

CHINA MAKES AN ATTEMPT

To Stop the Advance of the International Relief Column.

GOVERNMENT IS SUSPICIOUS

And Pays Little Attention to the Representations of Li Hung Chang—Will Ask Congr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Chinese Imperial Government is putting forth the most powerful efforts to secure, through negotiations, the abandonment of the International Relief Column on Peking. The cablegrams received at the State Department today from Earl Li Hung Chang, all tend to demonstrate his desire to secure the success of the Ministers at Peking, and their delivery at Tien Tsin, if this can be safely effected, trusting that in return the International Column can be halted.

Unquestionably, the proper assurance of a safe delivery of the Ministers would have some effect upon the temper of the Powers, and it is possible that the United States Government would give ear to the overtures in that direction, were not an attempt made by the Chinese to impose conditions upon the delivery that are altogether objectionable. Such, for instance, is the stipulation that the Chinese Imperial authorities shall be absolutely absolved from the consequences of the agreement, and for the liability for what has taken place in Peking. The first stipulation might be regarded as a direct invitation to the Boers to murder the Ministers on their way to the coast, and therefore our Government will leave it to Mr. Conger himself whether or not he regards it as safe to leave Peking when the opportunity is held out.

Meanwhile there has been no change as to the military program, so far as our Government is advised. The Senior United States naval officer at Taku already is under the most positive instructions to urge the forward movement. The Government is allowing its officers on the spot to shape their own campaign.

The statement has been made in the dispatches from Europe, to the effect that the United States is pushing General Chaffee for the first command. It was said at the War Department today that such was not the case, although it was recognized that the situation might be such as to make it necessary for him to accept the command if tendered by the other powers.

TROOPS FOR CHINA

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The transport Mende sailed for Taku, China, this afternoon, with 1000 soldiers comprising the Third battalion of the Fifteenth infantry, four troops of the Third cavalry, and Company E, battalion of engineers, from West Point.

THE ADVANCE BEGINS

London, Aug. 1.—The allies began the advance from Tien Tsin this morning, announced an agency bulletin dated at Shanghai at 11:30 a. m. today.

It is assumed that the Americans, British and Japanese are taking part in this forward movement, whether other nationalities are or not. An advance base will probably be established twenty or thirty miles near Peking, and supplies will be assembled preparatory to a direct stroke at the capital.

Of the 60,000 allies debarked at Pe Chi Li ports, English military observers consider that 30,000 are available for an advance beyond Tien Tsin. The Chinese forces, according to the vague utterances of the allies' intelligence officers, up to July 27th, were disposed in a great arc thirty miles long and distant ten or fifteen miles. The numbers and exact location of the several divisions are unknown. The Pei Ho river is blocked by staked stone-laden junks for twenty miles beyond Tien Tsin and farther up, according to Chinese spies of the allies, and a dam has been constructed for the purpose of flooding the low-lying expense of country.

The first engagement of the relief expedition will probably be at Pei Tang, where the Viceroy of Yulu personally commands.

CHAFFEE'S ORDERS

Tien Tsin, July 26, via Che Foo, July 30, and Shanghai, Aug. 1.—The American commander received orders from Washington today not to delay the advance on Peking. He was also informed that heavy reinforcements are en route.

Great activity is noticeable at the Japanese headquarters. Transport preparations are being hurried. It is extremely unlikely that either the Japanese or British intend to be left behind the Americans though the British preparations are a long way from completeness. The Japanese organization, on the other hand, excites the admiration of all.

The total strength of the allies here is 17,000. Reinforcements are arriving daily.

THE EARTH TREMBLED

Severe Shocks of Earthquake Felt in Utah Yesterday.

Tintic, Utah, Aug. 1.—The whole Tintic mining district was shaken by earthquakes this morning. The first shock occurred at 12:45, and was so severe that the people became thoroughly frightened. The shaft of the Mammoth mine was so thrown out of shape that it was impossible to get the cage below the 1000 foot level.

THE KENTUCKY TRIAL

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 1.—The Powers trial dragged through another day, the testimony of the defendant himself being concluded. It was generally conceded that, while some admissions made by him were in a degree damaging, he made upon the whole a most excellent witness, the prosecution failing to tangle him once on cross-examination.

TRUTH TOLD FROM PEKIN

Chinese Government Guilty of Infamy and Duplicity

TO STAGGER ITS WORST ENEMIES

Dr. Morris, Peking Correspondent of the London Times, Tells the Tale—Ministers Still Safe.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At last the story of Peking has been told. Dr. Morrison, in today's Times, holds up the Chinese Government before the world as guilty, and to a degree of infamy and duplicity, that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors. In the same dispatch he gives a more hopeful view of the prospects of the besieged than has been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from. Simultaneously there comes from the Belgian charge D'Affaires at Shanghai an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Peking in about a week, they being eighteen miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

Another letter has been received at Tien Tsin, from the British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, dated July 24th. He said: "We are surrounded by Imperial troops, who are firing on us continuously. The enemy is enterprising, but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight, and are eating our ponies. The Chinese Government, if there be one, has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold out for, say, ten days. So no time should be lost in a terrible massacre to be avoided."

Yet a Shanghai special says, Li Hung Chang has received a decree dated July 28th commanding him to inform the consuls that the Ministers were safe on that date. Evidently Sir Claude MacDonald was over-optimistic, as Dr. Morrison, under date of July 21st, announces the arrival of supplies. In view of this it is quite within reason that the editor announcing the Ministers safe on the 28th, is correct.

When it is remembered how great reliance is placed upon Dr. Morrison in England, the importance of his exposure of the Chinese Government can scarcely be overestimated. It seems to banish all hopes entertained by Lord Salisbury, that the Chinese Government might yet be proved not directly responsible for the outrage, and it may result in the entire cessation of negotiations with the Chinese diplomats, if not in an open declaration of war on the part of the Powers.

CHINA'S DULCIFY

London, Aug. 2.—Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the Times, has been heard from direct. The Times this morning prints the following dispatch from him, dated July 21st:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Peking) since July 10th, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the conceded areas, and also the batteries on top of the Imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of the Imperial soldiers have left Peking in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in, and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable, and 150 cases have passed through the hospital.

"The Tsung Li Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude MacDonald a copy of a dispatch, telegraphed by the Emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all the deeds of violence to the bandits, and requesting Her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese Government from the difficulty. The Queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese Minister at Washington telegraphs that the United States Government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities. The dispatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsung Li Yamen by the Grand Council July 3d, yet the day before, an Imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded the Viceroys and Governors to expel all missionaries from China, and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees, applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts.

"On July 18th another decree made a complete 'volte face', due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree for the first time, and one made after the occurrences, an allusion was made to the death of Baron Von Kotteler, the German Minister, which was attributed to the action of disloyal brigands, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated, and that the assassination was committed by an Imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify.

"The force which besieged the Legation consists of the Imperial troops under General Tung Lu and General Tung Fuh Sang, whose gallantry is applauded in the Imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombardment for one month, defenseless women and children, copped up in the Legation's compound, using shell, sharp-pointed round shot and expanding bullets. The Chinese throughout, with characteristic treachery, posted proclamations assuring us of protection, and on the same night they made a general attack in hope of surprising us.

"The wounded number 138, including the American surgeon Lippitt, severely wounded, and Captain Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed.

"All the Ministers and members of the Legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent, and we are contentedly awaiting relief."

After enumerating the casualties al-

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Work on New Wing Progressing Rapidly—Manufacturing Brick—Exceptionally Fine Garden.

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Work on the new wing is being prosecuted with much vigor by the contractors, Messrs. Erickson & Van Patten. The walls are in course of construction and it will be only a short time until the brick laying for the first floor will be finished, and the completion of the two-story building will then be a matter of but a few weeks time.

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The state penitentiary has one of the largest and finest gardens the Statesman reporter ever witnessed. The entire enclosure at the big institution, excepting that taken up by the buildings themselves, has been devoted to the cultivation of a garden, where vegetables of abnormal size, of exceptional quality and in great quantities, are being grown.

The reporter actually saw tomato vines that stood 5 1/2 feet high and were not all vines either, but supported many splendid representatives of the tomato family. A number of beds of fine onions are distributed about the grounds, and some onions as large as an average fist were noticed. The onion crop alone is estimated at 500 bushels. There are also fine peas, beans, celery, cabbage, cucumbers, etc., with which the prisoners are regularly supplied.

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ready reported, and giving a total of the deaths, including the Americans as fifty-six Morrison proceeds as follows: "The Chinese undermined the French Legation, which is now a ruin, but the French Minister (M. Pinchoff) was not present, having fled for protection to the British Legation the first day of the siege."

The dispatch ends as follows: "The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from fire, the Chinese in their determination to destroy the British Legation, burning the adjoining Han Lin Yuen Pinetoccal college, one of the most sacred colleges in China, sacrificing a unique library."

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

(Prof. John Fryer in Alsloer's.) "At present there are nearly a thousand American missionaries in China, representing the different Protestant churches of the United States. They follow actively their various branches of the work in the different provinces of the empire. Many of them, in intellectual and spiritual gifts, are far above the average of our home-workers. In their dealings with the natives they prove to be influenced by the highest principles of goodwill and humanity, as well as by Christian charity. They are men and women of whom America may well feel proud.

"The home of the missionary is a center of light for all the surrounding districts. The children of the mission schools and colleges see the home life of the missionary families, learn the meaning of the stars and stripes of the national flag, understand their feeling of patriotism in its highest sense, and delight to learn the history of the country that sends them such help from purely philanthropic motives. It is the spirit of patriotism that the Chinese need next to the spirit of Christianity; and it is the American missionary who is eminently qualified to teach it to them even in the face of the corrupt government of China.

"Some who criticize the labors of missionaries depend only upon bare statistics. They reckon up the number of mission stations and church members with the number of years of work, and make the measure of work, and the usefulness of the situation, which make the results beyond the reach of arithmetical computation. The religious beliefs, the customs and prejudices of the Chinese are entrenched behind centuries upon centuries of superstition. It must be remembered that China is the most ancient empire in the world. Before the Jews became a nation, say twenty-five centuries before Christ, China's civilization had already reached a high standard. Her wealthy inhabitants wore silks and satins while the Israelites were in Egypt, and long centuries before Greece and Rome were thought of. Her ethics, her laws and administration of government have come down almost unchanged through all those thousands of years. As far back as history goes the Chinese were governed by almost the same form of paternal or patriarchal government that has stood unshaken amid the rise and fall of Western empires, and is still as influential in the vigor. It is this antiquity which the Chinese fall back upon with so much pride that stands in the way of their accepting anything so modern as Christianity.

"But in the consideration of the difficulties the missionary has to encounter there is not only the antiquity, but also the enormous size of the nation and the extent of country. Out of a total of 5,000,000 square miles the eighteen provinces, or China proper, contain 1,500,000 of square miles. In the middle of China is one of the greatest and most densely populated plains in the world, through which flow the Yellow river and Yangtze. This one plain supports a population of 175,000,000, or nearly three times as many people as inhabit the United States. The Emperor of China rules over one-tenth of the surface of the habitable globe, and nearly half of the population of our planet, both the land and the people are not only immense and overwhelming, but strange, unique and without analogies. Methods used in preaching the Gospel in our own lands or among uncivilized races have to be modified, if not entirely changed, when applied to the civilization of China. The mass to be moved is enormous, and the power applied must be great in proportion.

"Added to this difficulty of the size of the nation there is the complexity of the language. The old saying that the devil invented the Chinese character, and that the Chinese character is the devil's method used in the northern and central provinces, with hundreds of different dialects spoken south of the Yangtze. The missionary there has therefore to learn the local dialect, the court language, and the written or classical language, before he can preach, read the translations of the Scriptures, and carry on oral and written intercourse with all the different classes of natives he meets. This alone is the work almost of a lifetime.

"But when the missionary has overcome these difficulties, which few succeed in doing beyond a certain limited extent, his task is only just begun. He has to learn all that the ordinary Chinese know from their classical and other books and teachers, in order to meet them on their own ground. Then he must begin to attack the sentiments the Chinaman holds most dear, and which are followed by the earliest associations and parental love. These ancestral feelings and superstitions, with his methods of religious worship, are deeply imbedded in his inmost heart. Yet the missionary has to ask him to give up many or most of them, and accept untried foreign dogmas and methods in their place. Is it any wonder that the conservative principle in Chinese human nature rebels, and that the Chinaman naturally is opposed to all missionary propaganda? It is almost impossible to realize the immediate sacrifice a Chinese, even of the lower class, is made to make when in the face of his opposition and the contempt of his family, his kinsman, his whole clan and his friends, he determines to become a sincere Christian and to follow the teachings of uncounted-looking strangers from far-off lands who are popularly known as 'foreign devils'."

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The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance.—John P. Fullpot Curran, speech, July 10, 1790.