

SEYMOUR FORCE LOCATED

KEMPFF REPORTS IT IS TEN MILES FROM TIEN TSI.

The Column is Surrounded by Chinese, and Another Force Has Gone to Its Assistance.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Navy Department today received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

"Taku, June 25.—The relief force reached Tien Tsin 24 inst., less very small. The Pekin relief force reached Tien Tsin 25 inst. A force left Tien Tsin on the 24th to render assistance."

The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from United States Consul John P. MacArthur at Peking:

"Combined forces entered Tien Tsin 25th."

The War Department has received the following cablegram:

"Manila, June 26.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Ninth Infantry will set out tomorrow equipped and well supplied with everything."

"MacArthur."

The Navy Department announces that the armored corvette Brooklyn, under command of Rear Admiral Raymond P. Healy, will take 300 marines from Manila to Taku, stopping at Nagasaki en route.

The gunboat Princeton has been ordered to Swatow, Amoy and other ports, where it is to be ready for electric plant, keeping ever ready for immediate active service.

General MacArthur was enabled today to order directing the relief force of the Ninth Infantry and such other forces as may be operating in China at the time of the Grant's arrival, to report to General Chaffee on the 28th.

General MacArthur directed to send Captain Russell, of the Signal Corps, with a detachment of the 3rd Infantry, to the Spanish war, working in conjunction with the Chinese.

Everywhere in the streets are the bodies of massacred men and women, Americans as well as other nationalities.

They were both destroyed early during the bombardment.

Shanghai also reports that the American relief force was so badly ambushed that the greatest object was to abandon several field guns and much ammunition.

About 150 Russians and 11 Americans were killed or wounded.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer is patrolling the Pei Ho river and raking with guns the native villages on the banks, which were abandoned by the Chinese.

Although it is officially said at Canton that Li Hung Chang will not go to Peking, he continues his preparations for a telegram from the Governor of Liao Chow, dated June 25, which reached Berlin, announces that according to reports from Chinese sources, Vice-Admiral Seymour's force has reached Peking.

This is probably merely a reiteration of the previous reports on the same subject.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons today, as to whether the British Government will arrange with Japan as to the principal relief force is reported to have been so far as the closing words of Admiral Kempff's report.

There have been so many expeditions that officials themselves are somewhat confused as to the movements, and it is well to locate with accuracy the positions as they stand by the latest dispatches.

The first body of foreign troops, about 400 in number, and including 16 American marines, which went to Peking to guard the legations, are thought to have got through.

The second force of 200, under Seymour, after making two-thirds of the distance, is now back 10 miles from Tien Tsin, according to Admiral Kempff's first force which went against Tien Tsin, including Major Waller's marines and 400 Russians, was repulsed with loss.

This was reinforced to 200 men, and the relieving force was ordered to go on the 24th of a relief column started to the assistance of the force 10 miles from Tien Tsin. These several bodies are widely separated, and the extent of the present field of action.

The news that the Ninth Infantry will sail from Manila to Taku was received with pleasure at the War Department.

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BOERS IN SMALL BANDS

HARRASSING THE LARGE COLUMNS OF BRITISH.

Commandant Dewet Leading the Guerrilla Operations—Roberts Contracting the Circle.

LONDON, June 25. 229 A. M.—The Boer commander in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony appear to have been broken up by their leaders into small parties, that harass large columns of the British, mainly cutting off scouts, sniping pickets, making a show of force here and there.

Commandant Dewet, President Steyn's principal lieutenant, is the hero of the Boer side in these last days of hostilities.

Lord Roberts' columns are steadily contracting the circle of their advance.

Transvaal officials who were interviewed yesterday at Machadoodorp by a correspondent of the Daily Express asserted an intention to hold out to the last.

Watervaldorp or Neispruit. His physical condition is the only reason why he is not allowed him to go to the high field.

The British prisoners at Noell Goddard are now more comfortable. Large quantities of food and blankets have been sent to them and their enclosures is lighted by electricity.

Pratoria telegrams say that supplies of warm clothing are reaching Lord Roberts' columns, and that the Boers had suffered from the cold.

Commandant-General Botha is unconqueredly active east of Pretoria.

The Commandants are doing splendid out-post work.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The Boer Envoy to the American People.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Boer envoys, who have been in the country for the past two months, today issue an address to the people of the United States.

After expressing regret at their inability to accept many of the invitations extended to them, they expressed their thanks to the American people for the deep sympathy they have shown for the cause of the two struggling republics.

Continuing, the address says: "We now feel convinced that the beautiful allegory of the Boer and the British statesmen that the people of this country sympathized with the British Empire in its attempt to crush the liberty and independence of the small republics is absolutely devoid of truth."

The address then goes at great length into the history of the relations between Great Britain and the Boers, which is characterized as one of "violated faith and broken pledges, cloaked under the display of magnanimous and irreproachable conduct."

Coming down to the discovery of gold in Johannesburg in 1886, the address says: "All the forces of land greed and gold hunger, stimulated by the colonies, which were known as the battle of Majuba Hill were let loose."

Then follows a history of the political agitation, which culminated in the Jameson raid.

Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Cecil Rhodes," continues the address, "are the terrible, diabolical trinity which has been the cause of the calamitous period. These gentlemen combined forces so as to achieve by subtlety and craft and misrepresentation what they were unable to achieve by force."

The address declares that the capitalists control the press of South Africa, and that the editors of the subsidized journals were appointed special correspondents of the principal London dailies.

The broad charge is made that Mr. Chamberlain's revival of the suzerainty claim in 1897, his public utterances, Sir Alfred Milner's speeches and inflammatory dispatches and the efforts of the South African League under the Presidency of Cecil Rhodes were all directed toward the ultimate destruction of the two Dutch republics.

The address then takes up the various international questions which contributed toward the Boer war, and discloses them in great detail, making thoughtful denials of the English representation.

The address declares that at the Bloemfontein conference the Boer envoys, and President Kruger endeavored to avert the catastrophe by conceding even more than the original demands on the franchise question.

It is asserted that the war was forced upon the Boers and the claim is advanced that they took up arms only in self-defense.

The address contends that the policy of Great Britain was to shape so as to compel the Boers to send on the 9th of October what is commonly known as their ultimatum to Great Britain.

Taking up the campaign to date, the address says: "The Boers may be in the end defeated by overwhelming numbers, and may be forced to surrender, owing to difficulty of securing ammunition and provisions, but the conduct of the present war, as well as the history of the past 20 years, is a lesson in saying that they will never be conquered."

The address concluded by saying that the envoys do not ask the direct or favorable consideration of the United States, but a continuance of public sentiment and support. The address is signed by Abraham Fischer, C. H. Wessels and M. D. Wolmarans.

A Farewell Reception.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Under the auspices of the New York committee to aid the United Republics of South Africa, a farewell meeting was held yesterday in Cooper Union tonight to the Boer representatives. The envoys will sail Thursday and take with them the funds raised in the United States by sympathizers in their behalf.

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SOUTH SEA REBELLION

NATIVE UPRISING IN THE ISLAND OF BARALONGA.

The Trouble Was Caused by a Mistake in the Calendar—Other Foreign News.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25.—A Times special from Seattle, Wash., says: One of the strangest rebellions which has taken place in the last 150 years is in full swing in Baralonga, a Pacific Island, under British rule, in the South Sea. Advice from the Orient give full particulars of the progress of the uprising, which has spread over the whole island.

The natives are advancing on the European settlement along the coast, and are threatening the capital. It was not for the want of British troops that the Chinese disturbances the rebellion would create world-wide comment.

The inhabitants of the island were originally brought in touch with civilization through the efforts of missionaries sent out by the London Missionary Society.

Through the disturbing effects of the 18th degree of longitude the first arrival to advance the cause of Christianity set the usual day, Sunday, for service. As is well known, at the degree of longitude mentioned, the days jump back 24 hours.

Simple-minded natives, however, did not know this, and on the day which the Christians leaders of the island attempted to rectify it. The move made the natives superstitious to a degree, and upon urging the natives to return to their usual sabbath day, they refused to do so.

The greatest carnage and murder is being witnessed. Over 50 Europeans have already been killed. The last reports they were fortifying various places and were preparing for a desperate resistance.

All the business houses and the Government headquarters in the island have fled to the west coast and are hiding with the whites. An appeal will be made for assistance from Great Britain, according to today's advices.

ENGLISH TRADE CONGRESS.

Association of Chambers of Commerce in Session.

LONDON, June 25.—The fourth Congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom opened here this morning. Between 30 and 40 delegates from all parts of the world are present.

Lord Selborne, Honorary president of the association, welcomed the delegates. He announced that real progress had been made toward settling a Pacific conference, and that tenders would be invited almost immediately for the beginning of the work.

Discussing imperial defenses, Lord Selborne remarked that the whirligig of time had strangely inverted the feeling in relation thereto. A century and a quarter ago this question of imperial defense was the one which was before the American colonies, which finally lost them to Great Britain.

Today the same question, he said, is operating more than any other in drawing the different parts of the empire together. The colonies he added, now voluntarily adopted what America had disputed, namely, that colonies ought to contribute to their own defense.

A resolution proposed by the Toronto Board of Trade advocating the adoption of a commercial policy based on the principle of mutual benefit by which each part of the empire may receive substantial advantage in trade as the result of its national relationship, led to a prolonged and heated discussion.

Although the terms of the resolution are not yet known, it is understood that the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The Manchester delegates promised to oppose any compromise and to introduce a resolution in favor of unmitigated free trade.

Canadian Copyright.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: There will be an important colonial conference today, at which the members of the various chambers for the discussion of a series of imperial questions.

Apart from one vexatious question already in the air to be settled, the Canadian copyright bill, which passed its second reading in the Dominion Parliament, is accepted by publishers, authors and the colonial office, and means, in effect, the sanction of the imperial government.

George N. Morang, of Toronto, has explained it to the satisfaction of the Lord's council of courts, and Professor Mayo conferred yesterday with the colonial office respecting it. John Murray and the English authors who formerly opposed the Canadian copyright act with the manufacturer clause, now favor it in an amended form.

The settlement will not violate the essential principles of the Berne agreement, and the question respecting the validity of copyright in the empire. It will enable a British author to make his own contract with a Canadian publisher by which copyright can be secured in Canada, and the book will be printed there. The American manufacturing clause is converted into a printing clause, so that plates can be made in the United States, and the printing and typesetting avoided in Canada.

It is a compromise which does not violate the Berne principle of an author's control over his property, and does it in Canada on a copyright.

The Canadian representatives have presented their case with lucidity and intelligence and the imperial authorities will be greatly relieved by the settlement.

ONE FARTHING DAMAGE.

Suit of a Dissolute Prince Against a London Paper.

LONDON, June 25.—An interesting libel suit, which has been on trial in the court of Lord Russell, of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice, resulted today in Prince Charles, the Duke of Cornwall, being held presumptive of one of the leading families of the Continent, and a direct descendant of the Spanish King Charles IV, getting a finding of damages against the London Standard, which had included him among a list of alleged convicts wearing coronets. The paper referred to, one of Sir George Newman's publications, said that among the nobles occupying European prison cells was De Loose. Sir George Newman paid 40 shillings into court as the cost of the trial. The prince for any damage done to his character, claiming that if the prince was not in prison he would have been convicted of a libel. The judge held that he was not, but that he was in Paris on the false pretense that he was about to marry the wealthy Princess Denhoff. Police officers from Scotland Yard testified that De Loose had a bad reputation as a Continental swindler, and that he was guilty of abominable practices.

The Chinese Eastern.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Adolph Roth, agent of the Russian railroad, before sailing for Europe, said of the Chinese Eastern Railway: "Up to the present time we have expended some \$5,000,000, but before completion an additional \$10,000,000 will be disbursed. The road will not be completed for, I should say, quite 15 months, as we find we shall have to bore a tun-

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A DIPLOMATIC SILENCE.

Chinese Minister May Be Ready to Represent Winding Party.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—One of the interesting features of the Chinese situation is that nobody has been able to obtain any information of expression of opinion or any indication that the Chinese legation here has received news concerning existing conditions at Peking and other parts of China. This under stood only by those who know the peculiar conditions in which the Chinese legation finds itself. A possible revolution would shake the entire legation, consisting of the Minister and numerous secretaries and attaches, stranded in this country and representing nothing. The legation officers therefore think it necessary to be diplomatic and reticent regarding everything that is going on. Possibly it might be found profitable to take advantage of any shifting of the Chinese power, or a change of the dynasty, which may be the result of the present unsettled conditions. The silence of the Chinese legation at the present time recalls the fact that whenever there is a revolution in any of the South American countries, the representatives of those countries are as dumb as the Chinese officials of the present time. They do not give any indication of what is going forward in their own countries, and generally are ready to take advantage of the success of the revolution and continue to represent their countries as no doubt the present Chinese officials would do, should there be a change in China.

INDIAN FAMINE.

Plague Adds to the Distress—Relief Work.

NEW YORK, June 25.—J. W. Johnson and family, and Mrs. Mary Moyer, missionaries of the Christian Alliance in India, have just arrived in New York. Their status is in the Central India. Mr. Johnson is located at Khamagga, a place of about 40,000 inhabitants. Mrs. Moyer is at Akola. Mr. Johnson was severely ill with cholera several times during the conditions in India, he said: "When we left India on May 15, 2,000,000 people were on the government relief work. On June 15, the cholera broke out in Akola, and in the course of the week before we started. When we left, the government was transferring 700,000 people from place to place because of lack of drinking water. In my station, where there are 40,000 people, there were only two wells left with water in them. The people were dying from cholera, and they were fortifying various places and were preparing for a desperate resistance. All the business houses and the Government headquarters in the island have fled to the west coast and are hiding with the whites. An appeal will be made for assistance from Great Britain, according to today's advices.

Cholera, smallpox and diarrhea are now following the famine. We heard at Akola, that there had been a flood at Bombay. Rain now would be worse than the famine, for they would cause the grass and weeds to spring up. The natives would seize upon this growth as food and eat the moss. Being in such a famished state, this would have a very disastrous effect upon them. There is plenty of grain in India, but it is all in the hands of the greedy merchants."

Work of Relief.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Lady Curzon, Vice-regent of India, writing to S. D. Edridge, of the Chicago India Famine Relief Committee, says: "The famine is greater in its intensity than any famine that has ever occurred previously recorded visitation. Fewer persons will die, yet incomparably more persons are suffering. The absolute failure of the two crops, the unprecedented loss of cattle and the unprecedented loss of cattle in Western and Central India make the task of recuperation more arduous than on any previous occasion. The number of deaths is so high that the mortality, and even in the worst districts the figures show only a slight excess over the normal rate. The government has spent \$2,000,000 upon disbursements, \$1,000,000 upon suspensions and remissions of land revenue, \$5,000,000 upon advances for the purchase of seed and cattle, and \$3,000,000 upon loans to the distressed districts. The relief committee has distributed \$200,000 through various channels."

CLOUBURST IN ALABAMA.

Downpour in Mobile Amounted to 12.7 Inches in Seven Hours.

MOBILE, Ala., June 25.—A cloudburst occurred in Mobile early today, followed by a tremendous downpour of rain. Every street was submerged, business in practically all branches of the city was probably be confined to goods on first floors and basements, but it is impossible at present to estimate the losses. The rain from 5 to 8 o'clock was 12.7 inches, and the downpour continued in the afternoon. The rain seems to be confined to the Gulf coast.

It is reported that three negro children were drowned in a ditch. The police have been kept busy in removing people from their flooded homes. Street-car service was suspended for several hours.