fight the robbers. The missionaries refused on the ground that the treaty forbade such a course. The robbers belonged to a society known by the name of 'Loh'. They are supposed to be an offshoot of the Boxers.

In his letter Doctor Vandenberg says: "Lately the thieves just below here have been robbing and pillaging and they took one boy about 12 years old and the hills fifteen miles from here, and held him until \$200 was paid, a very large sum for these people. The Christians in a village called Kung-Tsing, not far from Nodda, were here with tears in their eyes and their rifles, but as it is against the treaty, I believe, we had to refuse them. At that village they have killed three Chinese, and stories about four feet high, of mud balls, so as to be able to keep thieves away from their gates."

The Reverend Doctor Arthur J. Brown, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board, today sent the following cable to the Reverend W. G. Eberich, secretary of the mission at Che-Foo:

"State no expense to save Presbyterian missionaries."

Doctor Brown also called the Reverend George E. Pitts, fifteen miles from the river. "Order killing missionaries to Port, Cable particulars. Where is Morris?"

Kaling is a mountain town, 450 miles up the Yang-tze River, fifteen miles from the river. The steamers on the Yang-tze are run by foreigners, but there are Chinese forts all along the river, and if trouble should extend to this region, the missionaries at Kaling would be cut off from the civilized world. The Morris referred to is the Reverend Doctor S. Morris. He is supposed to be at Kaling, as are two medical missionaries, Doctors Sargent, Cochran and H. W. Boyd. Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Boyd were also there at last accounts.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS.

Congress Must Act Before They Can Be Enlisted.

Washington, June 29.—The following statement is published by the War Department: "The War Department has received a large number of letters and telegrams from all sections of the country tendering the services of individuals and organizations in the event of a call for volunteers. The War Department is authorized to raise a force of not more than 50,000 volunteers, which volunteers force shall continue in service only during the present year, and not later than June 30, 1901, and by the act of April 22, 1900, the volunteer army of the United States can be maintained only during the existence of war, and shall be raised and organized only after Congress has or shall have authorized the President to raise such a force or to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States.

"It therefore rests with Congress and not with the President to increase the volunteer force, and while the War Department cannot be other than gratified at these prompt and spontaneous evidences of patriotism on the part of the people, it can only regret that there is no authority of law for the acceptance of any volunteer troops other than those now in the service."

SEYMOUR'S LOSSES.

British Casualties Alone Officially Numbered at 123.

London, June 29.—In the House of Commons today the Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Office, William St. John Broderick, announced that the British losses under Admiral Seymour's force, which, with the rest of the relief force, had returned to Tien-Tsin, June 28, were:

Killed—Captain Herbert W. H. Beyer (Royal Marines) and twenty-four men; wounded, seven officers and ninety-one men. Mr. Broderick added that the returns of the foreign casualties were incomplete, but the total was supposed to be sixty-two killed and 212 men wounded.

In conclusion, Mr. Broderick said that the most recent reports had reached the Government pointed to the legation being still at Peking.

JAPAN'S FLEET IS MOVING.

Mobilizing at Taku for Unknown Purposes—Chinese Ministers May Get Passports.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Authoritative information has been received in an official quarter here that Japan has issued orders for the mobilization of an exceptionally large naval force at Taku. What the object of this imposing naval demonstration is administration officials can only conjecture. Certainly it is not for the purpose of morally coercing the Chinese Government, nor can it be that Japan desires to re-enforce her land detachment by sailors from the fleet, for the reason that she has now about 10,000 troops at Taku. It is the disposition of officials here to regard the action of the Japanese fleet as an intimation to the world that whatever happens in China, Japan proposes to be in a position to defend her own interests.

No information of the composition of the Japanese fleet can be obtained here. It is stated that Japanese men-of-war, up to a few days ago, at least, were in preponderating force at Taku and it is, therefore, hard to understand why re-enforcements are being sent to Taku to enhance their force. The Governments interested in China are still acting in harmony, and from present indications will continue to do so, at least until Peking is captured, and it is learned by the Ministers are dead or are safe.

Russia has protested with every evidence of sincerity that as soon as the trouble in China is at an end she will withdraw her troops. It may be, however, that Japan deems it wise to have a strong force at hand to see that not only Russia, but other nations do nothing to enhance their own interest to her disadvantage.

It is the expectation of high officials that if the foreign Ministers have been killed or are held as hostages, the Chinese representatives accredited to them their passports. There is no disposition to act hastily. Minister Wu Ting Fang, who is accredited to the United States, is held in high esteem in Washington, and the authorities fully understand that if he could have prevented the outbreak which has occurred he would certainly have done so.

Careful inquiry made in official and diplomatic circles here today failed to elicit any information confirmatory of the report from Paris that the Powers have reached an agreement in respect to China for the maintenance of the status quo as regards spheres of influence and commercial agreements, and also respecting the nature of the guarantees and compensations which will be demanded from China. The Paris dispatch also stated that the agreement fixed the international army of occupation at 50,000 men, of which the United States will supply 10,000. It is said upon authority that absolutely no negotiations of the kind have been participated in by the United States. It is conceded that there may have been some exchange of notes on the part of European Powers which have not yet been brought to the attention of this Government, but this is not thought likely. None of the embassies appears to be informed of the agreement, and the diplomats accept the report with great reserve.

An official of the State Department, who discussed the international phase of the Chinese situation, said that the only proposition thus far discussed relative to the protection of foreign life and property. It is not the intention of the United States nor, so far as he knows, is it the intention of any other nation to discuss the question until the fate of the foreign legations is finally established. China undoubtedly will be compelled to pay a heavy indemnity, especially if the Ministers have been murdered and, according to this authority, probably has agreed to see that they were provided with all necessary protection. It seems to be the settled belief of the authorities that the role of the Empress Dowager must be open to a complete discussion of the Chinese question until the fate of the foreign legations is finally established.

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WASHINGTON NOT HOPEFUL.

Fear That the Worst Has Happened to Congress—Cabinet Meets—No Powers' Agreement.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Pessimism has displaced the optimism which prevailed last night in official circles in reference to the foreign legations in China. It is generally believed now that the foreign Ministers are either dead or held as hostages.

If they are prisoners in the hands of the Chinese, then the Powers can only hope to rescue them by seizing the royal family of China and the persons of the chief court functionaries at Peking. That this will be done with the utmost dispatch, on general principles, without waiting for further advice, is not doubted in Washington.

"There will be no further parley with China," said a Cabinet officer today after a long session of the members of the President's official family. The Cabinet meeting, which was presided in place of Secretary Hay, was the most important and interesting of any of its meetings held since the Chinese situation became acute. The discussions were largely between the President and Mr. Hill and the President and Secretary of War Root.

The determination that the Empress Dowager should no longer be considered in the solution of the difficulties which this Government is encountering in China, was largely due to the fact that Admiral Kempff had called the positive news that the Ministers were not with the Seymour column which was at Tien-Tsin.

Another Cabinet officer said after the meeting: "There is no intention of concealing the gravest apprehensions of the President. The news from Admiral Kempff is most alarming, and every effort will be put forth to secure news of the American Minister whether he is dead or alive."

Orders to American Officers.

As a result of the Cabinet meeting, two long cables were prepared, one to Admiral Remy, which he will receive on his arrival at Nagasaki, for which place he sailed on the Brooklyn today from Hong-Kong, and the other to General MacArthur, both of these dispatches were in general. It can be stated, however, in a general way that Admiral Remy was instructed to make an aggressive effort to reach Peking, whether or not he is assisted by other troops than Americans. By the time Admiral Remy reaches Taku the Ninth Infantry will be getting ashore and will be sent forward with the marine and sailors from all American ships rendezvousing at Taku and the military expedition from the Philippines. Remy and the Ninth Infantry will have about two regiments to begin the advance with and they will fight their way to Peking even if the whole command is sacrificed in the effort.

The cablegram to General MacArthur deals with the question of more troops for China than he has indicated that he can spare. He has designated the Ninth, the Fourth and the Twentieth Infantry regiments and a part of the Sixth Artillery for service in China, to which has been added from Washington the Sixth Cavalry.

General MacArthur is asked whether he can send more troops with safety. In the event that he cannot, the President pro-

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Imperial palace, where a great many such things have taken place in times past.

"I am not yet disposed to believe that so shrewd a woman as the Empress Dowager, with the benefit of Russian diplomatic advice, would have been so foolishly as to permit a massacre of the Ministers of foreign countries. It is possible, of course, that the Ministers may have some north and proceeded to the ground where they escaped the horde of Boxers who were contracting between Peking and Tien-Tsin.

"The Ministers, of course, knew that Russia had mobilized a special army in the direction of Peking from the north. I would rather hazard the guess, however, that the Ministers are safe and that they will some day have an interesting story to tell of their sequestration in the palace of the Dowager Empress. If this theory, however, is not correct, or if the Empress Dowager had intended to come to the Ministers, there will be a long and bloody war, in which the United States will play a prominent part until peace has been declared by the agreement of government established or a new dynasty put on the throne in China.

Consuls and Viceroys.

The Cabinet discussed today the terms of the proposed agreement between the Consuls and the Viceroys looking to the protection of foreign interests in the southern provinces of China, but did not ratify the document at its inception and various stages of development was regarded as open to such doubt as to warrant the belief that the foreign Consuls as a body certainly never entered into the agreement. Besides providing special exemption for the Consuls and the Viceroys looking to the protection of foreign interests in the southern provinces of China, but did not ratify the document at its inception and various stages of development was regarded as open to such doubt as to warrant the belief that the foreign Consuls as a body certainly never entered into the agreement.

NAVY'S PREPAREDNESS.

Every Precaution Taken That Ships at Taku Shall Have Fuel.

Washington, June 29.—A sign of the preparedness of the navy for any emergency that may arise in the East is exhibited in the alacrity with which Admiral Bradford, the chief of the Equipment Bureau, has taken steps to maintain a supply of coal in readiness at convenient points for naval use.

Almost before there was any misgiving as to the result of the Boxer movement in China, the Equipment Bureau was looking over the coalfers purchased in the Spanish-American War and those lying out of commission at the navy yards, with a view to loading them up at once for foreign service.

Steps have been taken to anticipate the arrival of these ships in Chinese waters by diverting nearer cargoes of coal to Admiral Remy's support. The Navy Department today received news of the arrival at Singapore of the Ataka, with 6,000 tons of coal aboard. She is on the way from Norfolk to Manila and put in Singapore for orders. She probably will be diverted to Taku, carrying her cargo directly to Admiral Remy.

The Missouri Pacific Railway

Is now operating a through sleeping car service between St. Louis and Wichita. Train leaves St. Louis daily at 8:10 p. m.

INDIAN UPRISING FEARED.

Settlers Near the Minnesota-Canada Line Alarmed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Duluth, Minn., June 29.—F. A. King, Register of Deeds of Itasca County, came down today from the Rainy Lake country with a report that the settlers are frightened over an Indian uprising. Indians from both the American and Canadian sides are gathering on the way from York to the settlements near the Minnesota-Canada line. The Indians have adorned themselves with feathers and war-paint. Serious trouble is feared.

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is a positive cure for chills and fever, ague, malaria, and all the distressing complaints due to living in a malarious district.

It is not "tasteless"; it was made to conquer chills, not simply to please the palate. It has a pleasant, appetizing, slightly bitter taste, which makes it most acceptable to all. It is a splendid tonic in all cases of general debility.

Never found any remedy like it for fever and ague."—ROBERT SMITH, Park Rapids, Minn., Jan. 7, 1900.

"I have used Ayer's Malaria and Ague Cure with very satisfactory results for chills and malaria, even after all other remedies have failed."—W. L. WILLIAMS, P.M., Belk