The Times

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MAY INVOLVE SHANGHAI

Powers Sending Warships to Prevent Possible Trouble.

Several Vessels on a Reconnoitering Cruise Along the Coast—Consuls Reported to Have Recognized Liu-Kung, Present Viceroy at Canton, as the Emperor of China So Far as Payment of Duties Is Concerned—Unrest at Ningpo Said to Have Been Exaggerated—St. Petersburg Alarmed About the Situation in Siberia—Amoor and Ussuri Districts Almost Depleted of Troops.

LONDON, July 19.—It is not known what has happened at Tientsin since July 14, or what has become of the defeated Chinese forces.

It is reported from Shanghai that the powers are sending more warships there in view of possible trouble. There are already nine vessels between Shanghai and Woosung, besides eight off the native city. From the same source it is announced that the British cruiser Terrible and four allied cruisers, the names of which are not given, are off Shanhaikwan, which is at the eastern end of the Great Wall, to reconnoitre and cover the landing of 15,000 Japanese troops.

There is also an unconvincing story from Shanghai that the Consuls there have unanimously agreed to recognize Liu-Kung, Viceroy of Canton, Emperor of China so far as the collection of revenue is concerned, believing that they may implicitly trust him. It is apparently true that Liu-Kung has appointed Mr. Taylor, statistical secretary of the customs, as acting inspector general of the customs ad interim, vice Sir Robert Hart.

The "Times'" Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing under date of July 16, says that the reported trouble at Ningpo has been greatly exaggerated. The local panic among the natives, which is gradually subsiding, was mainly due to published accounts of the wholesale killing of innocent natives in Tientsin. Assurances by the municipal council that the Chinese residents in the settlement would be protected had a good effect. On the other hand, the revelation of the capacity of the Chinese forces in the north against European troops has had a markedly noticeable effect on the attitude of the officials toward missionaries in the interior, and in stimulating anti-foreign tendencies wherever they are latent.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says:

"There is great consternation and alarm here at the serious state of things in Siberia. Not without reason was it said the other day by a very important imperial official that we may thank Providence if the Chinese do not massacre everybody.

"The massacre in Pekin is not yet even allowed to be published here. The Russian press has not been far wrong in pointing out that of all the nations concerned in the Chinese crisis Russia will in the end suffer most. The Amoor and Ussuri territories have, to a great extent, been deprived of troops to be sent to Port Arthur, Taku, and Tientsin, and now the Chinese have attacked that part of the frontier where the Russian forces are far too weak for the present to do anything but act on the defensive until the arrival of re-enforcements.

"A special commission is sitting daily to arrange for the despatch of troops. It is chartering boats. Twelve transport vessels have already been engaged, including a Danish steamer for which the Government paid £12,700 sterling for conveying troops and stores to China. It has been decided to send another 30,000 men to Kieff. That military district has been placed on a war footing and a division of infantry, 16,000 men, has been already started thence overland for Siberia. Other troops are leaving from the Odessa district.

"Three detachments are being moved into Manchuria, one up the Sungari to Harbin, commanded by Major General Alexieff, the second from Nikolsk, commanded by Major General Chichagoff, and the third from Old Turikhotu, commanded by Major General Orloff.

"The War Office assures the press that the combined measures of the Ministers of War and Finance are quite sufficient to secure perfect safety for the Russian frontier and to rescue the Russians still remaining in Manchuria."

CHINESE AGAINST CHINESE.

Tung-Fuh-Siang Reported Defeated by Governor of Shantung.

SHANGHAI, July 17.—It is reported that a battle has taken place at Tsangchow, on the border of the provinces of Shantung and Chi-li, between the troops of General Tung-Fuh-Siang and Governor Yuan-Shih-Kai, and that the former were severely defeated.

Tung-Fuh-Siang is one of the Chinese generals who has taken a prominent part in the troubles, siding with the anti-foreign element. Yuan-Shih-Kai is the governor of the province of Shantung.

NOT TERRITORIAL CONQUEST.

Italian Minister of War Defines the Policy of His Country.

NAPLES, July 18.—Count Panza di San Martino, the Italian Minister of War, summoned the officers of the Chinese expedition before him today and made an address, in the course of which he said:

"The object of this expedition in common with those that are being sent by other powers, is not territorial occupation, but to avenge the murder of the Ministers and other foreigners. The only conquest now aimed at is that of the commercial market."

The Italian troops will embark on July 27.

SIXTY-TWO GUNS CAPTURED.

Admiral Bendemann Reports on the Fall of Tientsin.

BERLIN, July 18.—Admiral Bendemann, in reporting the fall of Tientsin on July 14, says that the allies captured sixty-two guns.

Don't forget the Bay Shore Limited leaves 5 p. m. daily for Chesapeake Beach.

Flynn's Business College, 9th and N. Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

Plastering Laths, $2.00; finest Laths at lowest prices at Friendly Corner, 6th and N. Y. ave.

WORKING THE CHINESE GUNS.

European Officers Said to Have Been Forcibly Detained.

LONDON, July 18.—There has been repeated rumors that Europeans have been directing the Chinese artillery at Tientsin. The "Standard's" correspondent at that place, in a despatch dated July 14, says that eight Russian military instructors in the employ of the Chinese Government are reported to be forcibly detained. The enemy has compelled them to work the guns. One of these men made his escape and reached the Russian lines with his hands bound.

BLEW UP THE CITY GATE.

Japanese Lead the Allies Into the Native City of Tientsin.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons today Under Foreign Secretary Brodrick read a telegram giving details of the attack on the native city of Tientsin by the allied forces. The telegram contained this information in addition to what has already been published:

"On the morning of July 14 the Japanese blew up the gate and entered the native city. The other troops followed. No opposition was encountered. Afterward the city and all the forts were captured. The Chinese fled, but in what direction is not known."

TO STOP SHIPMENT OF ARMS.

Minister Delcasse Addresses a Circular to the Powers.

PARIS, July 18.—M. Delcasse has taken the initiative in the matter of preventing the shipment of arms to China.

He has sent a circular to the powers on this subject in which he says that France considers that the moment has arrived when this step will prove acceptable to all the Governments and be welcomed by public opinion.

The Foreign Office believes that no misconstruction can be made of France's action in this matter, because French factories have supplied arms to the Orientals as well as those of other countries.

GROWTH OF THE UPRISING.

Rebellion Spreading Throughout the Yangtse District.

PARIS, July 18.—The French Consul at Shanghai has cabled M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Governor of Che-kiang, at the request of the Consuls, has taken energetic measures to repress disorder. The Consuls add that the disturbances are spreading in Manchuria, Che-kiang, and Honan, where the missions have been attacked.

The Consuls say that Sheng, the Director of Railways and Telegraphs, has shown him a telegram from the Governor of Shantung, which stated that the legations at Pekin had not been destroyed up to July 9.

The French Consul at Hankow telegraphs under date of July 13 that the Italian Bishop and three missionaries have been killed in Honan. The Viceroy declares that he feels overwhelmed at the progress of the rebellion.

A caravan of English and American engineers and missionaries from Chensi was attacked near Siang-ying and several members of the expedition were wounded. The caravan is expected to arrive at Hankow at any time.

These despatches are considered here to indicate that the rebellion is spreading to the Yangtse district.

REBUFFED AT MADRID.

Spanish Government Refuses to Receive the Chinese Minister.

MADRID, July 19.—The Government has refused to receive the Chinese Minister who recently arrived here and it is stated that he will be asked to leave Spain if the reports of the massacres in China are confirmed.

It is reported that the Government will send the cruiser Emperador Carlos V and a body of troops to China.

BELGIUM TO HIRE WARSHIPS.

Will Demand $5,000,000 Indemnity From the Chinese Government.

LONDON, July 18.—A despatch from Antwerp says Belgium contemplates hiring two South American warships for service in Chinese waters. She will claim £1,000,000 indemnity from China for the killing of Belgian subjects and the destruction of property. Public opinion in Antwerp, the despatch says, charges the missionaries with causing the present conflict. A Chinese mandarin who is at present in that city pointed out that the Jews and Mohammedans had been tolerated in China for centuries because they did not interfere with the Chinese religion.

STRENGTHENING THEIR PORTS.

Chinese Said to Be Conveying Ammunition to Woosung.

LONDON, July 18.—A Shanghai despatch of date of July 16 says: "For the last fortnight a Chinese steamboat has been towing a cargo boat between Woosung and the Shanghai arsenal, presumably with arms and ammunition to strengthen the defences of the Woosung forts. The foreign authorities requested the Chinese officers to discontinue the sailing of this vessel, but she passed yesterday as usual."

SHANGHAI, July 16.—The Consuls met today and decided to prevent the sale of arms in the settlement. It was remarked that the British Consul had not attended the last three meetings of the Consuls.

ALEXIEFF TO COMMAND.

Russia Says Allied Forces Will Be Nearly 80,000 in August.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The War Office has informed the press that the international forces in China will number from 70,000 to 80,000 by the middle of August. Admiral Alexieff will command, assisted by Colonel Dessino, the Russian military attache at Pekin.

The War Office has received a despatch from Khaberovska, dated July 16, saying that the Chinese artillery employed against Blagovestchensk is being increased. Telegraphic communication with Charbin has been cut, which causes a serious plight.

Russia's Pacific Squadron.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Russia intends to strengthen her Pacific squadron by the addition of two first-class cruisers, one ironclad, two transports, and ten torpedo boats.

$10 To Niagara Falls and Return $10 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

First Personally Conducted Tour of 1900. Special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Sixth Street station at 8 a. m. July 26. Tickets good returning within ten days, affording stop-over at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins. Second tour August 9.

Sound, good, No. 2 Flooring, only $23 per 100 sq. ft.; Nor. Cir. pine. Frank Libby & Co.

WESTERN WORLD DEFIED

Chinese Invasion of Russia From a Diplomatic View.

Not Expected That Pekin, If Bent on War, Would Make a Formal Declaration—Estimate of the Number of Troops Needed Still Increasing—Half a Million Not Too Many.

LONDON, July 18.—While it is untrue that any formal declaration of war has been made by China against Russia, it is accepted as a fact by all the European powers that many millions of the Chinese have committed themselves to defiance of the Western world. It is the consensus of diplomatic opinion that the only reason why the first aggression was against Russia was that she is the only power whose territory is contiguous to that of China.

It is hardly expected that China will pretend to make her war-like policy regular by withdrawing her Ministers from the foreign capitals. A nation which descends to the role of savages by such conduct as that of the Chinese at Pekin will scarcely bother with such trivial formalities.

Those who know China suggest that Prince Tuan probably believes that the Chinese representatives abroad have been sacrificed by the powers in revenge for the fate of their Ministers at Pekin. Such action, it is pointed out, would be a matter of indifference to Prince Tuan because the Chinese diplomats abroad nearly all belong to the party opposed to him.

Each day's developments increase the European conception of the magnitude of the task which faces civilization. Those who a few days ago prophesied that half a million men would be needed, and that a long war was inevitable no longer are ridiculed. Enquiries in England and Germany disclose the fact that a large portion of the vast output of the arms and ammunition factories of those countries has been going to China for the past four years. France has now proposed to the powers to prohibit the traffic, but this is a good deal like locking the stable after the horse has been stolen.

There is evidence that China possesses 400,000 modern rifles, but the makers of these arms have never given a hint of the fact to the respective Governments against which they will be used.

It is uncertain how long the powers will keep up the pretence that there is no war with China, and continue to harbor the Chinese representatives. Germany's refusal to allow them to continue their secret communication with China will probably be adopted by the other powers. The only effective means to accomplish this end, however, will be to stop all cipher telegrams to China, for it is easy for the Ministers to communicate through other persons, as they are known to have been doing for the past two weeks.

DENIED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Reported Capture of Blagovestchensk by Chinese Discredited.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The report that the town of Blagovestchensk, the capital of the Amoor district, had been captured by the Chinese, which emanated from officials of the Ministry of Communications, is now emphatically denied by the general staff.

An unofficial telegram from Irkutsk, dated July 17, states that the Chinese had been bombarding the town for two days from Saghalin (Aigun), which is across the river from Blagovestchensk, but does not mention the capture of the place. On the other hand, it transmits a report that the Russians have captured Saghalin.

Officials here who consent to discuss the situation emphatically deny that the Government has altered its attitude, or that it regards itself as being at war with China. Such a declaration of war as that made by the local commander at Saghalin could not be regarded as formal. There was no evidence that it was authorized.

These officials declare that Russia is indifferent as to what rebels and usurpers such as Prince Tuan do. She would not, however, allow acts of violence against herself to go unpunished. If it once became known certainly that the Government had ceased to exist in China, then every soldier and warship ought to be disarmed or ranked as a brigand or pirate.

It is understood that Russia has forbidden the free use of the telegraph to the Chinese Minister, and requires that all his messages be revised by the Foreign Office.

The Chinese Legation reasserts the conviction that the declaration of war issued by the commander at Saghalin was unauthorized.

The officials at the legation believe that the commander forged an imperial order. His position, anyhow, does not entitle him to convey such a declaration.

The "Novosti" asserts that a declaration of war from Prince Tuan is a matter of indifference to Russia. It adds: "Let him declare and do worse."

The "Novoe Vremyra" says that as war exists it does not matter much who declared it. Russia knows how to defend herself. The paper comments on the statement made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, that arms had been supplied to China by British firms. It demands that Great Britain immediately put restriction on her traders, and adds that Russian troops could not fight side by side with the troops of a nation which provided rioters with war material.

NO MORE CIPHER MESSAGES.

Von Buelow Tells the Chinese Legation to Use Plain Language.

BERLIN, July 18.—The semi-official "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine" states that Count von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has notified the Chinese legation that until further notice they will not be allowed to send telegrams in cipher or in secret language. Telegrams written in plain language must be submitted to Count von Buelow for his approval before they can be sent.

The Princeton at Swatow.

The Princeton arrived at Swatow yesterday morning, and will defend the foreigners there from the feared uprising among the members of the so-called "Society of the Long Knife," the southern branch of the Boxers.

B. & O. Week-End Seashore Excursions.

All seats. Tickets good going on all trains Fridays and Saturdays, valid for return until Tuesday following. $5.00 for the round-trip to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City.

5 p. m. Limited for Chesapeake Beach.

Flynn's Business College, 9th and N. Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

BELIEVES ALL ARE DEAD.

Mr. Rockhill Sees No Hope for the Foreigners in Pekin.

W. W. Rockhill, who is at present at the head of the Bureau of South American Republics, was holding a conference with Secretary Hay when Minister Wu called at the State Department yesterday. Because of Mr. Rockhill's long residence in China and Korea and his familiarity with the language, customs, and peculiarities of those countries, he is frequently consulted by Secretary Hay during the present emergency. This fact has led to the suggestion that it was contemplated sending him on a special mission to China or that he might be selected to succeed Minister Conger, contingent of course the death of the latter.

Mr. Rockhill was to go to South America in the interests of the Bureau of American Republics, but his departure has been indefinitely postponed. He is in daily consultation with Secretary Hay in regard to the Chinese situation. He spent several years in China as Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin and as an explorer and is not only familiar with the customs of the people and the political history of the Empire, but speaks the official language and several dialects.

When asked how much faith he placed in the despatches coming from the Chinese officials declaring that the legations at Pekin were safe at succeeding dates, Mr. Rockhill said that he placed no credence in them at all.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the Minister here honestly believes in the correctness of his information. But there is nothing to show that the people from whom he receives these despatches know anything more about the real situation at Pekin than we do. It is my belief that all the foreigners in Pekin have been killed, and that the purpose of the Chinese officials in sending out news to the contrary is to secure delay. There is, of course, a possibility, though a remote one, that some members of the legations may have escaped; some of the women, for instance. Sir Robert Hart and the Catholic Bishop in Pekin, as well as others of the foreigners, would undoubtedly use all the influence they possessed to this end. Sir Robert Hart, especially, might have been able to accomplish something. He has been there for forty years and many of the Chinese officials owe their positions to him.

"I do not base much hope on this, however, for I fail to see that there could be much chance of escape from the legation compound, a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded as it was by a horde of 30,000 or 40,000 Boxers.

"Even if the legations are still standing as reported (and you will notice that nothing is said as to the safety of their inhabitants), in view of the situation at Tientsin, I do not see that their position is very much improved. But if the Chinese have been unable to take the legations by assault they will simply camp outside, starve out the defenders, and then complete the massacre.

"This was the Chinese plan in subduing the Mohammedan rebellion in the Yosshigari Province. The Chinese troops moved on from place to place, laid siege to the towns, planted their own crops, and when starvation compelled the surrender of the besieged they would promptly put them to the sword, and the victorious troops moved on to repeat the same performance at the next place.

"As to the advantages to be gained by the Chinese by delaying accurate news of the present situation in Pekin, they may have the hope that the agreement between the powers will not last. There are many things that might happen in time, and it is my belief that the Chinese are playing their cards in the hope that some of these things may happen and thus they may be saved from a part at least of the wrath of the civilized world."

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

The President and His Advisers to Confer This Morning.

A special meeting of the Cabinet has been called for 11 o'clock this morning in order to enable the President to arrange all matters in connection with the Chinese crisis before he returns to Canton. He will leave for Canton this evening, and will be accompanied by William Barber and Secretary Cortelyou.

CHINESE LOSSES AT TIENTSIN.

General Nieh Reported to Have Been Killed There.

SHANGHAI, July 17.—It is reported here that General Nieh, whose troops were engaged in the operations at Tientsin, was killed there. It is declared that the Chinese casualties were 6,000, but this is not confirmed.

NO SYMPATHY WITH BOXERS.

San Francisco Chinamen Pass Strong Condemnatory Resolutions.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Fully 200 of the most prominent Chinese merchants of this city met in mass meeting this afternoon and passed strong resolutions denouncing the Boxers and the outrages which they have committed on foreigners, and pointing out clearly the antagonism which the Cantonese have for everything which is Manchu. They also sent a cablegram to Li Hung Chang urging him to do everything possible to protect foreigners.

Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul General, presided and addressed the meeting. He said he had called the meeting mainly to convince the Eastern people that there was no danger of any demonstration against the San Francisco Chinese, and also to show that the local Chinese, who are Cantonese, have no sympathy with the Boxer movement. After addresses by the presidents of several Chinese societies the See Yup and Ning Yang associations adopted resolutions. Here are extracts from the See Yup resolutions:

We declare our utter detestation of the Boxers and all their sympathizers and assert that the greatest harm ever inflicted upon China has been produced by their acts. We express profound hope that the reports of the deaths of Ministers in Pekin may be untrue.

The opening up of China cannot be too quickly done. The country must be threaded with railroads and human life conserved in every way. We feel that with the help of the west, millions of progressive people who have come under western influences, subjects of China, will be able to effect this, and we express hope that no irritation, such as the seizure of new territory by foreign nations, shall be effected to the lasting disturbance of the peace of the country.

We commend in every respect the wise policy pursued by the United States in China and in reference to China, and implore the Government of the United States to proceed in its policy already mapped out, to hold the Chinese Empire intact, to invest it with a strong progressive the aid of the enlightened native element to ensure native Government and by the force of arms, with the peace and development of the Empire.

The resolutions were ordered sent to Minister Wu for presentation to Secretary Hay.

$1.00 To Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester, and Martinsburg.

Sunday, July 22, from B. & O. Station, at 7 a. m. Returning, leave Winchester and Hagerstown at 7 p. m.; Martinsburg, 7:15, and Frederick, 7:50 p. m., same day. It's a splendid opportunity for a fine trip cheap.

Catch the 5 p. m. Bay Shore Limited. Music, dancing, bathing, Chesapeake Beach.

1x12-16 Kiln-dried Boards, only $1.75 per 100 sq. ft. of North Carolina pine, 1c. at 6th and N. Y. ave.

A FAINT GLEAM OF HOPE

Bare Possibility That the Legations Are Still Alive.

A Japanese Despatch from Reliable Sources Arouses Optimism Once More—News of the Little Band Four Days After the Message from Sir Robert Hart—Chinese Government in a Position to Keep Them Well Supplied With Provisions—Reluctance of the Powers to Recognize a State of War May Cause Pekin Authorities to Do Their Utmost to Protect the Foreigners.

The changeability of opinion here since receiving news of the fate of the foreigners at Pekin was well illustrated in the revival of hope yesterday among some of those whose ideas are worth noting, that the Ministers and those with them in the Chinese capital might yet be saved. It is this return of a hopeful feeling and the causes of it that constitute the most important features of the Chinese situation from a Washington standpoint.

With the question of an extra session disposed of, for the time being, at least, interest in official circles was revived yesterday in the fate of the foreigners at Pekin. While some high officials are positive that all of them have been slain, others hold that no man's opinion on the subject is worth anything and there prevails a very strong and almost confident feeling that the chances of rescue have not entirely disappeared.

This hopefulness is based principally on two pieces of information, the first definite and convincing, and the other to a certain extent involved in mystery. The first piece of news came to the Japanese legation in a telegram from the Government at Tokyo, the contents of which were furnished to the press in the following statement:

"Baron Nishi's letter of June 29 was received at Tientsin July 12. The letter was brought by secret messenger. It says that the legations are being daily bombarded. Ammunition is running short. Danger of massacre is imminent. Prompt relief is earnestly desired. The messenger says that foreign Ministers consider it impossible to procure provisions after July 1."

There appears to be no doubt as to the genuineness of the information. It came beyond doubt from Baron Nishi, the Japanese Minister at Pekin. Its importance lies not only in the fact of its reliability, but in that it contains news of the situation four days later than the last message from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. At the time Sir Robert's message was sent, the Chinese had trained artillery on the legations, but had not used it. Government officials as individuals have placed practically no faith in the messages from Chinese official sources alleging to give news of conditions in Pekin, but the message from Baron Nishi suggests that some of these may be true. In one message from Chinese sources it was asserted that the Boxers had been repulsed by the legation guards and apparently disheartened at their losses, were not renewing their attack. It was said also that they had adopted starvation methods.

Baron Nishi's message shows that the legations were able to hold out against the bombardment of the Chinese artillery for some days, and that in the scarcity of food and ammunition lay the greatest danger. In view of his advices the Chinese report of late date that the Boxers had been repulsed and had suspended attacks on the legations may be authentic after all.

This matter of the ability of the Boxers and the revolting troops to starve out foreigners has a direct bearing on the other information which the Government has obtained. The authorities here have learned that the Imperial City, where the royal family live, contains immense stores of provisions, enough to supply a besieged army for many months, and perhaps for years. The British Legation, where the foreigners took refuge after the burning of the other foreign establishments, is right up against the wall of the Imperial City.

It is claimed by men who have been in Pekin and who have been consulted by the Government that it would not be a hard matter for the imperial authorities to furnish supplies to the besieged foreigners from the imperial city, and the hope is strong that this has been and is being done. There may be reasons why the recognized Chinese Government is unable to give open protection to the Ministers and their charges. In fact, it is believed here that the recognized authorities are afraid to oppose the Boxers and the revolting troops on account of the danger of civil war that might come from such a course.

There is a general belief in Government circles that the imperial authorities are more than willing to protect the foreigners, realizing that a failure to do so would probably mean war with the powers and the end of the dynasty. With this belief uppermost in their minds, the officials are placing a great deal of stress on their discovery that the imperial authorities are able apparently to furnish the legation people with provisions.

It is felt also that the Chinese Government may be assisting them to smuggle ammunition into the British compound. By this time it must be known in Pekin that the powers do not regard themselves as at war with the Chinese Government, but consider that that Government has a revolt on its hands and that it is willing to protect foreigners. The receipt of such information by those in the imperial city may have an important bearing on the fate of the foreign Ministers. The officials can only hope that it reached the recognized Government before the foreigners were at the mercy of the Boxers.

Minister Wu Ting-fang has an ingenious idea about the situation at Pekin, which he disclosed to Secretary Hay and the Secretary in turn told the Cabinet at Tuesday's meeting. Mr. Wu thinks it not unlikely that the foreigners have been taken to a safe place by the Chinese officials, and this he suggests as a reason why the Ministers are unable to communicate with this Government, as any attempt to send despatches might reveal their whereabouts.

$2.50 Special Saturday Trip, $2.50 To "Old Point," Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View, via Norfolk and Washington steamer, Saturday, 6:30 p. m. Round trip tickets to Fort Monroe and Norfolk, good to return Sunday night, $2.50. For staterooms phone 750. Schedule page 7.

Take the Bay Shore Limited at 5 p. m.

1x12-16, dressed 4 sides, Shelving, 2 cents per sq. ft. Call for lowest prices on F. Libby & Co.

BELIEVES LEGATIONS SAFE.

A San Francisco Man Bases Their Situation In Pekin.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—[illegible] young American woman at Pekin described yesterday in a despatch from Berlin as chiefly instrumental in preventing a massacre of foreigners, is a San Francisco girl, sister of Supervisor Eugene McCarthy. She is the wife of A. F. Chamot, proprietor of the Pekin Hotel, and of the only foreign store in the Chinese capital.

News had come to Pekin early in June of the peril of a company of French railway engineers at the town of Chang-Hsin-Tien, and Mrs. Chamot, aided by the women in the different legations, organized a relief expedition consisting of nine persons for whom the French Minister, M. Pichon, secured a military escort from the Chinese Government. All but five of the engineers were rescued. It is thought probable here that Mrs. Chamot went with the rescuers, though the despatch did not say so plainly. On March 15 last Mrs. Chamot left this city to rejoin her husband in Pekin, after a visit of over a year with her family here.

Supervisor McCarthy spent eight months with his sister in Pekin about two years ago. He said today:

"It would be almost impossible for people penned up in the legations to get news out to the world. Persons who do not understand the situation ask why don't they send couriers out if they are still alive? I want to explain that the native servants attached to the legations are as well known as the foreign representatives themselves, and it would be almost impossible for them to carry a message. Strange Chinese might be bribed to attempt the thing, but they would probably prove false to the trust and keep the money and message without leaving Pekin."

Mr. McCarthy thinks the legations are holding out. He says:

"My brother-in-law, who owns the Pekin Hotel, is thirty-three years old, but he has resided in Pekin for fourteen years. He speaks the language, reads and writes Chinese, and holds the rank of mandarin, an office conferred upon him a year ago by Li Hung Chang himself. His title, however, will not save him from the fate that may befall foreigners.

"When the imperial Government finally permitted the foreign Ministers to reside in Pekin a concession was also granted for a European store to supply their peculiar needs, and a European hotel became a necessity for the Ministers and their households. The Pekin Hotel grew to be quite an establishment, the only foreign institution in the great city of 2,000,000 people. A bakeshop became a necessary part of the hotel, and that grew to a regular bakery, supplying all the legations. The store grew and maintained a large stock. Upon provisions of this store the legations are now probably subsisting. There is more danger of lack of ammunition than scarcity of food.

"During the Chinese-Japanese war there was a definite plan among the legations to combine for shelter in the French compound, which adjoins the hotel, and to make a hole through the wall that separates the two properties. In this way it is believed the foreigners could survive a siege and be close to a base of supplies.

"The recent telegraphic despatches indicate that the foreigners chose to concentrate on the British compound. If they sought that shelter they probably had time to move supplies from the store and hotel and prepare for a long defence. The wells will furnish sufficient water, though it is of poor quality and must be boiled before it is drinkable.

"Despatches suggesting the great difficulty of moving troops in the rainy season from Tientsin across the ninety miles of level plain to Pekin are all nonsense. The railroad is raised the entire distance upon an embankment about eight feet high, so that the flood waters that cover the lower levels do not affect the track. Though the Pei-Ho railway bridge has been destroyed, it cannot be possible that the enormous pillars and substantial foundations have been torn away unless dynamite was used. A corps of engineers could soon reconstruct the superstructure of the bridge and the allied forces could probably keep the roadway in passable condition for the transportation of troops and supply trains to Pekin."

HOLDING OUT ON JULY 9.

Consul Fowler's Report Concerning Foreign Representatives in Pekin.

The State Department yesterday received a message from Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, stating that the legations in Pekin were holding out on July 9. This is the first news from the besieged foreigners in the Chinese capital that has been given any credence by the Government officials in a number of weeks. The Governor of Shantung, who has supplied the information, is regarded as the most reliable of the Chinese officials who have been sending assurances to this Government. The message is as follows:

"Chefoo, July 18.

"Secretary Hay, Washington:

"The Governor (of Shantung) wires me that his courier has arrived. Left Pekin July 9 and reports that at that time legations were still holding out, although besieged. FOWLER."

MINISTER WU GRATIFIED.

He Credits the Accuracy of Consul Fowler's Message.

Minister Wu Ting-fang called at the State Department yesterday. He had no news, and said he had come to obtain some. He expressed gratification over the telegram of the United States Consul at Chefoo that the Governor of Shantung reported the Ministers safe on July 9. The German Ambassador and the French and Russian Charges d'Affaires also called on Secretary Hay.

FAITH IN LI HUNG CHANG.

Minister Wu's Opinion of the Viceroy's Ability.

Relative to the news despatch that Li Hung Chang is on his way to Pekin, Minister Wu said last night:

"If Earl Li had only been in his old position of Viceroy of the province of Chi-li, the disasters of the last few weeks might have been avoided. With him in command at Taku or Tientsin, there would have been no fighting. He is a most enlightened and progressive man, and

(Continued on Second Page.)

$10 To Chautauqua and Return $10 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale for 7:45 a. m. train from Washington July 27, good to return, when properly validated, within thirty days. Last low rate excursion to this popular resort.

Lumber has dropped at the Friendly Corner, and sound, bed boards, $1.50, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

AGAINST THE GOEBEL LAW

Many Kentucky Democrats in Favor of Its Repeal.

Statute the Bone of Contention at the State Convention—One Gubernatorial Candidate Especially Outspoken Against It—Beckham Still in the Lead for Governor.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 18.—The Goebel election law is the bone of contention here tonight between the men who were last fall full-fledged advocates of it. W. B. Smith, of Richmond, one of the five candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, said tonight:

"We cannot win with the Goebel law and the only thing to do is to repeal it. I do not believe any amendment of the law will satisfy the men who defeated us at the polls last October, and the only thing to do is to wipe it off the statute books. I would not have the nomination were it given me without a platform declaring for an honest and fair election law."

Justus Goebel is here lobbying for the retention of the law. He wants the convention to keep hands off, leaving the whole matter to Governor Beckham. Goebel, it is said, has declared he would run for Governor in 1902, when his residence in Kentucky would make him eligible, and that then he would carry out the reforms desired by his brother. To a correspondent tonight he said:

"No, I am not a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, nor will I make a speech at the convention. Were the trials of the men who killed my brother a little further advanced I would be glad to tell the people of the State a few things which I believe they do not fully understand."

Speaking of Justus Goebel's candidacy for Governor, James A. Scott, of Frankfort, one of the leading Democrats of the State, and a close friend of the late William Goebel, said:

"The talk about running Justus Goebel for Governor after the term to which his brother was elected is ridiculous. Had he the brains of William Goebel it would be a different thing; but merely because he is of the same name does not indicate that the men who were for his brother and fought for him will approve of taking him out of Ohio and making him the Governor of Kentucky."

There is a strong undercurrent among the delegates for ex-Gov. James B. McCreary. That gentleman got in this afternoon and is soliciting a stampede toward himself. Judge James D. Black has a large following. Tonight there was a caucus between the friends of the lesser candidates, including McCreary, Lewis, Smith, and Black, and it was agreed to organize the convention tomorrow by electing Frank Peak, of Shelby County, temporary chairman.

Governor Beckham's friends claim he will have enough votes to nominate him on the first ballot and that the attempt of the opposition to organize the convention will fail.

The hardest fight will be over the election law, and unless some steps are taken by the convention to call for either repeal or an amendment of the same there may be another bolt.

DENIED BY WEBSTER DAVIS.

Report that He is in Kruger's Pay Denounced as False.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—"The idea that Kruger is paying me for working up sentiment in favor of the Boers in this country is ridiculous. I will call anyone a liar who makes such a statement. Kruger's fortune, land and all, is not worth $10,000."

This statement was made by Webster Davis, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, today. Continuing, Mr. Davis said:

"The financial condition of the Transvaal Government is pitiable. At one time while I was there there was only $3.75 in the Treasury of the Transvaal Government. They had bar gold and silver, but it was valueless to them at the time, as the Government's mints were not in operation, while it was impossible to get the precious metal on other markets; I say, just at that period."

"Lecturing is my occupation," said he, "and I intend to follow it. I will make speeches for Bryan provided I am invited. I have not been invited yet."

BRYAN TO PATRICK EGAN.

Replies to Congratulations From the Ex-Minister to Chile.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Patrick Egan, ex-United States Minister to Chile, sent a telegram of congratulation to Bryan shortly after the Kansas City Convention. Today he got this letter in reply:

My Dear Mr. Egan: Your telegram of congratulation was one of the first received, and none were more highly appreciated. You were the first prominent Republican pointed out to me when I arrived in Lincoln, October 1, 1887, and you may remember that I responded to the toast, "Our Friends, the Enemy," the evening when you and the other Republicans were celebrating the Republican victory in 1888. I attended the banquet given you when you were departing for Chile. So much for reminiscence.

Am glad that you like our platform. I think it is superb. It ought to appeal to the conscience and patriotism of the people. You are in position to do important service for the party in the crisis which is upon us, and I am delighted to know that your zeal is equal to your ability. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN.

WAITING ON MID-ROADERS.

Political Interest in Nebraska Centred on Their Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—Mr. Bryan spent another uneventful day. There were no visitors of importance from abroad, and his mail was the lightest for a good many days.

The absence of visiting statesmen is explained on the ground that Lincoln is too far out of the way to run here for a conference. It is quite unlikely that the Republican plan of 1896 of running excursions to the home city of the Presidential candidate will be followed in Mr. Bryan's case. It was talked of for a time, and Lincoln citizens began pluming themselves upon at last reaping something of a financial harvest from having a Presidential candidate.

This plan has been given up. The railroad companies declined to do better than one fare and one-third, and also decided to restrict the distance and insist upon having at least 200 excursionists.

Political attention in Nebraska is just now centred upon the Mid-road Populist State Convention, which will be held at Grand Island Friday. Reports from there are to the effect that attendance will be very large, especially from the western part of the State. It is proposed to put in nomination a full State ticket, as well as a set of Barker and Donnelly electors.

The Mid-roaders have no hope of carrying the State, but they propose to register as emphatic a protest as possible against the Democratic ascendancy in the Populist party of the State. The action of the Kansas City Convention on the Vice Presidential question has somewhat strengthen-

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