

CHINESE SITUATION GETS WORSE DAILY

Consul-General Goodnow's Dispatch Confirms This—Minister Wu Continues Active, but Has No News from Peking.

Washington, July 14.—Consul Gen. Goodnow's short dispatch represents all that the state of navy departments know of the developments in China within the last twenty-four hours. His news only goes to confirm the general belief that the situation in China is steadily growing worse instead of better.

The Honan-Shansi, referred to by Mr. Goodnow as the place where the viceroy appears to favor the Boxers, is said at the state department to be actually two separate provinces of vast extent lying in the western and northern portion of China. Shansi, meaning western island, is the province lying directly west of Honan, in which Peking is located. Honan adjoins Shansi on the south. The two might present an almost impassable barrier if, as Mr. Goodnow's dispatch indicates they are disaffected and undertake to oppose the northward march of the armies of Li Hung Chang and the other great southern viceroys upon Peking. The consul-general's message was updated, and as this lack of knowledge as to the exact time of happenings recorded in the cablegrams of the naval and state department officials is embarrassing and even serious in results, the government here today cautions instructions to its representatives in China to include the date in the body of every dispatch sent by them.

No confirmation has reached the state department of the report from St. Petersburg of the torture and death of the Russian minister at Peking. Mr. von Holleben, the German ambassador, called upon Secretary Hay this morning but stated that he had no information regarding the Chinese situation.

A rumor was afloat this morning to the effect that certain interviews attributed to the Chinese minister here, Mr. Wu, had attracted official attention and might be made the subject of representations to him by the state department. It is understood that nothing has yet been done in that direction, however, and it is possible that the particular interviews may be ignored officially in view of the realization on the part of the officials that the minister is under high nervous tension.

GEN. MILES SEES MR. WU.

Washington, July 14.—Lieut. Gen. Miles called at the Chinese legation today and had a talk with the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu. This aroused considerable interest in connection with the vague rumors about that Gen. Miles might go to China. It was understood, however, by those in position to be thoroughly informed of Gen. Miles' plans, that the call on Minister Wu was entirely devoid of official significance and that Gen. Miles has no present purpose of going to China. The relations between Gen. Miles and Mr. Wu are friendly and personal, so that they frequently meet and exchange informal greetings. It is stated that Gen. Miles has not asked for the delivery of arms, but that such a move would not be considered for a moment under the present circumstances. At most the army to be placed under foreign commanders would be for the purpose of giving the American troops on the ground, the details of supplies, transportation, etc. The diplomatic instructions of Gen. Chaffee, who is in immediate command of the forces in the north, are quite apart from those of military nature.

JAPS FURNISH NEWS.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese legation added somewhat to the fund of information received by the state department from Peking by an official dispatch from the legation dated the 11th inst. It contained details of the conditions following the murder of Baron Ketteler. The following is a summary of the cablegram:

"According to a telegram from the minister of foreign affairs, the representatives brought by Chinese courier from Peking to Tien Tsin appear to confirm the rumors of the destruction of the legation by the murder of the minister. The minister's body was shot on the way and was carried into the Tsung Li Yamen, where he expired shortly afterward. Upon learning of the death the German marines rushed into the legation and destroyed the building. It is further reported that the foreign reinforcements which left for Peking on June 10 advanced as far as Lang Fang but after terrible fighting were turned back by the Chinese. The allied forces destroyed several arsenals at Tien Tsin, their losses being nearly 300 killed and wounded. From June 27 to July 1 no further fighting took place but Chinese troops, about 20,000 strong, were said to be advancing on Tien Tsin from the north."

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WAR

St. Petersburg, July 14.—A dispatch from Khabarovsk, dated Thursday, July 12, says an international council of war, held at Tien Tsin, has decided for the present to confine the efforts of the allied forces to fortifying Tien Tsin and establishing communications with Peking and Shansi. Tien Tsin, it is believed, is being reinforced with guns of the highest class.

SUMMONED TO PEKING.

Hongkong, July 14.—Li Hung Chang yesterday received an urgent telegraphic summons to Peking. It is reported that he will proceed north tomorrow. The Chinese agree that his absence is certain to lead to trouble at Canton.

GERMANS ASSAULT TSUNG-LI YAMEN.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese legation here has received a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs stating that after the German minister was shot at Peking, the German marines assaulted upon the Tsung-Li Yamen and burned down the building. The dispatch turned into the affair in detail.

WU TO THE TAO TAI.

Washington, July 14.—The Chinese minister has sent a cable dispatch to the Tao Tai of Shantung, telling him that the American government is exceedingly anxious as to the fate of Minister Conger and requesting him to cable any information he may have on that point. This is in addition to the cablegram he forwarded Wednesday at the request of Secretary Hay.

FATE OF FOREIGNERS.

London, July 14 4:57 p. m.—The British consul general at Shanghai, in transmitting to the foreign office messages from the governor of Shantung, already published, says he fears there can be little doubt in regard to the fate of the foreigners at Peking.

FAVORS THE BOXERS.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Hay has received an undated dispatch from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai stating that the governor of Honan Peshan has issued a proclamation favorable in its terms to the Boxers.

HONOR PESHAN IS THE PROVINCE LYING IMMEDIATELY NORTHWEST OF SHANGHAI AND BETWEEN THAT CITY AND PEKING.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

London, July 14.—Hope still struggles against the conclusion that the silence at Peking is the silence of the grave. The official admissions in both the United States and Europe that the diplomatists have adopted the pessimistic view held by the consuls at Shanghai have almost silenced those attempting to reason against the circumstantial evidence which is becoming so cogent. The Chinese assurances and edicts appear to observers here to be merely part of a plan to cautiously break the news of the tragedy and delude the foreigners with a tale of imperial guiltlessness. But if the bombardment mentioned in United States Consul Goodnow's last message occurred, it must have been carried out by the Chinese regulars, so the plea of imperial defense of the legations seems to fall to the ground.

The situation at Tien Tsin appears to be slowly but surely growing worse. The allied forces are experiencing the greatest difficulty in sending forth reinforcements as the Chinese have rendered navigation of the river most difficult by diverting its waters.

Happily St. Petersburg today announces officially that the telegraph between Taku and Tien Tsin has already been restored and that railway communication will shortly be re-established.

To the other trials of the besieged persons at Tien Tsin has been added an outbreak of scarlet fever.

Despatches from Tien Tsin reports that a number of ladies there have become white-haired through the horrors of the siege.

MINISTER WU STILL ACTIVE.

Washington, July 14.—The Chinese minister continues to exert his efforts toward getting information from Peking but up to a late hour of the day he had not received any answer in connection with the cable to Minister Conger, or from a second inquiry which he forwarded yesterday to Captain McClellan, which said in substance: "American government is greatly concerned over safety of Minister Conger at Peking. Can you give me any information as to his whereabouts?"

Minister Wu was much depressed by the continued reports that legations had been wiped out and the ministers murdered. To all inquiry he sorrowfully shakes his head and says that he has absolutely no information and can only hope for the best. The report of the killing of the Russian minister and his wife, was another severe blow, but as to this also, Minister Wu said that he had absolutely no news.

KEMPF REPORTS.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Long has just received a mail report from Admiral Kempf, dated on the Newark at Taku June 5. The admiral details the conditions under which the British and the United States marines, who were sent up the river from Taku to Tien Tsin, fought their way through the Chinese lines. The marines were the first to reach the city and were welcomed by the inhabitants with great joy. The marine guard sent to Peking for the protection of the legation met with not the slightest opposition according to Admiral Kempf.

SHENG BLAMES TUNG FUH.

New York, July 14.—A Shanghai dispatch published here today says:

Prince Sheng, the director of the telegraph, has communicated a message to the consuls here announcing the murder of the foreigners in Peking and laying the blame on the anti-foreign general, Tung Fuh Siang.

The message says that Tung, enraged by the defense adopted by the British, ordered the heavy guns to fire, demolishing the legations and setting the ruins afire. The result was the annihilation of the foreigners.

DEATH OF SENATOR GEAR.

Dies Suddenly of Heart Failure in Hotel at Washington.

Washington, July 14.—U. S. Senator Gear of Iowa, died in his apartments at the Portland at 4:30 this morning of heart failure. He was in his usual health up to 2:30 a. m., when he was attacked. Doctors were immediately summoned, but their efforts were unavailing.

John Henry Gear of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Ithica, N. Y., in 1825, where he received a common school education. He removed to Galena, Ill., in 1834, and thence to Fort Snelling, Iowa, then a territory in 1838, and to Burlington in 1843, where he engaged in merchandising. He was elected mayor of Burlington in 1849, and was a member of the Iowa house of representatives of the 14th, 15th and 16th general assemblies of the State, serving as speaker for the last two terms. He was elected governor of Iowa in 1878-79 and again in 1880-81. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress in 1894, and was defeated for the Fifty-second. During the administration of President Harrison he was assistant secretary of the treasury. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican. On January 23, 1894, he was elected a senator in Congress from the State of Iowa for six years, beginning March 4, 1895. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1901.



GENERAL YUAN. IMPERIAL CHINESE SOLDIER. TYPICAL CHINESE GENERAL AND IMPERIAL CHINESE SOLDIER.

General Yuan Shi Kai is one of the ablest military leaders in China. He has 18,000 troops who have been drilled by German officers, and it is said that they get their pay promptly—an unusual phase of army life in China. Prince Yuan has ordered General Yuan to attack Nankin with his army.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

Washington, July 14.—The following proclamation by the President on the German reciprocity agreement has been made public:

Reciprocity with Germany. By the President of the United States of America. A proclamation:

Whereas, the German government has entered into a commercial agreement with the United States in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, by which, in the judgment of the President reciprocal and equivalent concessions are secured in favor of the products of the United States.

Therefore, be it known, that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority of said act of Congress, do hereby, by and through the said act of Congress, declare in place thereof, of the rates of duty provided in the third section of said act to be in force and effect from and after the date of this proclamation as follows, namely:

Upon argols or crude tartar or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, \$1.75 for proof gallon.

Upon still wines and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon, in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, \$1.35 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Upon paints in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Of which the officers and citizens of the United States will take due notice. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, 13th day of July, A. D. one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State.

The proclamation does not recite the terms of the agreement. It is said that each government will proclaim only such features of the arrangement as are necessary for the guidance of its own officials administering it. The putting into operation of the German meat bill is deferred for an indefinite period. The official explanation is that the purpose of its suspension is simply to allow of the action of existing contracts held by American meat packers. It is not discoverable just now whether or not this meat act figures in any way in the reciprocity agreement, and it may be, and probably is, the fact that the suspension has been arranged for separately.

The state department is perfectly satisfied with what has been secured under the agreement for American exporters, and though the proclamation enumerates no special privileges conferred upon these exporters, the department officials feel that they will be

AMERICANS SWEEPED THE POOL.

Paris, July 14.—"The Americans swept the pool." In the first event for the world's athletic championship, the 110 metres hurdle races, A. C. Kraesslein of the University of Pennsylvania, winning; McClain, of the University of Michigan getting second, and F. G. Moloney of University of Chicago, third.

Kraesslein won easily in 15:2-5 seconds. Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., secured a place for the finals in the discus throwing event, which will be decided tomorrow.

Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C.; J. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania, and Garrett, Princeton, qualified for the finals in the shot putting, and were well ahead of other competitors.

Arthur F. Duffy, Georgetown University; Walter B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania; F. Jarvis, Princeton, and Stanley Rowley, of New South Wales, won in semi-final heats. Tewksbury and Jarvis, who were closely pressed, beat the French record in their heats with 10:4-5 seconds.

In the final heat of the 100 metres, Horace F. Jarvis, Princeton, finished first; W. B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, second, and Stanley Rowley, champion of New South Wales, third.

Arthur F. Duffy, Georgetown University, while leading in this race, fell after covering fifty metres. Time, 11 sec. 1/2.

In the 400 metres flat race the first heat was won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., Lee second.

In the second heat Molony, Chicago University, finished first, and Chiles, Adams second.

In the third heat, Dixon Boardman, N. Y. A. C., took first place; Wm. J. Holland, Georgetown University, second.

All the foregoing will compete in the final.

In the 400 metres hurdle race, the first heat was won by Walter B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, second, and Taizun, a Frenchman, was second.

In the 800 metres flat race, trial heats, the first heat was won by David C. Hall, Brown University. English, an American, was second, and Howard W. Hayes, University of Michigan, was third.

In the second heat DeLoe, a Frenchman, was first; Spide, Hungarian, was second, and Scrofford, an American, was third.

In the third heat, Captain Crefan, of Princeton, won; Williams, an American, was second, and Harvey H. Lord, Chicago University, third. The first and second in each heat will compete in the finals.

In the long jump trial heats, Pringle, Syracuse University, was first with seven metres, 17 1/2 centimetres. A. C. Kraesslein, University of Pennsylvania, was second with six metres, 92 centimetres. C. Delano, a Frenchman, was third, with six metres, 75 centimetres. William P. Remington, University of Pennsylvania, was fourth, with six metres, 72 1/2 centimetres; J. P. Leahy, the English and Irish champion high jumper, was fifth, with six metres, 71 centimetres. This concluded today's events.

Arthur F. Duffy, Georgetown University, who fell in the 100 metres race, strained a tendon of his leg and was unable to compete further.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

St. Louis, July 14.—The citizens' movement to secure arbitration of the controversy between the St. Louis Transit Company and the employees who are on strike is assuming great proportions. Hundreds of names being secured daily, among them being some of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis who wish to see a speedy termination of the strike which has lasted more than two months.

W. D. Mahon, national president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway employees, who resumed charge of the strike yesterday after being out of the city for several weeks, made a statement today in which he said: "I find the men as determined as they were when they first went out in May, and that they still have the support not alone of the trade unionists in the city, but of the great mass of the people as well. In fact, I find some of the people who were indifferent and if anything were opposed to the strike before now are out for them, declaring they are in the right."

President Mahon held conferences this afternoon with the executive board and the grievance committee. A telegram was sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who, with the executive committee of the same organization, is now in Denver. Mr. Gompers and the board are asked to stop off in St. Louis on their way east to advise with those in charge of the situation here and hold a mass meeting.

GOLD FROM ST. MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 14.—The steamer San Jose arrived today, twelve days from St. Michael and eight from Unalakleet. She brings treasure valued at \$150,000.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

Chattanooga, July 14.—Gen. Hullings, commander-in-chief of the Spanish American war veterans, has directed the adjutant general's office in this city to issue an order directing the national association to meet here October 8-13.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S POPULATION.

Washington, July 14.—The census office issued its first bulletin today, giving the population of the District of Columbia at 273,718. This is an increase since the last census of 48,326, or 20.55 per cent.

ASSASSINATION OF RUSSIAN MINISTER

M. De Giers was Boiled to Death—Remains Thrown to the Dogs—His Wife Suffered a Fate Worse Than Death.

Record from St. Petersburg, July 11, (via Paris, July 14), says:

The czar has received, with great emotion, the dreadful details of the catastrophe at Peking. Tears coursed down his majesty's cheeks as he read the cablegram from Admiral Alexieff at Port Arthur, confirming the horrible details of assassination of M. De Giers which, merely in form of rumors, had already reached Russia. The admiral declares that the Russian envoy was dragged through the streets by the Boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured, and even thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then the remains were thrown to the dogs. While M. De Giers was being disposed of the fanatic mob danced around the cauldron.

Mme. De Giers, Admiral Alexieff's advice declare, suffered a fate worse than death and was beaten and tortured with sharp attacks until life was extinct. The legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings.

M. De Giers and his legation officials resisted desperately and his brave body guard killed many of the attacking mob. In the middle of his tortures the envoy is said to have heroically proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by the wife who so soon shared his martyrdom.

Count Lamsdorf received the friends of the murdered ones at the foreign office and unfolded to them the tragic story. The scenes of frenzied terror and grief that followed were unspeakable. The building of the foreign office was besieged by an excited throng and the whole of St. Petersburg is full of lamentation.

Immediately after Admiral Alexieff's dispatch was received the czar ordered the cabinet and council of state to go into session at once.

The Russian-Korean relations at the present moment are all that could be desired. The audience of the Korean envoy last week when he presented his credentials to the czar was most cordial. The Korean minister and his cabinet are inclined to be favorably impressed by Russia's successful activity in China and the empire's tolerant attitude towards Japan.

EMBASSY HAS NO NEWS.

Washington, July 14.—The Russian embassy here has received no information of the killing of the Russian minister at Peking. The officials do not discredit but say that the Russians are under the same disadvantage as the other powers in getting telegraphic information from Peking. They think that if this proves true it will entirely and very seriously alter the whole situation.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg of the slaughter of the Russian minister and his wife at Peking sent a thrill of horror through the foreign establishments here, none of whom, however, was able to shed the slightest light on the subject. At the Russian embassy the officials were able under no circumstances to confirm nor deny, stating that the government was not in the habit of forwarding developments to its diplomatic representatives.

At the German, French, Japanese, Chinese and all other foreign embassies horror was expressed at the occurrence, although in these quarters there was no knowledge of the facts.

NO NEWS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—It is officially stated here that no report of the murder of M. De Giers, the Russian minister at Peking, has been received here.

WHEELER'S GENERAL ORDER. Soldiers to be Instructed in Management of Rifles.

Chicago, July 14.—In a general order issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes Brigadier General Wheeler says:

"In view of the fact that two battalions of the Second and Fifth Infantry regiments are to be sent from the United States for active field service as soon as practicable the commanding officers at posts of this department, where parts of these organizations are stationed, will use every effort to see that all enlisted men are given thorough instructions in pointing and aiming drills, mechanism and management of their rifles and as much target practice as is practicable to let them have."

"All officers of experience know how absolutely essential it is that a soldier in active service should be a good shot and thoroughly understand his rifle."

"With this end in view, commanding officers at stations garrisoned by the Second and Fifth Infantry, will at once begin the above indicated course of instruction for all soldiers and recruits, and continue it daily, Sunday excepted, for as many hours each day as is practicable until all men are properly instructed."

"As soon as the battalions of the Second and Fifth Infantry arrive from Cuba their instruction will be commenced and prosecuted vigorously upon the same lines until all the men destined for foreign service reach as high a degree of proficiency in handling their arms as possible."

Sash and Door Makers Combine.

Chicago, July 14.—The sash door and blind manufacturers of Chicago, after many futile attempts, have consolidated. The new corporation which will be known as the American Sash and Door company, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with an authorized capital of \$4,000,000.

Thirty of the principal manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds and interior finishing material have signed contracts to deed their new plants to the new company.

William McLaren of the H. R. Beck Lumber company, will be president of the corporation.

Ex-Premier Schreiner Talks.

Capetown, July 14.—Replying to a deputation of his constituents today, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, former premier of Cape Colony, refused to support the demand for unimpairment of independence of the Boer republics, but said he thought they should retain a certain amount of independence. He added that he would support a policy of annexure to the Transvaal, has arrived at Delagoa Bay, rebels.

Rotterdam Docksters Threaten.

Rotterdam, July 14.—Owing to the threatnings of the docksters the garrisons of the riverside towns have been instructed to furnish detachments of troops to protect vessels in transit to and from Germany and torpedo boats have been ordered to patrol the river.

Adviser to Chinese Military Men.

London, July 14.—On board the Cunard line steamer Lucania, which sails from Liverpool today, are Walter C. Hillier, who has been appointed adviser to the military authorities in China, Foxhall Keene and Rev. Morgan Dix.

Small Attendance at Powers Trial.

Georgetown Ky., July 14.—The attendance at the trial of ex-Secretary of State Powers, charged with being an accomplice to the murder of William Goebel, was smaller today than any time since Monday when the case was first called. It was believed that only the civil engineer who measured the state house grounds at Frankfort, where the crime occurred, and the doctors who performed the autopsy on the body of the victim, would be put on the stand by the commonwealth. The prosecution hoped to show by these witnesses and by measurements and drawings that the fatal bullet was fired from one of two front windows of a room in the executive building occupied during his term of office by the prisoner, Powers. A trunk containing the garments worn by the victim on the morning of

Women's Golf Club Program.

Chicago, July 14.—Secretary J. W. Lowe, of the Onwatha club has issued the program of the third annual women's golf tournament given by the club, which will begin next Wednesday. The main event is the competition for the governor's cup, the winner of which in the absence of a western women's champion is awarded to be the champion of the West. In addition to this event there will be a tournament handicap, driving, approaching and putting contests, a mixed four some handicap and play for the benefit cup.

Fifty entries are expected for the governor's cup, including many of the best women golfers of the West. Mrs. W. B. McElvaine, who won the trophy last year, will not compete.

MIDDLE OF THE ROADERS.

Indianapolis Has Been Selected by Committee as Headquarters.

Chicago, July 14.—A special to the Tribune from Indianapolis, Indiana, says:

Indianapolis has been selected as headquarters of the Middle-of-the-Road Populist national committee. Verbal assurances of this fact have been received by officers of the Populist committee at the Populist national convention held in Indianapolis, but the national committee has decided that Indianapolis will be a better vantage point from which to manage the Populist drive, which are situated chiefly in the Southern States.

Capt. Coghlan Slightly Ill.

Chicago, July 14.—A special to the Times-Herald from Colorado Springs, Colorado, says:

Captain Coghlan of the United States navy is here slightly ill, but not in a serious condition as is reported in the east. The man who commanded the Raleigh at the battle of Manila has had a slight attack of pneumonia, but is out of danger and will soon recover all his accustomed vigor.