

WHOLE NUMBER 15,398.

CHAFFEE NEAR PEKIN. His Advance More Rapid Than Had Been Expected.

OUR LOSSES AT YANG TSUN. The Dead Buried There; the Wounded Sent to Tien Tsin.

REPLY TO CHINA'S PEACE PLEA. Final Position of Our Government—

No General Negotiations, So Long as Ministers Are Restrained and in Danger.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The American commander in China, in a dispatch of just three words, received at the War Department late this afternoon, sent a trail of exultation and expectancy throughout official quarters by announcing his arrival at Hosiwu, only thirty-three miles from Pekin, last Thursday. The last heard from him before this was at Yang Tsun, which had been captured after a hard fight, and word of his movements since then has been eagerly awaited. Thursday he was eighteen miles beyond Yang Tsun. Lang Fang, the place where the ill-fated Seymour expedition met its fate and turned back, had been left behind. The battle of Yang Tsun was fought on the 9th, and the advance to Hosiwu was accomplished on the 11th, a march of eighteen miles in three days.

WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE. This was four days ago, and at the same rate of progress, Chaffee is even now fairly within striking distance of the walls of Pekin. It was a consummation which the War Department had awaited calmly, and stirring as the news was that the American force was now nearing the gates of the Imperial City, Secretary Root and Adjutant-General Corbin evinced no surprise, as it accorded with calculations, although the advance has been more rapid than was expected.

The dispatch from Chaffee, conveying so much in so few words, is as follows: "The Foo, August 7.—Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

"Tenth. Arrived Hosiwu yesterday. (Signed) "CHAFFEE."

NOT YET AT THE IMPERIAL CITY. Word of the advance soon spread throughout official quarters. In the enthusiasm of the moment a report got about that this was the day for the actual arrival at Pekin. But the War Department had not a word of the advance beyond Hosiwu. It was learned hardly likely that the march to Pekin could have been made since last Thursday. At the rate of progress, six miles a day, made from Yang Tsun to Hosiwu, about twenty miles would have been covered in the last four days and up to today, the march still leaves the international forces nine miles from Pekin. Viewed from any standpoint, the advance of Hosiwu was of the utmost importance, not only strategically, but also in showing that communication was open back to Chefoo, and that the expected opposition from Chinese herds had not been sufficient to prevent a steady forward movement, and in the fact that it would exert upon the Chinese Government.

Brief as the dispatch is, it conveys much information beyond that specifically contained in its few words. Although it is not stated what force has arrived, the War Department accepts it to mean that this is the international force which took Pelt Sang and then Yang Tsun. It has gone steadily forward along the left bank of the Pei river, keeping on the main road, which skirts the river-bank. At Yang Tsun the railway crosses the river and branches off to the west. Now the forces have left the railway far in the rear, depending upon the highway and the river.

HOSIWU A CONSIDERABLE TOWN. Hosiwu is a place of considerable size, and the largest town between Tien Tsin and Chin Chia Wan. The latter place and Tung Chow are the two cities of considerable size in the line of advance after leaving Hosiwu. It is surrounded by orchards and gardens, and is not a place likely to have afforded opportunity for a strong defense. The highest point on the Pei river where the river water is depended upon, as the native wells are the source of supply on the balance of the route to Pekin.

As it has taken five days for General Chaffee to report the advance to Hosiwu, it is evident that wire communication is not open to the front. This was hardly to be expected, but the safe arrival of the message at least shows that a certain measure of communication is open. One of the chief sources of congratulation among the officials is the fact that the feared hordes of China have not materialized, or at least have not prevented the international column from getting close to the gates of Pekin.

LOSSES AT YANG TSUN. Shortly after the dispatch received, another message from General Chaffee, far more lengthy, gave the melancholy result of the fight at Yang Tsun. The casualty list was given in detail, with the additional information that the dead had been buried at Yang Tsun, and that the wounded had been sent back to the hospital at Tien Tsin.

REPLY TO CHINA. The reply of the United States Government to China's overtures of peace was made public early in the day, showing the firm and final position that has been taken. While expressing satisfaction at this step, the officials declare that it is evident that "there can be no general negotiations between China and the Powers" so long as the ministers and plenipotentiaries are restrained and in danger.

THE POWERS UNANIMOUS. It developed during the day that the reference to "the Powers" employed in the American reply was not without a distinct meaning. Exchanges between the various Powers have been going on constantly, and as a result the officials had the satisfaction of knowing late in the day that the position of the United States had the approval and support of

all the great Powers. While this had not been expressed in any formal manner by all the parties, yet the exchanges through the plenipotentiaries of Europe and Washington made it plain that the Powers were acting unitedly in approval of the course of this government.

RUSSIA WITH THIS COUNTRY. Several of the foreign representatives, including the German charge and the Russian, were here during the afternoon. These added to the assurance of unanimity among the Powers. The presence of the Russian representative was gratifying, in that it cleared away some misapprehension which was shared by the government here as to Russia's course in authorizing M. Dostoff to leave Pekin under Chinese escort. It was pointed out that this in no way brought about a rupture between the attitude of Russia and that of the other Powers, as all were acting on the theory that the Chinese Government must first give an explicit guarantee for the safety of the plenipotentiaries. It seems evident that this absolute guarantee cannot be given by China, unless it allows the international forces to enter Pekin, so that the Russian position does not differ materially from that of the other Powers. At least, Russia is included among those who fully approve the course taken by the United States.

OUR REPLY TO CHINA. WASHINGTON, August 13.—The reply of the United States Government to Minister Wu's communication, delivered on Sunday morning, notifying the department of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary to negotiate with the Powers, was sent to Minister Wu at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and is as follows:

"Touching the Imperial edict of August 8th appointing Li Hung Chang envoy plenipotentiary to the Powers, and the request for a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations, communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu on the 12th of August, 1900:

"The Government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the Powers, and will, on its part, continue to negotiate with a view to continuing friendly relations so long existing between the two countries. Ministers must be freed. It is evident that there can be no general negotiations between China and the Powers so long as the ministers of the Powers and the persons under their protection are in the present position of restraint and danger, and that the Powers cannot cease their efforts for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest considerations of national honor, except under conditions which are so adequate to accomplish a peaceable deliverance. We are ready to enter into an agreement between the Powers and the Chinese Government for a cessation of hostilities, on condition that a sufficient number of troops be allowed to enter Pekin unmolested, and to escort the foreign plenipotentiaries and residents back to Tien Tsin, this movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the general commanding the forces composing the relief expedition.

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"Department of State, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1900."

The text of this reply to the overtures communicated by Minister Wu was telegraphed last night to the representatives of the United States, for communication to the plenipotentiaries of the Powers cooperating in the relief movement.

THE SUMMER AT NAGASAKI. WASHINGTON, August 13.—The War Department has received the following from General Barry:

"Nagasaki, August 12.—Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: "Transport Summer arrived this port on the 19th. No casualties occurred. Health of command excellent. Will proceed to Taku on Sunday. (Signed) "BARRY."

THE SUMMER CARRIED A BATTALION. Fifteenth Infantry, the Indiana will also take aboard siege guns, which General MarArthur sent from Manila. It will take about three days for the Indiana to reach Taku.

WASHINGTON READY TO YIELD? WASHINGTON, August 13.—A member of the Cabinet stated today that no consideration would be given promises of the Chinese Government until the demands that have been made by this government are actually and fully complied with.

THE DEMANDS MADE BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. "In very definite language, and in view of that government's persistent failure to meet them, although certainly fully understanding them, mere promises will not be accepted," said this official.

"COULIER SERVICE IN CHINA. NEW YORK, August 13.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company makes the following announcement:

"A courier service has been established by the Chinese administration for telegrams addressed to Peking (Tsin Tsin Fu), \$1.47 per message. Telegrams are subject to delay, and are only accepted at senders' risk."

MANY CHRISTIANS MURDERED. BERLIN, August 13.—The Catholic paper Germania says it learns that altogether 100,000 Christians in the Vicariate of Southwest Pechili have been murdered, and that three thousand converts have suffered the same fate.

CHINESE STRENGTH IN RECENT BATTLES. ST. PETERSBURG, August 12.—A dispatch from General Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops in the Province of Pechili, to the Russian Minister of War, General Kouropatkin, describing the capture of Pelt Sang and Yang Tsun, here published, adds, however, nothing to the details already known.

General Linevitch estimates that the Chinese at Pelt Sang were 25,000 strong. He says their left flank was mined and provided with bombproofs. Their hurried flight prevented them from destroying a bridge of boats, and this enabled the allies to capture the whole camp, including thirteen guns.

At Yang Tsun General Linevitch estimates the Chinese force as about 30,000. The Russian loss was two officers and 115 men wounded.

The report concludes: "Our troops are bivouacking at Yang Tsun, and are in splendid health."

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' FUNCTIONS. German misapprehend the real scope of the appointment of Field-Marshal Count Von Waldersee. It is pointed out here that he will act merely as president of the various Powers, to direct and combine the operations of the different detachments, but without in any way weakening the respective commanders respecting strategic arrangements already agreed upon.

NEW YORKS FIRE ON AMERICANS. NEW YORK, August 13.—A special to the Evening World, dated Che Foo, August 9th, via Shanghai, says:

"A terrible mistake occurred at the taking of Yang Tsun. Russian artillery opened fire on the American troops. Before the firing had ceased, the Russian troops had the approval and support of

REV. DR. READ'S DEAD. Grace-Street's Venerable Pastor Emeritus Passes Away.

PASTOR OVER HALF A CENTURY. His Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrated Over a Year Ago.

A LONG AND USEFUL CAREER. A Native of Connecticut, But a Strong Southern Sympathizer—

Built the Church Which He Served So Faithfully and Well.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Read is dead. The venerable pastor emeritus of Grace-Street Presbyterian church peacefully breathed his last just before 1 o'clock this morning at the Retreat for the Sick.

Dr. Read was ripe in years and enshrined in the hearts of the people with whom he had lived and labored for over a half-century. He would have been 89 years old next November, and over fifty-one years of this time had been spent as pastor or pastor emeritus of Grace-Street church.

The death of Dr. Read, while a source of regret to all, will occasion little surprise. He had long been in feeble health. He was compelled to relinquish the active work of a pastor thirteen years ago, and since then his strength had been steadily failing. On the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate, March 12, 1899, he was just able to be present in the pulpit and too feeble to take any part in the ceremonies. He had been at the Retreat for the Sick for about three months.

The funeral will probably take place from Grace-Street church to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Read was a native of Connecticut, but came to Richmond in 1831, and was one of the first settlers here, which city was named after his ancestors, who were the first settlers here. He graduated at Yale College in 1832, and for a time was in business in Troy, N. Y. He studied theology at Princeton Seminary, and was ordained by the Fourth Presbytery of New York December 9, 1834, and was pastor of Pearl-Street church, New York, for six years thereafter. He followed in the line of ministry, and was called to Richmond from Pearl-Street church in 1840. The congregation of which he became pastor here was known at that time as the United Presbyterian church, and the house of worship was situated at Eighth and Franklin streets. His election took place on the 11th of January, 1840, the vote standing: For Rev. Dr. Read, 57; for Rev. J. D. Mitchell, 20; for Rev. Stephen Taylor, 7; for Rev. A. H. Boyd, 1. His election was then made unanimous, with three exceptions. The election took place after three meetings, held January 5th, 9th, and 11th, which were presided over by Rev. J. Parsons Hovey as moderator. Mr. Francis B. Hart was the secretary of the meeting, and the elders were Messrs. James Gray, John Gordon, John D. Munford, Fleming James, John Caskie, C. B. Williams, and James Caskie.

Dr. Read accepted the call and entered upon his pastoral duties March 11, 1840. He followed in the line of many eminent divines, for the church was one of the oldest in the city. "Parson" Blair was the first pastor. Rev. Dr. John B. Hoge, uncle of the late Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, succeeded him, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. Stephen Taylor, Rev. A. D. Pollock, followed, and Rev. Joseph Clay Stiles, D. D., father of Major R. B. Stiles, was Dr. Read's immediate predecessor.

The history of the church, from the time of Dr. Read's election until the civil war broke out, points to steady development. During the evacuation of Richmond the old church was destroyed by fire, together with the lecture-room, in which Dr. Read kept the greater part of his library.

AN ARDENT SYMPATHIZER. In spite of Dr. Read's northern affiliations, he was an ardent secessionist, and remained true to the Southern cause throughout the war, rendering splendid service in the hospitals and among the soldiers, besides ministering to the families represented in his congregation. It was when his church was destroyed, however, that Dr. Read rose to the greatest height, and with inflexible purpose and untiring zeal he started out to raise the money to build a house of worship for his flock. Every one was so impoverished that at the outset his avowed purpose was ridiculed, but Dr. Read traveled North and South, preaching and canvassing for the building fund, and it was due entirely to his efforts that the new church, which was built on the north-east corner of Grace and Fourth streets. It stands there to-day, a monument to the old pastor's courage and tenacity of purpose, for by his own efforts he raised all the money necessary, except \$200. This sum was paid off some thirteen years ago through the efforts of the ladies of the congregation.

RESIGNED SOME YEARS AGO. Dr. Read continued to be the active pastor of the church until July 1887, when he submitted his "absolute and unconditional resignation of the office of pastor of the church." At that time his health was breaking down, and he wrote: "The

interests of my beloved church are present to my thoughts and heart, at home and abroad, by night or by day. Studying how I might best promote the prosperity of that church," he goes on to say that he feels no longer equal to the strain of his pastoral duties. On the 11th of October, 1887, he retired altogether from his active pastorate.

Dr. Read was a man of deep spirituality, a fine preacher, sound in doctrine, and eminently gifted in prayer. He it was who delivered the prayer at the laying of the cornerstone of the famous Washington monument, at the old Washington Square, and during the time that his congregation was without a church he preached at alternate services with Dr. Hoge at the Second Presbyterian church, where his flock took refuge, and it was thought by some that he was the equal, if not the superior, of Dr. Hoge.

HIS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY. The celebration of the 12th of March, 1888, of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Read's pastorate in Richmond, was a notable event in Presbyterian circles. The exercises were held in the afternoon in Grace-Street Presbyterian church, and were largely attended by Christians of all creeds. Dr. Read, who was 78 years of age, present, and sat in a chair at the foot of the pulpit. Rev. Dr. Jere Witherspoon presided, and Rev. Donald Guthrie, Rev. Dr. H. A. Tipper, Rev. James P. Smith, D. D., and Major Robert Stiles made addresses. The venerable clergyman pronounced the benediction himself, and was then surrounded by the audience eager to grasp his hand.

THE FAMILY; THE FUNERAL. Dr. Read married Miss Walker, of New York State, who died in Richmond, and especially in his church work. Mrs. Read died about two years ago. Only two children survive. These are Mr. Charles H. Read, Jr., the well-known architect, and Mrs. Emma R. Bell, widow of Major Charles H. Bell.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but the services will probably be held to-morrow at Grace-Street church, where the funeral was so long the beloved pastor. The body will probably be taken to the church this morning, to lie in state there until the funeral.

MR. BENDALL DIES SUDDENLY. Stricken With Paralysis and Expires in Few Hours—Other Deaths. One of the saddest deaths recorded recently occurred Sunday afternoon, when Mr. V. O. Bendall, in charge of T. A. Miller's Jefferson Pharmacy, expired, after less than five hours' illness of paralysis. He was residing at 1315 North Main street, and was taken to his room, in the hotel, and at 4:30 o'clock expired.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Mr. Bendall complained of a severe headache, which came on without warning, and was so severe that he had to be taken to his room, where he lay until he died. He was 43 years of age, and was a native of Danville. The former replied that night, instructing that the body be buried in the cemetery at 10 o'clock. Death came at 4:30 in the afternoon.

No relatives living here, it became necessary to notify members of his family and neighbors elsewhere. A telegram was sent to the father, at Warrenton, and to Mr. F. A. Bendall, an uncle, at Danville. The former replied that night, instructing that the body be buried in the cemetery at 10 o'clock. At 9:30 Sunday night the body was removed to the undertaking-rooms of L. M. P. & Co., where it was prepared for interment. Mr. Bendall was 32 years old, and a native of Warrenton. He entered a local drugstore, and was afterwards in the drug business at Lynchburg and Danville, before coming to Richmond, two years ago.

Though a very capable druggist, Mr. Bendall was not a college graduate. His creditable examination before the State Board of Pharmacy was the result of hard study, and his success was due to his industry and perseverance. He was first identified. He was a self-made man, and, withal, a man of strict integrity and upright, blameless life. His friends here and in the various parts of the State mourn his sudden death.

Death of Miss Sallie B. Kennon. Miss Sallie Bowdoin Kennon, a bright and popular young lady, died Sunday evening at the Virginia Hospital, where she had been sick for several weeks with pneumonia. She was 29 years of age, and was a daughter of the late Richard Byrd Kennon. Her mother, who was Miss Louisiana Barraud Cooke, is the widow of General St. George Cooke, of the Belmont, Powhatan county, besides her mother, four sisters, and a brother—Courtney Byrd Kennon, William Henry Kennon, Clara Vernon Kennon, Josephine Brudette Kennon, and Louie Kennon, all residing in the town of Brunswick county. During her illness she was attended by one of her sisters part of the time, and by her aunt and friends almost constantly.

Mr. Joseph Harris Dead. Mr. Joseph Harris died Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at his residence, No. 628 north Sixth street. Deceased was 60 years of age. He was a native of Petersburg, and had resided here for many years. He had been a sufferer from heart trouble, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Lloyd was a well-known resident of Charles City county for years. He came to this city about eight months ago to be with his children. He is survived by two daughters—Mrs. William B. Haynes, of Charles City county, and Mrs. W. T. Kenney, of Petersburg, and a son, Mr. John W. Lloyd, of Richmond. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from St. Luke's chapel, of which he was a member, and the interment was in River-Vue.

Death of Mr. Whiting. Mr. L. A. Whiting, for many years a prominent hatter on east Main street, died at his residence, No. 245 Venable street, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Whiting's death was quite sudden, having been sick only two or three hours. He was 62 years of age, and had a great many friends in the city.

The funeral will take place from the residence this morning at 11 o'clock.

Threatened His Parents. L. Harris, a Henrico man, employed at the Henrico Hotel, was arrested yesterday while at work. Two warrants charge him with threats to beat his father and mother. The young man was committed to jail, pending examination by a Justice of the Peace.

For burns, injuries, piles, and skin diseases, use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the best of all ointments and is offered. Use only DeWitt's.

CITY TO MAKE A FIGHT. Council Will Work for an Early-Morning Train.

TO BE A DETERMINED MOVEMENT. Board of Public Interests Medium Through Which the City Will Proceed—Contracts for Park Hydrants—Important Propositions.

THEY WILL MAKE A FIGHT. The city of Richmond will take up the fight for an early morning train out of Richmond over the Southern railway.

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POLITICS IN STATE. Democratic Campaign Opened in the First District.

JONES AT BOWLING GREEN. He Speaks to the Largest Crowd There in Years.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED. Bold Denunciation and Able Discussion of Trusts and Imperialism.

PHILIPPINES WAR DENOUNCED MOST VIGOROUSLY—PARTY IN FINE SHAPE.

FREDBRICKSBURG, VA., August 13.—(Special.)—The Democrats of the district formally opened the campaign to-day. The place selected for the firing of the first gun was Bowling Green, the county seat of Caroline. The orator of the occasion was Hon. William A. Jones, the party's nominee for Congress. The crowd present was exceedingly large and enthusiastic. Mr. Jones began speaking at 2 o'clock, and for an hour and three-quarters he commanded the strictest attention from his hearers.

After briefly announcing that he was still a Silverite at the ratio of 16 to 1, he took up the trusts and imperialism, both of which he denounced and discussed in a most able and fearless manner. His every utterance was greeted with an outburst of enthusiasm. His characterization of the Philippine war as cruel, unholier, and unjust was loudly applauded.

The crowd present was the largest assembled at Bowling Green for several years on a similar occasion. There was also more enthusiasm than in any campaign since 1896.

Preced