

HEAVY LOSSES IN FOREIGN TROOPS

Chinese Army With 45 Krupps Attacks Tien Tsin—Foreigners Hold Out.

Many Killed or Wounded—Foreign Part of Tien Tsin Destroyed—City Bombarded for Several Days—Ammunition Almost Gone—Garrison Suffering Terribly—Foreign Legations in Peking Besieged—Incidents Showing Serious Work Ahead in the Chinese Embroglio—Fears that the Worst Has Not Been Made Known Yet.

[Early Dispatches.]
Shanghai, June 23.—Prince Tuan has taken charge as general-in-chief after dismissing Young Lu, a nephew of the emperor, the former commander-in-chief. Prince Tuan gave notice that he would march to Tien Tsin and sweep out the handful of foreigners there. At daylight on the morning of June 21, he attacked the settlements at Tien Tsin with artillery and the best foreign-trained troops.

The Chinese army had about forty-five Krupps. They managed to burn the United States consulate. The war-houses and the Standard Oil company's premises are believed to have escaped. Though the situation is grave, the Chinese have not occupied Tien Tsin.

PEKIN HOLDING OUT.
The latest news from Peking emanating from authentic sources is to the effect that there is no change in the situation. This is understood to mean that the legations still hold out. The Chinese have surrounded them, but do not dare to make another attack. Apparently they hope to starve out those who have taken refuge there.

LOSSES OF ALLIES HEAVY.
New York, June 23.—The Journal and Advertiser today prints a copyrighted dispatch from Rev. Frederick Brown, president of the Methodist Episcopal church. The dispatch is dated at Che Foo June 22 and is as follows:

"I have just got away from Tien Tsin on a German sunboat. The city has been bombarded several days by the Chinese. All the foreign part of Tien Tsin has been destroyed. 'Laut, Wright, of our navy, and 150 others of the white residents, marines and sailors sent up to our assistance, are killed or wounded.

AMMUNITION ALMOST GONE.
The American consulate building has been destroyed. Ammunition is almost gone. The garrison are suffering terribly and need instant help. Mr. Sheridan P. Read, formerly United States consul at Tien Tsin, discussing the dispatches regarding fighting in that city, said last night:

"It is probable that all the representatives of the foreign countries have withdrawn within the British concession, where they will defend the position until the last. There are no doubt at least for the time being, soldiers there besides a volunteer corps. 'It is not a surprise to me to learn that the American consulate has been razed, for it is really on Chinese territory. The other consulates are within the concessions of the various powers. Most of them are in the British concession. Our consulate, being isolated, could be easily attacked.

LEGATION PROBABLY SAFE.
"It was planned at the time of the Chinese-Japanese war, that in case of riot all the foreigners should go to the British concession, and signals were arranged. The American consul, Mr. Russell, has a family of seven persons. It is likely that on the first sign of trouble he packed his archives and moved over to the British concession. The missionaries probably did the same. 'I think it likely that the Chinese have mounted artillery on the high wall, about fifteen feet wide, which surrounds the city. The wall is six feet wide at the top.

CENTER OF DEFENSE.
The foreigners very likely have drawn a cordon about the so-called 'old concession', which is about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. It is a populous district and has some substantial buildings. The center of the defense would probably be Gordon hall. In this district are the German, French, Russian, Japanese, Dutch and Belgian consulates. Austro-Hungary is represented by Great Britain.

The Chinese military college destroyed by the allies, consisted of several very pretentious structures of brick. It was surrounded by intrenchments. There are generally two or three hundred young men there. 'There is an arsenal about two and a half miles from the foreign concessions, where considerable quantities of ammunition are usually stored. It may be that the bombardment is being conducted from that point."

SITUATION GROWING WORSE.
Every day counts and the situation in China is worse for that reason, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is ten days since there was authentic information from the legations from Peking, and that fact alone justifies serious apprehension. It is hardly probable that the legations with all their resources should not have been able to send a courier with dispatches to the seaboard. Twelve days have passed since the British admiral, with the mixed force of 2,300 marines, left Tien Tsin for Peking, and there is no authentic news of his arrival. A British commission house is reported to have received a message announcing the passage of the column into the capital, and there are other reports of a similar nature from Chinese sources. 'What is anxiously awaited here is an official bulletin of some kind in the place of the vague conjectures which have been substituted for news in one capital after another.

NOT ALL IS TOLD.
Mr. Broderick made some official explanations in the house of commons, but it was the air of a man who did not tell all he knew nor half what he feared. The truth is that there is deep anxiety in official circles over the situation in China, and this feeling is

shared by the diplomatic circles. Nothing is known respecting the legations, and anything may have happened in Peking. Admiral Seymour's force of marines was not fortified for a march of twelve days, and it has been cut off from communications with Tien Tsin. There will be an intense feeling of relief when authentic information comes from the column.

ALL IS DARKNESS.

Meanwhile, a thick fog has settled over China. The most experienced men in public life do not pretend to understand what is going on. The best informed diplomatists frankly admit that they do not know what Lord Salisbury is trying to accomplish or what he has in mind. There is a general feeling in government circles that a large military force is needed for service in China, and the question is under discussion whether twenty thousand men cannot be shifted without delay from South Africa. The situation at Tien Tsin, which is a city with a population of 1,000,000, seems to require the presence of a much larger force than is now available, and that is only one of the great centers where foreign interests are menaced.

BIG ARMY NEEDED.

The latest authentic news from Tien Tsin was sent by runner on Wednesday, when the fighting was still in progress and the allied forces there, which had been defending the foreign settlement and attacking the Chinese naval college, needed reinforcements. Additional details of marines have been landed and Tien Tsin naval forces will probably be relieved today (Saturday).

The foreign warships seem incapable of meeting adequately the present emergency. An army of not less than 50,000 men is needed.

WHO ARE FIGHTING.

London, June 23, 3 a. m.—The silence of Peking continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied force in progress and the allied forces there, which had been defending the foreign settlement and attacking the Chinese naval college, needed reinforcements. Additional details of marines have been landed and Tien Tsin naval forces will probably be relieved today (Saturday).

Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting at Tien Tsin, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabled last evening, and they apparently form a part of a supplementary force, arriving with the Germans and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of the Chinese there, but they had a surprising number of guns.

ANARCHY AT PEKIN.
This information appears to have been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville to Che Foo and telegraphed thence to Shanghai. The Chinese are deserting Shanghai in large numbers and going into the interior.

Reports from native sources continue to reach Shanghai of anarchy in Peking. According to these tales the streets are filled day and night with looters, who are wholly beyond the control of the Chinese troops, and who are working themselves up to a frenzy and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

The English consulate at Shanghai is said to have received from influential natives reports of a tragedy in the palace at Peking, though precisely what is not defined. The consulate thinks that Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, was misled by information from Peking, and consequently, underestimated the difficulties in his way, and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim guns and Mausers.

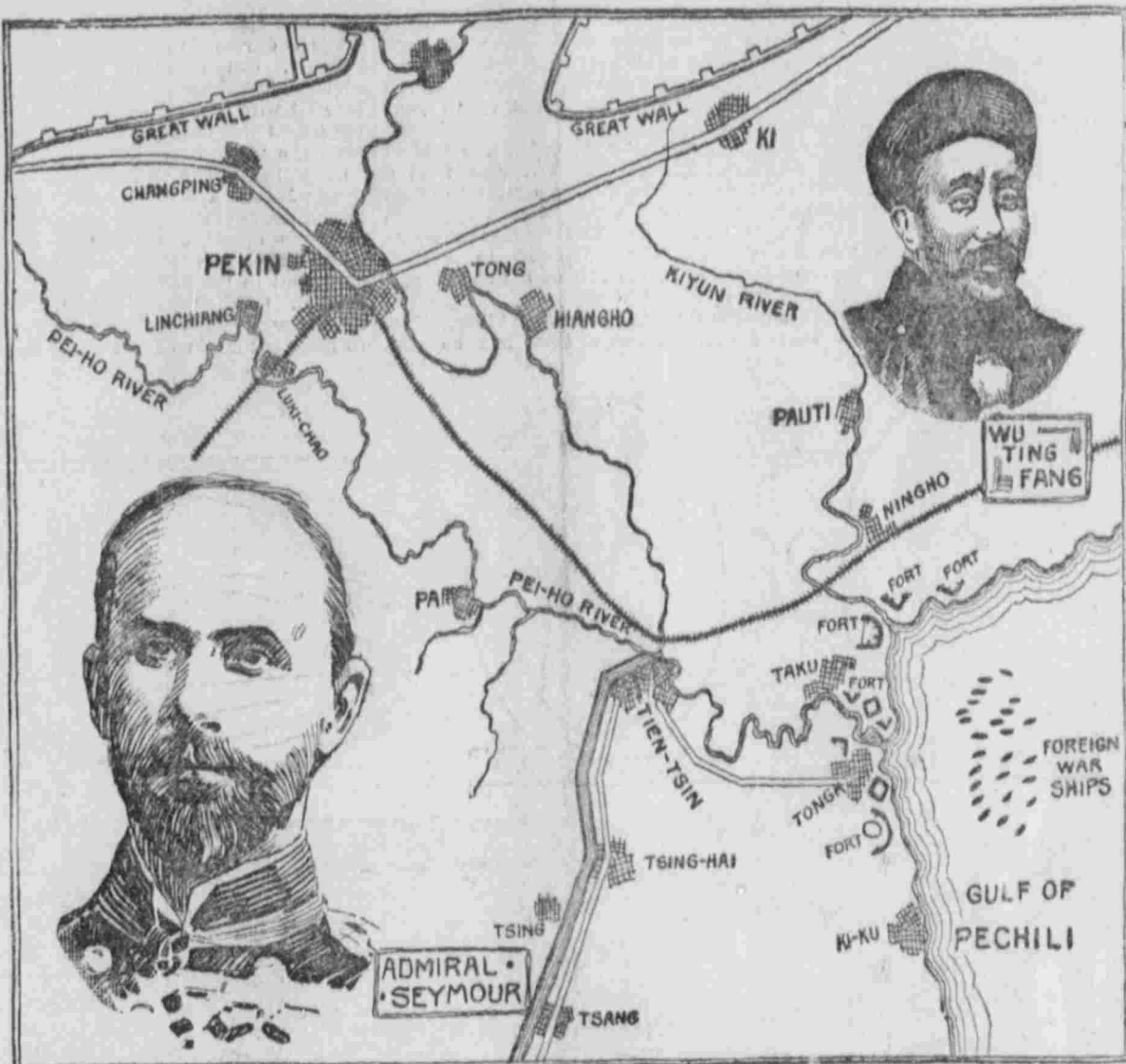
FOREIGN LOSSES HEAVY.

The consuls at Shanghai still believe the foreign ministers. A prominent native source at Peking says, however, that Japanese reports received at Shanghai allege that up to June 15th 100 foreigners had been killed in Peking.

A special dispatch from Vienna says the Chinese legations in Europe directing them to inform the governments to which they are accredited that he is called to Peking by the emperor to act as intermediary between China and the powers to negotiate a settlement of the points at issue; and he instructs them to beg the powers to facilitate his mission by ceasing to send troops to China.

CHINESE ARMY MADE ATTACK.

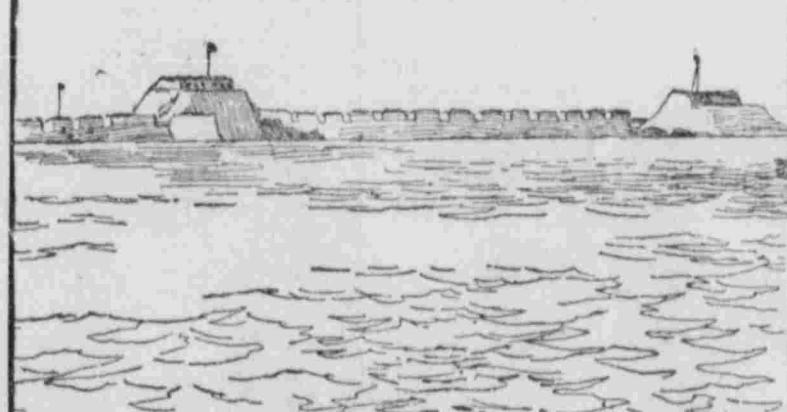
A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Thursday, says: "A prominent resident of Peking, who arrived at Nashville, reports that the foreign garrison at Tien Tsin was bombarded Tuesday by Gen. Nieh, Tung Fuh Siang, Kang Su and Yuan Shu Kai. The result of the fighting is not known.



VICE ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, MINISTER WU TING FANG AND MAP OF DISTURBED DISTRICT IN CHINA.



BARON VON KETTELER AND THE TAKU FORTS.



Baron Klemens August von Ketteler, the German minister to China, reported killed by Boxers in China, was later secretary to the German embassy in Washington a few years ago and was later minister to Mexico. He married Miss Ledyard of Detroit in 1897. The Taku forts, which surrendered after drawing the fire of the foreign warships, guard the entrance to the Pei-Ho river. Tien-tsin is on this river, about 30 miles from Taku, and from Tien-tsin to Peking the distance up the river is 80 miles.

The foreign residents are confined to a restricted district, and as food and water are scarce, they have suffered greatly. The Tien Shan mines at Pieh-Tai-Ho were abandoned by the soldiers, and rioters flooded the mines and ruined the machinery.

RUSSIA TAKES WAR MEASURES.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express says the Russian minister of the interior, M. Sipinaguin, has issued the following instructions for the guidance of newspapers in dealing with the far eastern situation:

"First—No reference to the movement of Russian troops or warships.
"Second—Papers must bear in mind that the czar is actuated only by a desire to maintain peace and good will among the nations.
"Third—No gossip about differences among the powers that would be displeasing to the government.
"Fourth—No criticism of Russian diplomacy of military or naval strategy.
"Fifth—Editorial writers should recollect that Russia is predestined to predominate in Asia.

"Sixth—Comparisons may be made between Russian and foreign troops and seamen when unfavorable to foreigners."

CHICAGOANS KILLED.

Chicago, June 23.—The Chronicle says: "If the news which comes from Tien Tsin is true, thirteen Chicagoans have perished under the Boxer sword. If Tien Tsin is destroyed the mission workers of China have lost their central station, including the two largest and oldest hospitals in the north. Of the Chicagoans who have gone to north China as missionaries, the best known are Dr. Henry Porter and Rev. Arthur Smith. These men, with their families, are supposed to have gone to Tien Tsin from their station at Fang Chuang, five weeks ago, for safety. With them was Mr. Porter's sister, Miss Mary H. Porter, foremost among the representatives of the women's board of the interior in China. Misses Grace and Gertrude Wickoff left Fang Chuang last spring to make their permanent station at Tien Tsin with the trouble farther south should cease. Miss Nellie Russell, who, while not a Chicago girl, studied here and went from this district, notified friends at Bessemer, Mich., recently that she had left her station some miles south of Tien Tsin to take quarters in the city. Last of the list of those whose fate is uncertain is Miss Frances B. Patterson, whose permanent station is in Tien Tsin. 'Rev. Mr. Smith, who is perhaps the best known of the American mission forces in China, because of the books he has written concerning the country and its people, has had charge of the Congressional agency at Fang Chuang.

Colombia Invades Ecuador.

New York, June 23.—Settlements in Ecuador near the Colombian frontier have been sacked by Colombian irregular soldiers and great cruelties were inflicted upon the inhabitants, says a Guayaquil, Ecuador, dispatch to the Herald. It is expected that another invasion will occur and that the Colombian regulars will participate. The situation is grave. A conflict between Colombia and Ecuador is imminent.

Congressman Gambie Ill.

Chicago, June 23.—A special to the Record from Yankton, S. D., says: "Congressman Robert J. Gambie is ill with meningitis and lies at his home at the point of death. He is unconscious. Six weeks ago he suffered an attack of the grip.

THE GREATER DANGER TO COME

Chinese Crisis Only a Prelude to War Between Japan and Russia.

DIPLOMATS ARE ALL AT SEA

Discussion in Europe—London is Crowded—Athletic Events—American vs British Eloquence.

[Early Dispatches.]
London, June 23.—(Special London cable letter, copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press).—From every capital in Europe and from every news center the world over there is pouring into London and amazingly interesting stream of stories purporting to foretell the action the powers intend to take in regard to China. According to usually well informed correspondents at Rome, Vienna, Yokohama, Paris and Berlin, the powers are now deliberating as to the advisability of imprisoning the dowager empress of China, and are busy arranging the details of the long-looked for partition of the celestial empire. These forecasts bear many evidences of authoritative inspiration. Yet the Associated Press is in a position to say they have not a fragment of basis. Upon the authority of the British government it can be declared that no communications have passed between the powers regarding any action in China excepting the relief and release of the diplomats shut up in Peking. When that is accomplished, to use the words of a foreign official, "it will be time enough for the nations to deliberate on their further course of action."

NO PLAN ADOPTED YET.

This official added: "No plan for the eventual settlement of Chinese problems has so far been presented to Great Britain nor even suggested to her."

While Lord Salisbury is too cautious to commit himself to prophesy regarding the outcome of one of the most remarkable crises in the world's history, the Associated Press learns that he is not inclined to believe this Boxer outbreak will immediately bring up that most vital of all points, that is, the paramount necessity for European unanimity over the entire Chinese empire. To further quote the foreign office official: "In discussing the utterances of statesmen and the writing of correspondents, one must remember they are to be judged by standards of comparative ignorance rather than by comparative knowledge. No European really knows anything about China. Some know less than others, but that is about all it amounts to."

IGNORANCE OF THE SITUATION.

"We are not parleying with the other powers and the other powers are not parleying with us, for the simple reason that we are all ignorant of the conditions we are facing. Unanimously we are trusting to the naval officers on the spot. When they are in a position to report to us the extent of the uprising they may be able to tell us whether we are facing a rebellion chiefly confined to the north or whether we are opposed to the whole Chinese people and government. Then it will be feasible, but not until then, for the powers to line of action subsequent to the restoration to safety of the diplomats at Peking are premature and unfounded."

FIRST THING TO DO.

"The first thing is to release our respective diplomats. That, it seems, has not yet been accomplished, and while that remains, Great Britain is not anxious to do the other powers seem anxious to bring up the debatable questions of an eventual settlement and you may be assured that all the reports of an international agreement on the line of action subsequent to the restoration to safety of the diplomats at Peking are premature and unfounded."

GREATER DANGER BEHIND.

The general trend of the best informed opinion in London seems to be that the opposing interests of Japan and Russia are in themselves precipitating a crisis even before the Boxer outbreak is stamped out, though neither of them are believed to be willing to go

to the extremity of a resort to arms at the present moment. Upon this latter point of the Russian-Japanese struggle, the opinion of the day, one can hear hundreds of opinions from men about equally well posted; yet, scarcely any of them agree.

RUSSO-JAPANESE STRUGGLE.

A well known American diplomat, though frankly confessing he is bewildered by the countless possibilities involved, tells the Associated Press he believes it quite probable the crisis will resolve itself into a struggle between Russia and Japan, and that perhaps the true way of sizing it up is to look at it in that light without paying much attention to the developments of the immediate future, in the contest between the Boxers and the united forces. That estimate of course is made on the supposition that the Boxers constitute no representative part of China.

LONDON OVER-CROWDED.

London is teeming with Americans who find difficulty in getting accommodations at the hotels. On every steamer night caboliers are turned away from the leading metropolitan hostelerias, which are reaping a richer harvest than ever from this class of customers. Yet, in a few days they leave for Paris and their rooms are taken by more Americans.

Among the American visitors this week was Former Consul General Patrick A. Collins, who is making a flying trip to England and Ireland on personal business. He sailed on the Oceanic (scheduled to leave Liverpool June 27) and will not be back in time for the Kansas City convention. He paid a pleasant visit to his successor, Mr. Wm. M. Osborne, and hobnobbed with Mr. Josiah Quincy, the former mayor of Boston, who is delivering a course of lectures in London on "municipal government" based on Boston's system.

MCKINLEY'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

The few editorials and cablegrams printed here created only a mild sort of interest in the Republican national convention at Philadelphia as the result was regarded as a foregone conclusion. Though most of the correspondents of the English papers declare President McKinley's re-election is certain, the people here are more likely to take keen interest in the Democratic national convention at Kansas City for by the proceedings there it is generally thought the strength of the anti-English or rather pro-Brexit element in America may be gauged.

ATHLETIC CONTENT.

The arrival here of the American contingent who are to compete in the Amateur Athletic association's championship games July 7, has awakened English sportsmen to the fact that they are likely to lose many laurels. Princeton's team looks fit and well, but the young athletes are much afraid of getting out of training before the events come off. They have gone to Brighton to practice and will probably enter several events of the London Athletic club meeting June 30. Captain Cregan said to a representative of the Associated Press that they believed they had a fair chance of carrying off a few prizes.

BRITISH AMATEURS UNEASY.

The Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Michigan, Chicago and New York Athletic club competitors are now awaited. Secretary Herbert, of the Amateur Athletic association, was asked by a representative of the Associated Press what he thought were the chances of the British athletes against such an association. Mr. Herbert said that "I fear, pretty poor. Up to the half mile we have no men equal to yours, on paper or course. We have got to make allowances for climate and expect all the best men in England will come. But unfortunately, most of the university cracks have accepted army commissions and are now in South Africa. No other foreigners have entered and, as usual in sporting matters, the championship lies between England and America."

Of the London Athletic club team which went over to the United States only one man is likely to compete—L. E. Hutchins.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE IN ENGLAND.

The American bishops taking part in the missionary celebration have won golden opinions for their eloquence and force of argument on Bishop Doane and Bishop Dudley's speeches; the Westminster Gazette, after referring to their wonderful flow of language, delightful wit, fire and force, and the ease with which the English will come to patios and back again, declares: "One felt that our English speakers simply were not in it, and the rest of the speeches fell rather flat in consequence. They had something to say and knew how to say it in a most perfect form, and primate and premier leaned back in their chairs and laughed delightedly at this unexpected outburst of American forensic power."

Illinois Union Reform Party.

Chicago, June 23.—A call has been issued for a convention to be held in this city on June 27 to organize the Union Reform party in Illinois on the basis of direct legislation. R. S. Thompson, chairman of the national executive committee of the party, will be present.

Leaves it to the Commission.

Washington, June 23.—Perhaps because he was not himself prepared to make any recommendation upon them, General MacArthur did not transmit to the war department the results of the meeting of the Philippines at Manila yesterday, at which they drew up the terms of the settlement of the differences between the leaders of the insurrection and the United States government. The general impression is that General MacArthur will leave the Philippines commission to deal with the matters. Some at least of the conditions desired corrected are incorporated in the instructions given to the commission. For instance, Judge Taft, the president of the commission has been specially charged by his colleagues with the consideration of the question as to how the universal desire of the Philippines for the election of the friars from the archipelago to be reconciled with the organic principle of our laws relative to individual liberty.

Fruit from California.

San Francisco, June 23.—This season's shipment of deciduous fruits from this State aggregate 728 carloads, as against 686 carloads to the same date last year. Up to the 19th inst there had been shipped out of southern California 16,321 carloads of oranges and lemons, which is considerably in excess of the largest previous season in the history of the citrus industry.

Perished in a Forest Fire.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 23.—The great forest fires in the Huachuca mountains of Cochise county have burned themselves out. Many thousands of acres are denuded and \$500,000 worth of fine lumber has been destroyed. A prospect, O. L. Noyes, originally from Kansas City, is believed to have lost his life.

NEW ROUTE FOR ISTHMIAN CANAL

Commission Has Discovered a Tide-water Level Line.

STARTLING INFORMATION.

It Will Probably Have a Serious Effect on the Nicaragua Proposition.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, June 23.—In a letter to a personal friend, at Bellefonte, Pa., Dr. G. F. Wickes, formerly physician at Bellevue hospital, New York, and at present surgeon of the Nicaragua canal commission, conveys an idea of the results which may be expected of the work of the commission. Dr. Wickes gives the interesting and startling information that the commission has discovered a tide water level route for a canal across the Isthmus. The letter also shows some of the hardships and dangers which the commission encountered. It was written from Lasardi, Caledonia bay, and in part says:

"Here we have found what we all have vainly sought for weeks and weeks, a practical route for a tide level canal. We have found low enough spots in the dividing ridge, from time to time, with a steep approach on the Atlantic slope, making 'cut' a practical possibility, but disappointment has always awaited us on the other side. But, in the last week, we have found a gap 800 feet high, a little too high, perhaps, but not too high for the science of modern engineering, and when I tell you this, every fact against the route has been enumerated. From the summit of this gap in the divide the early expeditions, the route for a down precipitately, especially the latter which has heretofore been our stumbling block. A great wide valley stretches out straight toward the Pacific ocean, which can be seen in the distance. The Atlantic is near and in plain sight. Here a tide water canal, the dream of all 'canalists', can be built with a perfect harbor on each side would protect its mouth, and on the other side San Miguel bay is a perfect site. The officers of the Scorpion say that the Lasardi harbor alone makes this route worth \$50,000,000 more than any other. The damming of rivers which would otherwise flood the canal, is a problem of every route. The only thing to be said against this route is the high out of 800 feet.

"Of course Congress may not accept the report of the commission, but it remains an indisputable fact that this is the early expeditions, the route for a trans-continental canal route. It really seems possible that we have reformed Selridge's Caledonia route, discovered during the three years' work here in the early seventies."

The route suggested from Caledonia bay to the Gulf of San Miguel lies about 130 miles east of the old Panama-Colon route. The proposed line would connect the Gulf of Darien and the Bay of Panama, and it is believed the Isthmus of Darien is about thirty-five miles wide.

U. S. Troops for Philippines.

San Francisco, June 23.—Three transports will sail from this port for the Philippines before July 1st. The Leelanaw and Comstock are being loaded as quickly as possible and as soon as all their cargo is aboard they will receive a deckload of mules. The Grant is being got ready and besides the cargo of supplies she will take away, there will be about 900 recruits aboard.

The transport Grant, which is to leave this port on July 1st for Manila, will be the first United States troopship to go to the Philippines by way of Nagasaki, the usual route being via Honolulu. She will carry the sixth cavalry, which may be sent to China. The transport Lenox, now at Portland, Ore., will carry the horses for the troops.

The Bolivia-Peru War.

New York, June 23.—The Chilean minister here is making overtures to obtain the support of Brazil in case of a war with Peru and Bolivia, says the Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Herald. He says that Chile does not fear the republic, but is seriously afraid of intervention on the part of the United States because, it is asserted, Peru has requested the support of the American government.

The attorney general has submitted an opinion, in which he says that, as a result of the recent conspiracy, charges should be preferred only against Senator Hassan, Captains Marcondes and Merinda and Ensign Castro.

Pretorius Opposed War.

New York, June 23.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "Martinus Pretorius, the first president of the Transvaal, in an interview with the Express correspondent in Potchefstroom, said that he had never been in favor of the war and had in fact told President Kruger so. He is of the opinion that the burghers will settle under the British rule if leniency is shown toward them."

Mr. Pretorius is reported to have stated that the Boers are in a position to carry on a guerrilla warfare for three months or longer.

Crocker Comes Home.

New York, June 23.—The steamship Lucania, with Richard Crocker on board, arrived in New York harbor at an early hour this morning. Half a dozen of the Democratic leaders of this city went down the bay to meet him. After remaining in this city for a few days, it is expected that Mr. Crocker will go west for the purpose of attending the Kansas City Democratic convention.

Powerful Gas Combine.

New York, June 23.—The Press this morning says: "Behind the agreement of the gas companies to purchase \$1.65 per thousand cubic feet is a combination of interests, which, if successful, will establish the most powerful gas corporation known to any city of the world. The consolidated company, the central concern, will increase its capital about \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000, the exact figure not being announced. The forthcoming circular to stockholders will suggest a means of distributing a present surplus of \$1,000,000. During the past year the consolidated company has absorbed practically all the gas and electric light, heat and power companies in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx boroughs.