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ADMIRAL KEMPF SCORES A TRIUMPH THROUGH THE EDICT OF THE EMPRESS

The Allies' Attack Upon Taku, in Which He Refused to Participate, Officially Declared to Be Cause of Present Troubles.

DISASTER THREATENED AT TIEN TSIN AND NEW CHWANG

China Disavows Responsibility for Attacks of Imperial Forces Upon Foreigners and Promises to Punish Boxers—Remy Arrives at Che Foo to Supercede Kempf—Li Hung Chang Receives Imperative Orders to Proceed to Peking—Tien Tsin Hard Pushed.

LONDON, July 12.—The Chinese situation again bears a most ominous aspect. Eighteen days ago Sir Robert Hart dispatched his last message, declaring that the situation was desperate, and since then no word has come from the Europeans in Peking.

According to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, Li Hung Chang has received an imperial decree ordering his immediate departure for Peking, presumably to break the news of the Peking tragedy to the European powers, and, in his usual role of negotiator with Europe in difficult matters, to endeavor to act as mediator and avert the vengeance of the powers. As to the firmness of this suggestion all the advices from Tien Tsin tend to confirm the reports of the perilous condition of the allied forces and to belie the optimistic Chinese rumors.

Unless reinforcements speedily reach Tien Tsin another disaster may be expected.

SHANGHAI, July 12.—The governor of Port Arthur telegraphs that 40,000 Manchus troops were on July 7 within nine miles of New Chwang and had destroyed the Russian mines. They were engaged by a small force of Russians. The result of the encounter is not known.

The foreign residents of New Chwang were escorted on board steamers by a guard from a Russian gunboat.

BERLIN, July 12.—Three Hamburg-American line steamers have been chartered for use in transporting German troops to China.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Admiral Remy, commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, having arrived in Chinese waters, is in command over the head of Admiral Kempf whom he ranks. It is believed that his cablegram this morning relating to the landing of the Ninth Infantry has lost the date line for it is not doubted that the troops were landed at Taku, instead of Che Foo as his message reads. Admiral Kempf has scored another credit through the formal statement by the Chinese government that the bombardment of the forts at Taku, which was done over his protest and without his participation, precipitated the crisis at Peking.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Methodist missionary society received a cablegram this afternoon from Rev. Frederick Brown, at Che Foo, in response to repeated inquiries by cable. It is the most cheering news received lately. Brown cabled simply the word: "Safe," followed by a list of names of various missionaries. Those designated with their stations are as follows: Rev. Frederick Brown, Peking; Miss Hopkins, M. D., Tung Shan; Rev. J. N. Pyke, Tien Tsin; J. V. Martin, Tien Tsin; Rev. J. F. Hayner, Tung Shan; Edward and George N. Lowry, Peking; Rev. and Mrs. King, Peking, and Rev. G. W. Verity, Shan Tung.

There also are named in the list as "safe" a number of women sent out by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. They are: Ella E. Glover, Peking; Mary E. Sherkey, Tien Tsin; Miranda Groucher, Tung Shan; Ida M. Stevenson, M. D., Tien Tsin; Rachael B. Benn, M. D., Tien Tsin, and Mrs. M. L. Barrow, Shan Tung.

LONDON, July 12.—A telegram via Shanghai from Rev. Moule, missionary at Tien Tsin, says: "All's well."

Dr. Brander, a missionary of Shanghai, telegraphs that the Irish Presbyterian missionaries are safe, but that three missions have been burned.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Admiral Remy:

"Che Foo, July 10.—Secretary of the Navy—Arrived yesterday. Two battalions Ninth Infantry and one battalion marines, Colonel Meade, landed today, to proceed to Tien Tsin. Allied forces in Tien Tsin engaged in maintaining their defenses. Order Solace here to take sick and wounded to Yokohama hospital. Oregon proceeds soon to dock at Kure, towed by chartered steamer, and conveyed by Nashville."

"Just learned from Admiral Seymour at Tien Tsin that foreigners there are hard pressed."

REMEY.

BERLIN, July 11.—Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, envoy extraordinary of Germany to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, has been appointed German minister to China in succession to the late Baron Von Ketteler. He starts for the Far East in a few days, accompanied by Baron Von der Goltz.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says:

"An edict of the Empress Dowager, promulgated on June 30, has just been published in Shanghai. Her majesty expresses sorrow for the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, who, she says, went to the Tsung Li Yamen on the day of his death against her wishes."

Her majesty expresses regret that the capture of the Taku forts should have complicated matters, but orders that the Boxers be suppressed and the foreign legations in Peking protected. The whole tone of the edict is to hold the foreigners blameable for the gravity of the crisis."

Two hundred and fifty white refugees from Tien Tsin have arrived in Shanghai."

PARIS, July 11.—The Chinese minister here informed M. Delcasse that Li Hung Chang had cabled him from Canton, under yesterday's date, saying that he had just received a telegram from Peking asserting that the soldiers and rebels who surrounded the legations had gradually dispersed."

BERLIN, July 11.—The German consul at Che Foo, telegraphs that the governor of Shan Tung announces that according to reports on July 4th the foreign ministers at Peking were out of danger, and the revolt was decreasing."

BOSTON, July 11.—"Some of the missionaries are no more to blame for the troubles there than is American flour," said Rev. Charles H. Daniels, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, when asked his opinion of the cause of the Chinese uprising.

"The Chinese farmers," Mr. Daniels went on, "are not different from our own tillers of the soil in the West. When they find that the Americans are

sending flour to China and selling it there cheaper than the price at which the natives can raise rice, they naturally object, just as the people of the Western states would if the Chinese were selling wheat in the United States at lower prices than they themselves could produce it."

"The missionaries may be partially at fault, but they are certainly no more so than the traders. They were attacked first because they were the most exposed, many of them being in places far removed from the bulk of Christian inhabitants. The missionaries have always tried to act in accordance with the Chinese laws and customs, and have been treated courteously by the authorities."

In regard to the best way of settling the Chinese question, Mr. Daniels said: "The American board, I think, is quite in harmony with the United States in the position which has been taken by the breaking up of the empire. We favor the open door policy. My theory concerning this outbreak is that it is simply incident to the reform movement which was started by the emperor."

"One of our missionaries sent us an order for 120 books, including the Bible and many commentaries, and those books went into the imperial household. Of course, we do not know that they were read by the emperor, but they would never have entered the household without his consent."

"At present it is the business of the powers to create order. After that many things will be explained and there will be new conditions to face."

NEW YORK, July 11.—A special to the Tribune from London says:

William St. John Broderick's explanations of the British policy in China were definite so far as Japan was concerned. The British government had made a strong appeal to Japan to send an adequate force to China to suppress the outbreaks of mob violence and to rescue the legations. Japan in dispatching reinforcements had not been required to make any pledges respecting her ulterior purposes, and no conditions had been imposed upon her. Japan had acted upon the initiative of England at a critical stage of Chinese affairs.

Mr. Broderick did not explain whether there was any secret arrangement between the British and Japanese governments by which the two empires would stand together against Russia. He avoided any reference to European mandate for Japanese action, and clearly there is none. Japan, at the urgent request of England, is co-operating with the other powers in the restoration of order, and no limitations are placed upon her action.

Close observers already perceive that the deliverance of the legations, if it can be effected, will not mark the end of the Chinese complications, but the beginning of one of the most troublesome chapters in European diplomacy. Japan, having sent a strong force into China, will be as reluctant as Russia to retire without receiving adequate compensation in territory, and Germany will be equally persistent in her demands for satisfaction for the murder of her minister.

There are no further details of the Chinese operations against Tien Tsin, nor explanations of the evidence which led Admiral Bruce to believe that Prince Ching is supplying the legations with food and defending them against assault. News from Central China is, however, distinctly reassuring, and indicates that the American government is not making progress in that quarter and that the mission stations are safe. Lord Salisbury himself has confirmed this view in a letter to friends of the Foreign Mission Association.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Minister Wu Ting Fang has acted with characteristic energy with respect to the requests of the Washington citizens who desired it to become known that rewards would be paid for the rescue of Americans now in Peking. Among the Washingtonians who called on the minister were Mrs. L. A. Crandall and Miss Carrie Harrison, who are especially fearful for the safety of Minister Conger and his comrades. Minister Wu has addressed the following letter to these ladies:

"Chinese Legation, Friday, July 3.
"Mrs. L. A. Crandall and Miss Harrison:
"Dear Mesdames: When you called at the legation yesterday and asked if I would make known in China an offer of reward from American friends for the rescue of Minister Conger and his suite from their perilous position in Peking, I pointed out to you the impracticability of communicating the announcement effectively to those Chinese in Peking who may be able, or dare, to attempt a rescue."

"After your departure I thought over the matter more carefully, and as I am as anxious as any one else for the safety of Minister Conger and his suite, and to leave no stone unturned in the effort to effect their rescue, I cabled yesterday to a high Chinese official in Shanghai, requesting him to make known by the best means possible, and publish broadcast in Peking and North China, that a liberal reward is offered by the American people for Minister Conger and his suite and their delivery

to a place of security. Yours truly,
"WU TING FANG,
"Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary."
To the above the following reply was sent by Mrs. Crandall and Miss Harrison:

"Washington, July 10.
"Mr. Wu Ting Fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chinese Legation:
"Sir: Your estimable letter of July 9 is received. We are deeply grateful for the telegrams you have thought proper to send to your people. We are sure that we may add that the entire people of this country join us in thanking you for your efforts. The favorable comment of the press indicates the universal approbation of our offer and your prompt action.
"Respectfully yours, etc."

NEW YORK, July 11.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo says:

The remnant of the Methodist conference outside of Peking and Tien Tsin are disposing of themselves as follows: Dr. Hopkins, Mrs. King and her husband, of Peking, intend to leave on Monday for Japan, as they cannot stay here any longer. Brown will probably remain some time and return to Tien Tsin as soon as convenient.
Fyke, Lowry, Dr. and Mrs. Hayner, of Tien Tsin; Davis, Hobart, Perley, Walker and Mrs. Lowry, of Peking, have chartered steamers to bring the women from Tien Tsin.

Their embarkation was interrupted by the bombardment.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo, dated Monday, via Shanghai Tuesday, says:

The steamer chartered by the American consul to rescue missionaries has returned from its third trip, bringing 15 Catholics and six Americans. The missionaries report that at Yang Cha Kwo, where they embarked, the Boxers collected and threatened them. Native Christians were suffering great persecution. The American refugees are leaving here for Japan at every opportunity.

The situation at Tien Tsin and Che Foo is unchanged. No news reaches here from Peking.

Dissatisfaction is expressed by the British residents here at the refusal of the British admiral to station a warship in the harbor. They are grateful to the American government for the Nashville, which is here almost continually. But for the Nashville, Che Foo would often be without any protection. Many other warships visit here, but none stay.

A steamer which has just arrived reports that the native city of New Chwang has been burned.

NEW YORK, July 11.—In regard to the report from Washington that a force of 500 marines had been ordered to go to China, leaving San Francisco by an army transport on August 1, Captain Wildes, commanding officer at the Brooklyn navy yard, said that no orders had yet been received from Washington. Captain Wildes was of the opinion that each station would be called upon to give up its quota. There are 207 marines and 10 officers at the navy yard, all ready to start when ordered from Washington, as soon as they can pack their knapsacks and kits, and the transport is ready.

"We have got to find out the condition of our people in Peking," remarked Captain Wildes. "We can't leave them there at the mercy of the Boxers."

NEW YORK, July 11.—The situation in China is reflected in the trade of American brown goods or cotton manufactures, such as sheets, drills, flannels, sent to Shanghai to be distributed to the ports of Manchuria district. Practically this trade, which means about \$10,000,000 annually to Southern cotton mills, is at a standstill. Some exporting houses are still forwarding goods to Shanghai, but the general sentiment, while opposed to pessimism, leans toward prudence until trustworthy news is received from the Pe Chi Li province, and especially from Peking. The most important word received in the cotton district is that owing to the disturbances on the Pei Ho and at Peking, the warehouses at Shanghai have been filled so that they can take no more goods, and that goods arriving there have to go into temporary shelter or under tarpaulins or remain afloat. An export paper says:

"The cotton goods that go to China are what are known as 'brown goods,' sheets and flannels, of which there are from 150 to 200 grades. The trade amounts annually from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. They are shipped via Suez or Western ports, and go west over the Southern and Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific railroads."

"All are shipped to Shanghai for distribution in the markets of the Manchuria district at the ports of Che Foo, Tien Tsin and Niu Chwang. The shipments are made according to the requirements of the deliverers of the goods at Shanghai."

"The present situation affects Northern capital invested in the great mills of the South, in North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. Arrange-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

POPULISTS FEEL SOME BITTERNESS

Think Democrats Should Not Have Turned Down Towne.

LIVELY FIGHT AT LINCOLN

Fusion Forces of Nebraska Are Addressed by Bryan and Towne—Great Difficulty in the Apportionment of the Offices Among the Three Parties.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11.—The fusion forces of Nebraska, including the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican parties held their state convention here today to nominate a full state and electoral ticket. Some bitterness was evident among the Populists over the defeat of their vice-presidential candidate, Charles A. Towne, in the Democratic national convention, and up to a late hour little had been accomplished either by the conference committee of the three parties, which was to decide on the apportionment of offices among the three parties, or in the way of other business before the convention. William J. Bryan and Charles A. Towne made brief addresses at the convention. It is believed that the work of the conventions will not be finished before morning, as lively fights are anticipated over nearly every nomination.

TYPHOID AT NOME.
Steamer San Juan Reports Great Danger to Gold Seekers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The steamer San Juan arrived today from Cape Nome with forty-six disappointed gold-seekers.

The San Juan left Cape Nome June 30. According to the statement of her passengers there were eleven cases of smallpox there. There were also numerous cases of pneumonia. They predicted that the military rule now prevailing at the Cape will soon adjust the differences between contending claim owners, and that the peace will be preserved.

General George H. Randall, commander of the federal troops at Nome, said that the most serious thing we have to consider is typhoid fever.

There are a number of cases already and there are sure to be many more. The camp must be cleared up. The condition in the rear of some of the saloons is frightful. He will attend to the cleaning up promptly.

Department Surgeon Ebert estimated that there would probably be ten per cent of the people there attacked with fever, or 1,500 cases.

CURRENCY QUESTION FIRST.
Postmaster-General Smith Thinks the Imperial Issue Fictitious.

CANTON, O., July 11.—You can say that we of the East are pleased with both conventions," said Postmaster-General Smith, when asked to say something on the political situation.

"Along what lines do you expect the campaign to be fought?"

"I think the contest will settle down to virtually two issues, one of these, probably the chief one, will be the currency question. The Democratic convention has made it so. They have proclaimed their stand for silver, and the battle of four years ago on that question will have to be fought over. There is no such issue as imperialism. That is fiction. There can be no imperialism in a free country. But the question of upholding and strengthening the government in dealing with the issues growing out of the war and in administering the new people brought under our care and protection, is an important issue and will figure conspicuously in the campaign."

PLOT THE WORK OF CRANKS.
A Fake Story Worked on the Public.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 11.—Chairman B. B. Odell, of the Republican state committee, said today concerning the alleged plot to kill President McKinley, that it either originated in the mind of some crank or the story was a lie made up out of whole cloth.

WHITE NOMINATED.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 11.—The Republican state convention this evening nominated Albert B. White for governor.

WHEAT MARKET.
PORTLAND, July 11.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 57c @ 58c; Valley, 56c @ 58c; bluestem, 60c.

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