

## THE NEW COMPLICATIONS

ARISING FROM ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA  
AND GERMANY TO CHINA

## CLOSE ON A DECLARATION OF WAR

W. W. Rockhill Sent a Special Commissioner to China—No Compact by Our Government With European Nations Repetition of Chinese Rumor of Safety of the Legations—Russian Information That They Were Massacred July 6th—Russians Charged with Great Barbarity.

Washington, July 19.—In the absence of direct news from China this morning, attention was directed mainly to the more or less speculative stories emanating from European capitals indicative of discord among the powers. It is realized that these little bulletins of mutual suspicion always characterize allied movements and so are to be expected in the present case. It can be stated that, so far as official record discloses, there is absolutely no ground for them.

Our government having fully defined its intentions in Secretary Hay's note of July 3rd, the other governments interested in the Chinese situation have entered into the spirit of that declaration of principles with perfect accord. At least that is the record, both written and oral, and Russia, a power more than any other under suspicion in these stories, has not been backward in assuring the state department of the coincidence of Secretary Hay's declaration with Russia's purpose in China. It is, of course, possible that some of the powers are swayed by rumors that do not appear in their formal declarations. The state department, however, cannot go behind their formal expression and can now only await results.

There is not the slightest disposition on the part of our government to follow the example of certain European powers and restrict in any measure the Chinese minister here, Mr. Wu, in communicating with the Chinese viceroys, and whatever remains of the titular Chinese government. On the contrary, crediting the minister with the common desire to do everything in his power to protect foreigners in the Chinese empire, and confident that he has no sympathy with the insurrectionary Boxer element, the state department regards it as good policy to facilitate, rather than obstruct, his communications with the Chinese viceroys. Acting itself on this theory, the department does not credit the stories that any of the Chinese ministers in Europe have been given their passports.

If there should be a declaration of war by Russia, based on what is said to have occurred on the Siberian border, the technical relations of the allied powers towards China might, it is said here, undergo a radical change. It is believed that the story of Boxer activity is considerably exaggerated so far as it relates to the country north of the Siberian frontier, and that the troubles have been confined to Manchuria. But if war should actually and formally open between Russia and China, that fact might oblige the other powers to do one of two things: either join in the declaration of war, or withdraw their forces from Chinese soil.

Minister Wu and Mr. Wollant, the Russian charge, again called upon Secretary Hay this morning, but neither had news from China.

Developments in the military situation today were of the formal designation of Brigadier General Chaffee as a major general of volunteers and the making of other arrangements for a prolonged campaign on a large scale in China. The officials here say that will be short, but they are preparing to send coal and winter clothing, so they are getting ready for the other contingency.

**SPECIAL COMMISSION TO CHINA.**  
W. W. Rockhill, director of the bureau of American republics, has been appointed special commissioner from this country to go to China and investigate and report on the situation. For some time past the officials did not care to have it known that Mr. Rockhill had been selected for this responsible duty. Within a week he will have a final conference with the president and Secretary Hay and then will leave for China. He probably will go to Vancouver and there take the Japanese line steamer for Yokohama, proceeding from that point to Shanghai. Not until he arrives at Shanghai will Mr. Rockhill undertake to outline his further course. His position is a peculiar one. He is actually an ambassador in power, and in the scope of his functions will be akin to President Cleveland's paramount commissioner to Hawaii, Mr. Blount.

**NO COMPACT WITH FOREIGN POWERS.**  
Inquiry at the state department developed the fact that no such circular as that described in the Rome dispatch as having been received from M. de Casse had reached here. While our government and that at Paris appear to be pursuing exactly the same line of policy as to China, and consequently are moving toward the common object without friction, it has not been deemed necessary or expedient to attempt to reduce to form and substance an agreement upon which common action should be had. The statement is equally true as to Germany and other powers. Our government has no joint formal programme beyond the matters touched upon in the identical note of July 3rd, defining the objects of the United States in China.

In French official quarters here the Rome report is denied with equal positiveness. Mr. Hay and M. Thiebaut have discussed a number of the details constantly arising, but it can be stated positively that at no time has anything like a circular from M. de Casse, proposing an agreement of the powers as to China been presented. Just at present there are no negotiations of special importance under consideration, and certainly France is not awaiting any response from the United States to a circular note.

**OUR CASUALTIES AT TIEN TSIN.**  
The navy department this afternoon received from Admiral Remy a list of casualties of the marine corps in the fight at Tien Tsin. It is as follows:

as Kelly, Privates J. E. McConkey, I. W. Partridge.  
"Slightly Wounded—First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, Corporal J. A. McDonald, Privates P. J. Keller, C. D. Miller, C. J. Matthews, John Stokes, J. VanHorne.

"Wounded—Captain Charles G. Long, Captain William B. Lemley, First Lieutenant Smiley D. Butler, First Sergeant James Murphy, Sergeant F. T. Winters, Corporal James W. Hunt, Privates W. S. Chapman, James Conney, Robert Desmond, F. G. Egeler, Larvin Larson, M. E. Melver, J. C. Megonigal, A. B. Penny, H. A. Rickers.

**"REMEY."**  
In the list of seriously wounded Private P. J. Keller should be J. J. Keller. John Stokes should be John Stokes. In the list of wounded Robert Desmond should be Roderick Desmond; Larvin is James G. Larvin and Larson is Laurin L. Larson, and M. E. Melver should be George E. Melver.

Washington, July 19.—The Japanese legation here has made public the latest communication received by it from Baron Nissi the Japanese minister at Peking. This telegram was received today at the legation from the Japanese minister of foreign affairs and is important because of the dates given. The telegram was dated July 13th by the sender, the Japanese consul at Che Foo, and is as follows:

"I received at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 12th a dispatch from Baron Nissi dated Peking, June 29th. The letter was brought by a special messenger—Chinese, who left Peking July 1st, and managed to make the journey with great difficulty. The substance of the letter is as follows:

"The situation at Peking is extremely critical. The foreign legations are surrounded on all sides by Chinese soldiers and bombarded night and day. The members of the legations, the guards and residents are resting to the utmost, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy make opposition hopeless; our ammunition is being exhausted, our lives are in such danger that we may be massacred at any moment. We earnestly request the immediate dispatch of reinforcements for our rescue from our precarious condition."

The Japanese consul at Che Foo adds that he communicated this letter to his colleagues of the consular body there and also to the commander in chief of the forces of the powers. Another cablegram received here through the foreign office from Japan's consul at Che Foo reports that Tien Tsin castle was captured by the forces of the allies on the 14th and the safety of the foreign settlements is assured. Japanese troops took possession of Susse-Ying, the Chinese naval station, on the 14th.

## THE NINTH UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)  
Shanghai, July 19.—The following additional details of the allied forces' attack on the native city of Tien Tsin reaches here today from the Associated Press. The Chinese government, through the foreign office from Japan's consul at Che Foo reports that Tien Tsin castle was captured by the forces of the allies on the 14th and the safety of the foreign settlements is assured. Japanese troops took possession of Susse-Ying, the Chinese naval station, on the 14th.

## ANOTHER REPORT OF SAFETY OF LEGATIONS.

Paris, July 19.—An official telegram from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, July 19th, states that, according to the governor of Shan Tung, the foreign ministers and their families at Peking are safe and sound, but that the danger is still very great. The viceroy, according to this dispatch, informed the consular corps that he had telegraphed to Peking urging the protection of the foreign legations.

**RUSSIA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.**  
London, July 19.—The action of Count von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, in informing the Chinese legation at Berlin that all telegraphic messages must be in plain language submitted for approval by the censor, and the suggestion of M. de Casse, the French minister of foreign affairs, that the exportation of arms to China be prohibited, which are generally regarded here as long steps in the direction of treating China as a state engaged in war, have been supplemented this morning by the official announcement from St. Petersburg that certain portions of the Amur territory, including parts of the Khabarovsk district and the coast territory, as well as the towns of Blagovestensk, Khabarovsk and Nikolskussuri.

ALL WOMEN  
ACREE.

A druggist in Macon, Ga., says: "I have sold a large quantity of Mother's Friend, and have never known an instance where it has failed to produce the good results claimed for it. All women agree that it makes labor shorter and less painful."



## Mother's Friend

is not a chance remedy. Its good effects are readily experienced by all expectant mothers who use it. Years ago it passed the experimental stage. While it always shortens labor and lessens the pains of delivery, it is also of the greatest benefit during the earlier months of pregnancy. Morning sickness and nervousness are readily overcome, and the limbs relax the strained muscles, permitting them to expand without causing distress. Mother's Friend gives great recuperative power to the mother, and her recovery is sure and rapid. Danger from rising and swollen breasts is done away with completely.

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have been declared in a state of war since July 17th.

Russia's announcement is regarded in London as at least foreshadowing a speedy unconditional recognition of the fact that a condition of war exists between China and the civilized world, and the general opinion seems to favor such recognition as the best means of meeting the barbarian upheaval, while at the same time endeavoring to isolate the independent viceroys from the general conflagration.

Berlin, July 19.—A dispatch from Taku received here today says the first steamer bringing Indian troops to China arrived there Monday July 18th.

## CHINESE LOSSES AT TIEN TSIN.

London, July 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai received here today reports that the losses of the Chinese in the fighting at Tien Tsin was upwards of 3,000.

It is understood that Lieutenant General Sir Francis Grenfell will have command of the British forces in China.

## LI HUNG CHANG AT HONG KONG

Hong Kong, Wednesday, July 18.—Li Hung Chang and his suite, arrived here yesterday evening and landed this morning. He was received with a salute of seventeen guns and with a guard of honor from the Welsh Fusiliers and band and proceeded to the government house.

Li Hung Chang was extremely reticent. He stated that he had received definite news that the ministers and foreigners at Peking, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, were safe July 8th. The important editor revealing him to Peking, the viceroy said, was due to the emperor and the emperor and not to Prince Tuan.

The governor of Canton is regarded as an exceptionally weak official, and the natives fear he will never succeed in maintaining order. The Russian government, however, is resting to the utmost, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy make opposition hopeless; our ammunition is being exhausted, our lives are in such danger that we may be massacred at any moment. We earnestly request the immediate dispatch of reinforcements for our rescue from our precarious condition."

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Very little further news is available this morning. The Yokohama correspondent of The Daily Mail, who repeats his statements regarding the jealousy felt among the allies on the subject of a Japanese commander-in-chief, and the general lack of unity among them, adds: "The Japanese correspondents charge the Russian soldiers with appalling barbarity toward the Chinese."

It is stated that when the allies entered the native city of Tien Tsin they found the Chinese dead piled breast high and it was feared that this would result in an outbreak of pestilence. Sixteen of the captured guns are quite modern weapons.

This correspondent confirms the statement of the correspondent of The Daily Express regarding the indignation caused by the British reception of Li Hung Chang at Hong Kong. He says it is interpreted by the natives as weakness on the part of the allies and he asks why Li Hung Chang could not have been determined until information had been received from Peking.

## RUSSIANS REPULSED.

The Daily Express publishes the following from Che Foo dated yesterday. The Russians are hard pressed around Niu Chawang and have been expelled from Tien Chawang Tai. They have also been compelled to abandon Fichieu by a large body of Boxers and armed peasants. Here again the Russians lost heavily, but it is reported that they succeeded in killing 700 of their assailants.

The Russians, according to the latest news from Peking, have not only completely defeated the Chinese and have occupied Blagovestensk, capital of the Amur government, with a large force.

The Daily Mail Shanghai correspondent says: "Advices from Vladivostok state that the Chinese invasion of eastern Siberia has stopped the Russian advance from the north on Peking. The Russians have burned the Chinese town of Helampo and are adopting very vigorous measures."

## SHE MARRIED A NEGRO

Death of a Boston Woman Who Was Once a Social Leader.

(Special to Baltimore Sun.)  
New York, July 18.—In a miserable rear room up one flight of stairs in a tenement occupied by negroes in West Twentieth street, Mrs. Martha Martini, wife of a negro waiter, once one of the Folsoms, of Boston, and a belle in the famous Back Bay set, died of the heat on Monday afternoon. Her body was sent away to wealthy and fashionable relatives.

Mrs. Martini was a half-sister of Paul Folsom, a wealthy scion of the old Boston Folsom family. When about 20 years old she incurred her father's displeasure by marrying Edward Cutter, a wealthy dealer in chemicals. Then her father forgave her. Cutter prospered and for four years he and his wife had an annual income of \$13,000. Then misfortune came and Cutter's wealth dwindled. When he died, leaving his widow penniless, she got a place as a housekeeper in the house of Rufus Waterman, a wealthy Providence man. In that household Alexander Martini, a negro, was employed as butler. An attachment grew up between the couple and they were married in 1891 and left the place for this city. The life that followed was often one of bitter hardship. Mrs. Martini's half-brother, learning of her plight, sent her \$150 a month until she died.

## The Neeley Extradition Case.

New York, July 19.—Judge Lecombe of the United States circuit court today rendered an opinion in the case of Charles F. W. Neeley, charged with having defrauded the United States postal department in Cuba, in which he declares that there is no present ground for an indictment cannot be held sufficient for Neeley's extradition and that further testimony will be heard when the case comes up on July 23rd.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE

Tables Address of Its Committee on Southern Commercial Conditions Because of Its Endorsement of Republican Party Principles.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—At the second day's session of the Southern Industrial convention here, the public address on the commercial conditions of the south, prepared by a special committee, was rejected after a heated discussion. The delegates held that the address was an endorsement of the republican platform in many particulars, and did not think politics should enter into their organization.

D. A. Tompkins, of North Carolina, spoke in opposition to the clauses endorsing the political currency system and relating to the protection of American labor.

E. W. Blackburn, of Atlanta, said the address was a direct endorsement of the republican platform. "If this address is stamped with approval from this convention," he said, "you place a blue stain in the hands of Hanna and his campaign committee to wield over the heads of this section."

C. E. Sanders and R. L. Bennett, both of Mississippi, opposed the address.

Mr. Tompkins said if there was anything good in the address it should be adopted without regard to politics.

L. L. Gilbert, of Atlanta, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draw up a new address on industrial lines instead of political lines. The motion was adopted.

The organization committee will consider the following resolution from Mr. Frowell, of South Carolina:

Resolved, That the Southern Industrial League should be formed all over the south, in every county and town, with the purpose of developing resources, and that a committee of three from each state be appointed by this league to take the matter up and get the leagues in working order by the next convention.

The convention, after hearing several addresses on industrial subjects, adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## CULTON STILL ON THE STAND

He Brings Out More Evidence of Conspiracy—Other Witnesses.

Georgetown, Ky., July 19.—Today's session of the trial of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting, started off with a long debate before the court on the admissibility of matters transpiring between the date of the shooting of Goebel and his death.

The point was made by a question put by the prosecution to Witness Culton regarding a conversation between him and Henry Youtsey before Goebel died. The court ruled that this evidence must be excluded.

After the assassination Culton said Powers came to him and told him to write to the parties who were in the conference and tell them they had better be very careful and do no talking, as they were liable to be connected with the murder. Witness told him it would be dangerous to write and Powers said he would do it himself.

The prosecution produced a box of cartridges for the witness to inspect. Culton said the cartridges were like those he used when he was in the army. Youtsey showed him when talking about the killing of Goebel. Powers gave the witness badges for the mountain men who remained in Frankfort so they could distinguish their own men from the others.

Culton declared that while in jail with Powers at Frankfort Powers begged him not to go on the witness stand in the hearing of his (Culton's) motion for bail. Witness told Powers he would get out of jail and his family needed him. Powers told him he would see to it, that his family was provided for if witness would agree not to go on the stand. Witness refused.

The witness was asked by Mr. Owens if he had seen about visiting Colonel Campbell and others of the command. He denied that he had been promised immunity. In becoming a witness in the Powers case he was following the advice of his father, Judge Culton.

A number of questions were asked by the defense to show that Culton's evidence now is at variance with that given in his application for bail at Frankfort.

Stas Jones, of Whiteley county, who went with the mountaineers to Frankfort and remained there till after the assassination, said he was in the executive building when the shooting occurred. The shots sounded to him from the second of state's office. Prior to the shooting, witness said he was in Taylor's office. The governor asked him why he was not in the house lobby. Witness replied that he did not want to go up there, as he was not armed. The governor asked with an oath why he had come to the house and said he had as well go home.

George G. Fetter, of Louisville, testified that he was entering the state house yard when Goebel was shot. He could not tell where the first shot was fired from, but was positive that subsequent shots were fired inside the main hallway of the executive building.

## Atlanta Reunion.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—Five thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans lustily cheered the commanders of these two organizations, General Albert E. Shaw, and General John B. Gordon, as they set together upon the stage of the Grand opera house at the kindling of the camp fire of the blue and gray reunion here tonight.

The occasion was the formal beginning of the reunion of the surviving veterans of the union and the confederate armies who fought in the battles around Atlanta, in July 1864. The auditorium of the theatre was filled with the veterans who mingled in fraternal peace and cheered the battle tunes of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" with enthusiasm. Upon the stage were seated distinguished soldiers, many of them commanding officers in the different engagements. The heads of those on the stage the United States flag and that of the Confederate States were draped together, typifying the sentiment of the camp fire.

## Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated blood purifier, changes weak blood into strength, hastens energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist.

## SCHEDULE

Carolina Beach and Southport.  
In Effect June 12th.



## FOR CAROLINA BEACH.

Boat leaves Wilmington for Carolina Beach at 6 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.

## FOR WILMINGTON.

Trains leave Beach at 7:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 6:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Fare to the Pier and return on the 5:15 and 7:30 boat, 15 cents.

No 7:30 boat from Wilmington and no 8:30 train from Beach on Monday and Saturday.

Leave Wilmington Sunday at 10:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Leave Beach Sunday at 12:30 p. m., 6:00 p. m., and 8:30 p. m.

## FOR SOUTHPORT.

Boat leaves Wilmington at 9:15 a. m.

## FOR WILMINGTON.

Boat leaves Southport at 12:00 m.

Two Hundred Tickets given away every week for Saturday trips only. Apply to S. W. Sanders, at Unlucky Corner.

J. W. HARPER.

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BETWEEN NEW YORK, TAMPA, ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS AND POINTS SOUTH AND WEST.

Schedule in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

Train Leaves Wilmington 3:05 p. m., arrives New York 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:30 p. m., Maxton 6:05 p. m., Hamlet 7:05 p. m., Wadesboro 8:30 p. m., Monroe 9:30 p. m., Charlotte 10:20 p. m., Athens 11:30 a. m., Atlanta 6:05 a. m.

Close connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points in Texas, Mexico and California; also for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and western and northwestern points.

Connects at Hamlet with train No. 27 for Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and New York.

Other trains leave Hamlet as follows: Train No. 31 (Florida Limited) for Columbia and points south at 5:30 a. m., Train No. 402 for Monroe, Charlotte, Lincoln, Shelby and Rutherfordton, Athens, Atlanta, and all points south at 6:50 a. m., Train No. 38 for Raleigh, Norfolk and points north at 9:35 a. m., Train No. 66 for Raleigh, Richmond, and points north at 9:30 a. m.

Through Pullman sleepers from Hamlet to all points north, south and southwest.

Train Leaves Hamlet at 8:30 a. m., arrives Maxton 9:05 a. m., Pembroke 9:35 a. m., Lumberton 9:55 a. m., Wilmington 12:05 noon. This train takes passengers at Hamlet from train No. 31 (Florida Limited) leaving Richmond at 10:40 p. m. and arriving at Hamlet at 6:45 a. m.

From train No. 402 leaving Norfolk at 9:30 p. m., from train No. 38 leaving Atlanta at 9:00 p. m., and Charlotte at 6:45 a. m., arriving at Hamlet at 7:45 a. m.

Other trains arrive at Hamlet as follows: Train 402 from Atlanta, Rutherfordton, Lincoln, Shelby, Charlotte and Monroe at 9:00 p. m., Train No. 41 from Portsmouth at 7:10 p. m., Train No. 27 from Richmond and points north at 10:27 p. m.

Train No. 44 from Columbia and points north at 9:00 a. m., and train No. 66 from Columbia and points south at 9:00 a. m.

Tor Tickets, Sleepers, Etc., apply to THOS. D. MEARS, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBECK, General Superintendent.

L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.

## ATLANTIC &amp; NORTH CAROLINA

R. R.

Time Table in Effect July 18, 1900.

Eastbound Trains.	Pass'ger	Pass'ger	Daily.	Sunday
Leave Goldsboro	3:40 p. m.	7:40 a. m.		
Leave Winston	4:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.		
Leave New Bern	5:50 p. m.	9:50 a. m.		
Arrive Morehead	7:02 p. m.	11:02 a. m.		

Westbound Trains.	Pass'ger	Pass'ger	Daily.	Sunday
Leave Morehead	7:27 a. m.	4:27 p. m.		
Leave New Bern	9:00 a. m.	6:05 p. m.		
Leave Winston	10:12 a. m.	7:02 p. m.		
Arrive Goldsboro	11:05 a. m.	8:00 p. m.		

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

mar 15.

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NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. S. Onida.....Saturday, July 7th

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WILMINGTON, N. C. FOR NEW YORK.

S. S. Saginaw.....Saturday, July 7th

S. S. Onida.....Saturday, July 14th

FROM WILMINGTON, N. C. FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

S. S. Onida.....Tuesday, July 10th

S. S. Saginaw.....Tuesday, July 17th

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THEO. G. EGER, General Manager.

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Prevents itching and dandruff.

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