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## OUTLOOK FOR THE MINISTERS DARK

### Seymour Now at Tien Tsin Brings No News.

### NO WORD IN TWO WEEKS

### Kempff Cables That He Can Hear Nothing From Them.

### THEY ARE REPORTED STILL AT PEKIN

### Agreement Said to Have Been Reached by the Powers as to Their Spheres of Influence Etc., in China: Seymour's Flood Stained Path.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, June 30.—(Saturday, 3 a. m.)—The adventures of the hard fighting allies, under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defense until relieved—all this is told in a dispatch from Admiral Seymour received by the Admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:

"Tien Tsin, June 27.—(via Che Foo, June 29th)—10:05 p. m.—Have returned to Tien Tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13th two attacks on the advanced guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them, and none on our side. On June 14th the Boxers attacked the train at Lang Yang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about one hundred killed. Our loss was five Italians.

"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy were driven off with a hundred killed. Two of our seamen were wounded.

"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 13th and 14th, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.

"Extensive destruction of the railroad in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16th to return to Yang Tsun where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Peking. After my departure from Lang Yang two trains left to follow on were attacked on June 18th by Boxers and Imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were 6 killed and 48 wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsun the same evening.

"The railway at Yang Tsun was found entirely demolished and the trains could not be moved. The force being short of provisions and hampered with wounded compelled us to withdraw on Tien Tsin with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut off.

"On June 19th the wounded, with necessities, started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river from near every village. The Boxers when defeated in one village retiring to the next and skillfully retarding our advance by occupying well selected positions from which they had to be forced, often at the point of the bayonet and in the face of a galling fire difficult to locate.

"On June 23rd we made a night march, arriving at daybreak opposite the Imperial army, above Tien Tsin where, after friendly advances a treacherous heavy fire was opened, while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns. The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The army was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the army were made on the following day, but unsuccessfully.

"Found immense stores of guns, arms and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several guns were mounted on our defense and shelled the Chinese forts lower down.

"Having found ammunition and rice we could have held out for some days; but, being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien Tsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25th. The army was evacuated and the forces arrived at Tien Tsin on June 26th. We burned the army.

"Casualties to date: British, killed, 27; wounded, 75. Americans, killed, 4; wounded, 25. French, killed, 1; wounded, 10. Germans, killed, 12; wounded, 62. Italians, killed, 5; wounded, 3. Japanese, killed, 2; wounded, 3. Austrians, killed, 1; wounded, 1. Russians, killed, 10; wounded, 27.

"There is absolutely no authentic word as to the whereabouts of the members of the Legations, although abundant reports from Chinese sources say that they were safe a few days ago. The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent telegraphing says: "An imperial decree has been sent to all the Viceroy's advising them that the foreign Ministers were safe in Peking on June 25th and affirming that the Government would protect them. This is authentic and reliable. I received it through a

high Chinese official, having means of communication from the capital to Shanghai by courier to Pao Ting Fu and thence by telegraph.

"There is no doubt that the Chinese Government fully recognizes what the safety of the Ministers implies at the present time and for this reason there is less uneasiness about them."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express under yesterday's date says:

"Chinese officials declare they have imperial authority for stating that the foreign Ministers left Peking for Tien Tsin via Pao Ting Fu on June 26th. They had passports and were escorted by a strong body of Chinese troops. It is impossible to verify this statement, and the consuls here are not disposed to place much faith in it. Jung Lu, former Generalissimo of the Chinese forces who was dismissed by the Empress Dowager, when she designated Pu Chun as heir apparent to the throne, has promulgated an order to all Viceroy's not to obey imperial edicts issued since June 15th. This is interpreted to mean that another coup d'etat is foreshadowed and it is believed that a new Emperor will be proclaimed."

The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated Thursday, says:

"The unexpected arrival of an edict late last night from the Emperor and Empress Dowager prevented the departure of Li Hung Chang northward on the U. S. Ship Brooklyn. Arrangements for his sailing had been quietly completed by United States Robert M. McWade and Commander McLean, of the Don Juan de Austria. The possibility of a rebellion in Canton and the imperative necessity of the organization of a properly armed and reliable corps of 10,000 men are among the chief reasons for the edict detaining Earl Li. One hundred and thirty pirates and Boxers were beheaded yesterday by Li's orders to terrorize law-breakers. The United States S. S. Princeton has been ordered to Canton."

A dispatch from Shanghai of yesterday's date says the position at Chung Kiang is very critical and that the steamer Pioneer has been detained.

### SEYMOUR IN TIEN Tsin.

### Kempff Cables That the Ministers Are Not With Him.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, June 29.—The Navy Department this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff: "Che Foo, June 29th.

"Secretary Navy, Washington. "Peking relief expedition now in Tien Tsin with 200 sick and wounded. Ministers and Peking party not with them. No news from them.

(Signed) "KEMPFF." The Department also was advised this morning that Admiral Remey, on the Brooklyn has arrived at Hong Kong en route to Taku.

The Brooklyn will sail tomorrow for Taku via Nagasaki.

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POWERS.

#### Spheres of Influence, Commercial Conventions, Troops in China.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, June 29.—A representative of the Associated Press was informed today that, as a result of negotiations between the powers, an agreement has been arrived at which provides for the maintenance of the statu quo, as regards spheres of influence and commercial agreements and also respecting the nature of the guarantees and compensations which will be demanded from China.

According to the understanding the international army of occupation will consist of 80,000 men. Russia and Japan will provide 12,000 each, Great Britain will provide 10,000 men, France 8,000 and Germany, America and the other powers 5,000 each.

The Russian army corps in Siberia, which has just been mobilized, will only cross the Chinese frontier in the event of the crisis being aggravated.

### OUR CABINET WON'T RATIFY IT.

Washington, June 29.—The State Department also has been made acquainted with the terms of the agreement between the consuls and the viceroys looking to the protection of foreign interests in the Southern provinces in China. The first step to this end was indicated in Secretary Hay's cablegram of last Wednesday to the American Consuls in China authorizing them to take direct action instead of waiting on possible communication with Minister Gonger. This authorized, Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai and probably several others in the South began negotiations with the viceroys and Tactals of the respective districts. The outcome was the nine articles of agreement, but it is understood that its general purpose is to make neutral the Chinese treaty ports at Nankin and Hankow.

The neutralization would involve the withdrawal of foreign men-of-war from the treaty ports, and also of any foreign troops or sailors, leaving to the Chinese authorities and the residents of Shanghai and the other ports the preservation of order.

The agreement came before the Cabinet today and failed of ratification in the belief that the foreign consuls, as a body never entered into the agreement. In addition to the subjects above mentioned as forming part of the agreement, it appears that the consuls bound themselves to acquit the Chinese Government of any responsibility for rioting, murder and pillage in the treaty ports of any foreign warship should enter such port in violation of the agreement. The whole reputed agreement bore the appearance of a rough memorandum which the Cabinet concluded could never have received the assent of all of the foreign consuls.

### LEGATIONS STILL AT PEKIN.

London, June 29.—(6 p. m.)—The British Consul at Che Foo wires the Foreign Office today that a message from Peking to the Taotai of Customs at Tien Tsin,

(Continued on Second Page.)

## SULZER AND TOWNE ARE AGGRESSIVE

### Other Possibilities Loom Up Behind Them.

### SULZER'S BOOM GROWING

### Vice-President Should Come From New York or Indiana.

### THIS IS THE PRESENT IMPRESSION

### Distributing Badges Bearing the Inscription "Bryan and Sulzer and Victory," Sulzer Says He Stands With Bryan on All Important Issues.

(By the Associated Press.)

Kansas City, June 29.—The "running mate" problem is as conspicuous as it was at Philadelphia, and at this distance the guessing is fully as indiscriminate. There are plenty of candidates, men who want the honor and there is little of the talk about declinations that marked the Republican convention. The aggressive men are Sulzer of New York and Towne of Minnesota, while the names in the background form a basis of speculation, including Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, and Judge A. B. Parker, of New York, who are put in the available class. The belief is general that some kind of an endorsement from Colonel Bryan would be sufficient to name the candidate, but he will be a bold man who will dare to proclaim that any one particular candidate is the choice of the man already determined upon for President. There are not enough delegates here to give an intimation of what is likely to occur. Dispatches received here from different sections indicate that the delegates who have been sounded on the question have not yet made up their minds, or they do not care to express a preference for any candidate. There is an impression that good politics calls for a selection from New York, and if a satisfactory candidate cannot be found there, that the next best thing to do would be to go to Indiana. Western Democrats would be glad to have an Eastern man named who would add strength to the ticket in that section. From the Nebraska point of view, and in fact looking at the map from Kansas City, Indiana might be considered East, Both New York and Indiana are considered battle grounds. Both were carried for McKinley in 1896, but the confidence of the Democrats in their ability to reverse the vote in Indiana and the strong hopes they entertain of carrying New York, is one of the interesting features of the situation here. It is this condition that causes the Democrats to talk of a Vice Presidential candidate from one of those States. There will have to be more delegates in the city and something like alignment of forces for and against certain candidates for Vice President before even guesses can be made with any degree of intelligence.

If Mr. Sulzer, of New York, is not nominated for Vice President it will not be on account of any lack of booming on the part of his friends who are here. The managers, with B. D. O'Connell at their head, are losing no opportunity of making known the fact that Mr. Sulzer is not only in the race, but that he will win if he can. Badges bearing the inscription "Bryan and Sulzer and Victory" with portraits of the men, are being distributed to all who will wear them, while another method of campaign has been adopted in spreading broadcast a small hand bill. This document contains only a few words and quotes from a speech made by Champ Clark in the House of Representatives, in which the Missouri man said:

"In this distinguished presence I nominate for Vice President, William Sulzer, of New York, who is faithful to the cause at all times, in all places and under all circumstances. I honor Mr. Sulzer for his courage, his honesty and his fidelity exhibited amid environments which would discourage, dishearten and appal a more timid man."

An interview with Mr. Sulzer, telegraphed from Lincoln and published here, quotes him as saying that he stood with Bryan on the Boer question and every other question. He also declared that the New York delegation would do whatever is best for the party, and if the convention wants 16 to 1 the delegates will not oppose it.

### TOWNE A STRONG RUNNING MATE.

### So Says George Fred Williams. He Opposes Concessions to Eastern Men.

(By the Associated Press.)

Kansas City, June 29.—George Fred Williams, member of the National committee and delegate to the convention from Massachusetts arrived in Kansas City today. Mr. Williams has been among those mentioned as a possible vice-presidential candidate, but he says having pronounced views and not being afraid to express them, makes it impossible for him to be considered in this convention. He is by far the most breezy and unreserved man that has yet appeared here, and he talks on every phase of the situation, without, however, committing himself or the New England delegates upon the vice-presidential situation, save to say that he believes that Towne would be the strongest man that could be named with Bryan.

Mr. Williams talked about ex-Senator

## FUSION IN ROBESON COUNTY.



The Republican party held their county convention at Lumberton last Saturday, and by actual count, there were eighty-seven negroes and five white men present. Dr. R. M. Norment, E. K. Proctor, Ed Shooter, Sylvester Albion and W. A. Wilkes were the white men present. No nominations were made, but a committee was appointed to recommend nominations at some future time. A negro was secretary of the meeting.

Hill in a manner to indicate his entire disapprobation of that gentleman.

"What is Hill coming here for?" he asked and answered the query: "For the sole and avowed purpose of trying to secure a modification of the platform of 1896. He ought to be here in sackcloth and ashes instead of trying to tell us what we should do. New York with Hill as her leader remained silent in the Chicago convention, after the majority had declared its will on the platform. Now he comes here to say 'I will help you if you do as I say.' If we win he will say 'I helped you.' If we lose he will say 'I told you what to do and you see the result.' I don't like that attitude. Croker and Murphy come here in a different spirit, willing to take the platform that is made and abide by the result. It is likely that Hill will not be so prominent when Croker and Murphy take charge."

Mr. Williams is one of the men who is determined to work for a specific declaration for the ratio of 16 to 1 in the platform. He says that there must be no deviation from that declaration.

"If we were right in 1896, why should we change now?" he said. "To simply reaffirm the Chicago platform is not sufficient. Nor would it be enough to declare for bimetalism. Every man could declare himself a bimetalist and place the ratio at 22 to 1 or 50 to 1 to suit his own ideas, all of which would mean nothing. I do not believe this convention will be satisfied with anything but a specific 16 to 1 declaration. The morale of the party demands it and if we were right when we polled six and one-half million votes we will be right in making the declaration anew. Mr. Bryan could not honorably stand upon a platform that even by implication abandoned the great issue on which the former campaign was fought. We cannot write ourselves down as being jackasses or knaves in 1896, by leaving out the old ratio declaration."

Mr. Williams turned his attention to Grover Cleveland whom he denounced for throwing the weight of the Democratic administration against the Democratic ticket four years ago. "To make concessions now," he said, "would mean that Cleveland was right and the greatest man in the Democratic party. I do not believe this convention will do it and when the delegates arrive it will be found that the movement is not popular. The men behind this movement are those who want to place the Democratic party and Mr. Bryan in a vacillating position like the present administration. They want to place Bryan on a par with McKinley and I say the Kansas City convention will not do anything of that great ball until the ninth inning when two kind."

### NO BACKWARD STEPS FOR BRYAN.

### Will Not Abandon Silver and Will Not Go to Kansas City.

(By the Associated Press.)

Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—J. L. Woods Merrill, Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Monetary League, which will hold two sessions here during the convention, today made public two letters received from Mr. Bryan. They are self-explanatory and follow: "Lincoln, Neb., June 13th, 1900. "J. L. Woods Merrill, Kansas City, Mo. "My Dear Merrill: "Your favor of the 11th instant at hand and contents noted. I beg to assure you that the press reports in regard to my consenting to the abandonment of the silver question or to a backward step from the position taken by the Chicago convention is incorrect. (Signed) "WILLIAM JENNINGS-BRYAN." "Lincoln, Neb., June 28th, 1900. "J. L. Woods Merrill, Kansas City, Mo. "My Dear Mr. Merrill: "Your favor at hand. As I wrote you, any announcement that I would speak at Kansas City during or immediately after the convention would be construed as an

attempt to attend the convention. You will have an abundance of speakers of national reputation at the United States Monetary League and I have no doubt that your meeting will be largely attended.

"Yours very truly, (Signed) "WILLIAM JENNINGS-BRYAN."

### THE CHICAGO PLATFORM IN TOTO.

### Senator Jones Declares His Belief That It Will Thus Be Reaffirmed.

(By the Associated Press.)

Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, arrived in Kansas City tonight and in a brief interview stated that he did not think a specific 16 to 1 silver declaration was necessary if the Chicago platform was adopted.

He was asked the direct question if a specific declaration would be made if the Chicago platform was adopted and replied with a question: "Would not the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform be a declaration in favor of 16 to 1? I think it would."

He then added with deliberation: "I don't think anything will be adopted by this convention that will be a deviation so much as the breadth of a hair from the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. A reaffirmation of the platform will mean the adoption of every word and letter in it, including the 16 to 1 declaration. I do not believe that a reiteration of that plank or any other is necessary to make plain our position. If it is necessary to restate the 16 to 1 provision it would be equally necessary to re-state that relating to Government by injunction, the income tax and every other provision. If the convention adopts the Chicago platform it will mean that every syllable is endorsed. I do not know just what form the endorsement will take, but it will mean everything it says."

When asked concerning the Vice Presidency he replied that he did not know who would be nominated and had no intimation as to the favorite.

### PLANK OF SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS

### Webster Davis Will Work For Its Insertion in Kansas City Platform.

(By the Associated Press.)

Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—Webster Davis, who was Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and resigned to take up the Boer cause, is a resident of Kansas City. He said today that he was going to do all he can to get a plank in the platform expressing in the strongest terms sympathy with the Boers. He is quoted as saying: "I did all I could in Philadelphia, but failed and now I am determined to do what I can here in Kansas City. I am strongly in favor of the Boers, and I am determined to stick to them, whether it suits anybody personally or politically."

### SULZER'S HIGHEST AMBITION.

### It is, He Declares, to See Bryan President. Any Sacrifice For That.

(By the Associated Press.)

Lincoln, Neb., June 29.—The Vice Presidential boom of Congressman Sulzer, of New York, received local impetus today with the arrival of that gentleman in Lincoln. Mr. Sulzer came on the morning train and remained until late tonight. He said his mission was to talk with Mr. Bryan on matters pertaining to the success of the Democratic party, and continued: "I have no higher ambition in politics than to see Mr. Bryan President, and I will gladly subordinate all my ambitions to bring that about. I am not seeking

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## THE OREGON ASHORE

### Reported Aground 50 Miles North of Che Foo.

### Went Ashore in a Fog Off Hoo Kie Island. One of the Miao Tao Group. Help Sent.

(By the Associated Press.)

Shanghai, June 29.—It is reported here that the United States battleship Oregon is ashore on the Island of Hoo Kie, in the Miao Tao group, fifty miles north of Che Foo, and that a steamer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company has gone to her assistance.

### WASHINGTON HEARS NOTHING.

Washington, June 29.—Up to midnight tonight no official news had been reported that the battleship Oregon had gone ashore near Che Foo.

Early last week Admiral Remey was directed to send this vessel from Hong Kong to Taku. Captain Wilde is her commander. She left Hong Kong last Saturday night, two days ahead of her expected departure, and had on board in addition to her regular crew 164 sailors and marines, brought to Hong Kong from Manila by the Zafiro. The distance she had to travel was about 1,500 miles and the calculation of the naval officials here was that if the vessel made record time, she would be at Taku in six days. Today is the sixth day the Oregon has been on her voyage, so that in all probability she must be in the vicinity of Che Foo if she maintained her reputation as a fast battleship.

### A SECOND REPORT.

London, June 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hoo Kie Island, 35 miles north of Che Foo. Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson and Company are sending her assistance."

### NEGROES AND WHITES AT WAR.

### Governor Johnson Orders Out the Conchuc Guards to Stop Hostilities.

(By the Associated Press.)

Mobile, Ala., June 29.—Governor Johnston ordered out the Conchuc Guards of Evergreen to prevent trouble between the white people and negroes in the vicinity of Evergreen. Wednesday afternoon the son of a man said to be named Mooror, living four miles from Evergreen, was beaten by a negro, whereupon Mooror followed the negro and cut him fatally with an axe. The negroes assaulted Mooror's house last night, firing many bullets into it. The whites rallied, and it is reported shot two negroes, one of whom died this morning. Mere trouble may result.

### Sales of Print Cloths.

(By the Associated Press.)

Fall River, Mass., June 29.—The sales in the print cloth market during the week are estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000 pieces, all odds on the new price basis of 2 3/4c. No regulars were disposed of at the new quotations and brokers report that there is no market for the production of the mills. Curtailment of production is regarded as being only a possibility at this time. The market is firm but quiet at 2 3/4c for regulars and on that basis for odds.