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BOMBARDMENT OF TIEN TSIN

Reported Attack on the City by Regulars Has Been Confirmed--Shelled For Two Days.

THE CHINESE CAPITAL NOW BESIEGED

Shanghai Dispatch Says That Fifteen Hundred Foreigners Have Been Massacred--Allied Commanders at Taku Preparing to Send Relief.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 22.—Lord Salisbury presided this morning at a meeting of the cabinet specially summoned to consider the Far Eastern crisis.

Prior to the meeting the French ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, and the Chinese minister, paid a lengthy visit to the officials of the foreign office, and it is reported that important developments will be the outcome of the cabinet meeting, as Lord Salisbury proceeded to Windsor after the meeting.

The apprehensions as to the fate of the Europeans cut off at Tien Tsin have been sharpened by Admiral Kempff's message, which was the first definite information of the bombardment and destruction of the foreign concessions. But in spite of Shanghai's grim statement that the Chinese used forty pounders and that 1,500 foreigners were massacred, there is no reason to conclude that the foreign colony has been unable to protect itself.

Shanghai also reports that Tien Tsin was bombarded for two days, adds that the casualties were 100, estimates that 5,000 international troops are there, and says that now the allied commanders at Taku are hastily pushing forward a relief column, it is hoped in worst apprehensions will soon be [illegible]

Another dispatch announces that all the members of the foreign community of Pei Tai Ho have arrived at Chee Foo on board the Nashville, but that they left all their possessions behind them.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai, under this afternoon's date, says five Chinese warships passed Woo Sung to-day, and that the officers of the British armored cruiser Undaunted visited the Chinese commanding officer and received an assurance that the ships were under orders to act against any Boxer rising.

The superintendent of foreign telegraphs has started for Chee Foo to organize a service thence to Shanghai.

It is understood the admiralty has received a dispatch from the British naval commander in Chinese waters on the subject of the heavy damage done to the foreign concessions at Tien Tsin and the casualties of the international forces. This has not yet been published.

The admiralty sent orders to Portsmouth and Plymouth this morning to hold detachments of marine, artillery and infantry in instant readiness for service in China.

It is thought in some quarters that Li Hung Chang's failure to go to Pekin indicates he is aware the situation is so bad that it is impossible for him to overcome the difficulties.

Japanese Report.

London, June 22.—A special from Shanghai says that it is reported from Japanese sources that 1,500 foreigners have been massacred at Tien Tsin.

Russians Hard Pressed.

Chee Foo, June 22.—It is officially reported that the bombardment of Tien Tsin, with large guns, continues incessantly.

The foreign concessions have all been burned, and the American consulate has been razed to the ground.

The Russians are occupying the railroad station, but are hard pressed. The casualties are heavy.

The railroad is open from Tong Tau to Ching Liang Chung, half way to Tien Tsin.

Official Statement.

London, June 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wm. St. John Broderick, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, said the foreign office had no news from Pekin or Vice-Admiral Seymour.

He added that news, by runner on June 18th, from Tien Tsin, arriving at Taku on June 21st, announced that several attacks had been made and repulsed.

Continuing, Mr. Broderick said that on June 17th the Chinese shelled the foreign settlement and the Chinese military college was attacked by a mixed force of 150 Russians, British, Germans and Italians. They destroyed the guns and burned the college, which contained a considerable store of ammunition, and killed its defenders.

The Russians, with four heavy field guns, did excellent service. The British loss was one man killed and five men wounded. The Germans had one man killed, the Italians had five men wounded and the Russians had seven men killed and five men wounded.

During the night of June 17th the Chinese tried to seize the Bridge of Boats, but were repulsed with loss, including, it is reported, a Chinese general.

Rear-Admiral Bruce at Taku telegraphed last night the further information that at Tien Tsin on June 20th fighting was proceeding and that reinforcements were required.

Mr. Broderick also said: "We have further heard from Admiral Bruce, dated Taku last night and Chee Foo this morning, as follows: 'I am hoping Tien Tsin may be relieved to-night. No news from the commander in charge. The Terrible landed this morning 382 officers and men of the Fusiliers.'

"In conclusion Mr. Broderick announced that he believed the various other troops would arrive in a day or two, if they had not already landed."

Pekin Besieged.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 22.—Dr. P. Walter Emmens, of this city, whose son Walter S. Emmens represents the American Trading Company in China, to-day received the following cablegram, dated Tien Tsin, June 16th: "Situation growing worse. Pekin besieged. In danger of massacre. (Signed) Walter S. Emmens."

Missionaries Killed.

New York, June 22.—Rev. Dr. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary society in this city, received the following cable from China to-day:

"Chee Foo, June 15.—Tien Tsin bombarded. Pekin very serious. Hopkins, Brown and King saved by gunboat. (Signed) Brown."

The three men mentioned are missionaries. Dr. Leonard infers from the fact that only those who were saved were cabled, the remaining 24 missionaries in Tien Tsin have been murdered by the Boxers. Among theme are many women, including five in the Women's Missionary Society and members of the Haynor, Pike, Hopkins and Brown families.

Attacked by Chinese Regulars.

Berlin, June 22.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai received here Tien Tsin is being bombarded by Chinese regulars, and not by the Boxers.

Arrival of Troops at Pekin.

Brussels, June 22.—The Petit Bleu states that a telegram, received yesterday by an important Brussels firm from China, says that Admiral Seymour's relieving and the Russian column entered Pekin simultaneously. The legations were reported intact, and all the Belgian residents are said to be safe.

Wounded at Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 22.—The Rurik sailed for Taku yesterday. The government has arranged to receive and treat the wounded of other powers. The Russian wounded have arrived.

The ships belonging to the standing squadron are assembling at Saseho.

Transports Ready.

Calcutta, June 22.—Fourteen transports will convey troops from India to China. All except six are already in port. The Nerbudda and Palmacotta will probably sail on Sunday with the 7th Bengal Infantry.

Dr. Clark Safe.

Boston, Mass., June 22.—Some anxiety has been experienced by the friends for the safety of Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of C. E., who, with Mrs. Clark and son, were in Tien Tsin and Pekin during the massacres by the Boxers. A message received here from Dr. Clark stated that the family had arrived safely at Fusan, Corea.

Americans on the Nashville.

Shanghai, June 22.—The American consul at Chee Foo writes that the Nashville from Taku is bringing 33 Americans from Pei Tai Ho.

The Late Count Muravieff.

New York, June 22.—The sudden death of Count Muravieff is a startling incident which has important bearing upon the China question and Russian policy, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. He was the most pacific minister of foreign affairs Russia had known during recent years, and exercised a restraining influence over the ambitious generals.

Cruisers at Shanghai.

Washington, June 22.—The state department has received a cablegram from Gen. Goodnow, at Shanghai, announcing the arrival there of two steel cruisers. No details are given. These vessels are supposedly British cruisers to protect the town in the event of an attack from the outlying forts.

London, June 23.—Still no news from Pekin. The situation in China as set forth in British government dispatches was as follows: Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien Tsin on Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being reinforced on Thursday.

The Daily Express Shanghai correspondent, cabling last evening, says: "Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting at Tien Tsin, and they apparently form a part of the 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." This information appears to have been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville to Chee 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 Pekin. According to the statements, the streets are filled day and night with Boxers, who are wholly in control of the Chinese troops, and who are working themselves up to a frenzy and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

The British consulate at Shanghai is said to have received from influential natives reports of a tragedy in the palace at Pekin, though precisely what is not definite. The consulate thinks that Admiral Seymour, commanding the international relief column, was misled by information from Pekin, and consequently underestimated the difficulties in the way and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim guns and Mausers. The consuls at Shanghai still believe the foreign missionaries at Pekin safe, although Japanese reports received at Shanghai allege that up to June 5th, 100 foreigners had been killed in Pekin.

The Daily Express says: "We understand that Mr. R. T. Towner, secretary of the British embassy at Washington, is to succeed Sir Claude Macdonald at Pekin, and that the reason for Sir Claude's recall is the breakdown of his health."

A Vienna dispatch says: "Li Hung Chang has wired the various Chinese legations in Europe, directing them to inform the governments to which they are accredited that he is called to Pekin by the Empress to act as intermediary between China and the powers, and negotiate a settlement of the points at issue, and begs the powers to facilitate his mission by ceasing to send troops to China."

Shang, director general of telegraphs, wires from Shanghai to the Chinese legations in Europe that the foreign legations in Pekin are safe.

It is reported that the British government will immediately send 1,200 marines to China, and possibly, according to some of the morning papers, 1,000 of the regulars now with Lord Roberts.

A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Thursday, says: "A prominent resident of Pekin received, at Tien Tsin on June 15th, reports that the soldiers were troublesome in Pekin, that a night attack on the legations was feared and that the advent of the relief force would be the sign for a general riot in Pekin. The German cruiser Irene has arrived here with 20 marines, who, with 378 English and 1,500 Russians, proceeded to Tien Tsin. The railway is working from Taku to within 15 kilometres of Tien Tsin."

Reinforcements for Tien Tsin.

Rome, June 22.—A dispatch from Taku, dated yesterday (Thursday) says: "An international column, consisting of British, Russian and Japanese troops, left Italian detachment, commanded by an ensign, will remain here to guard the Italian flag, which, with the flags of the other powers, has been hoisted over the forts.

"The detachment of Italian sailors which participated in the capture of the forts suffered no loss.

"The German reinforcements from Kiao Chou and British reinforcements from Hongkong have arrived here."

Short of Ammunition.

Berlin, June 22.—The commander of the German squadron at Taku has wired as follows to the government:

"A French officer who has arrived here from Tien Tsin, which he left June 20th, reports that for three days the city had been bombarded by the Chinese and that the troops of the foreign detachment were short of ammunition."

Action of Powers.

Berlin, June 22.—Whether the powers interested in China will reach an agreement regarding joint action, it seems, judging from the results of investigations made to-day by the correspondent of the Associated Press, that no arrangement has been made by the powers regarding joint action in China. A series of questions was put successively to the German foreign office and to the Russian and French embassies.

The German foreign office said: "The powers are just now agreed as to three point—on the relief of Tien Tsin and Pekin, adequate satisfaction for the severe injuries European interests have sustained, and the establishment of a guarantee against the repetition of such outrages. Beyond this, the attitude of the powers will largely depend upon what has really happened at Pekin, which is still unknown in Europe."

The reply of the Russian ambassador, Count Oustensaken, was substantially the same as that of the German foreign office, except on two points. The ambassador said, with much emphasis: "The intervention of the powers in China under no conditions means a settlement by war of old scores with the Chinese government, and it must not embrace governmental reorganization. Especially it must not include a change in the head of government, even if the Chinese and international armies come into collision, these conditions must never be lost sight of."

The French ambassador, Marquis de Noal, expressed a different view. While substantially coinciding with the programme of the German foreign office, he insisted that the removal of the Empress Dowager and her clique would be necessary to secure the permanent results which the powers desire.

The semi-official Berlin Dispatch has a special dispatch from Rome, asserting that the Vatican has applied to the French government, urgently entreating that larger reinforcements be sent for the protection of Christians in China. The reply of the Paris cabinet, according to to this correspondent is, that the matter will be treated in harmony with the other powers.

Mobilizing Siberian Regiments.

London, June 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing on Thursday, says: "The Russian minister of war, Gen. Kouroupatkin, yesterday ordered the mobilization of all the Siberian regiments of the line."

For Russians.

London, June 22.—The Daily Express Vienna correspondent says that the Russian minister of the interior, M. Sipiaguine, has issued the following instructions for the guidance of newspapers in dealing with the Far Eastern news:

"First—No reference to the movements 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 difference among the powers that would be displeasing to the government.

"Fourth—No criticism of Russian diplomacy or 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."

London, June 23.—Special dispatches from Shanghai, dated yesterday at 7:20 in the evening, state that Tien Tsin has been bombarded for the last three days. The entire British and French settlements have been destroyed. Heavy casualties are reported.

The Chinese number at least fifteen thousand inside the city. Their emissaries crowd the foreign quarters and set fire to the buildings. The Chinese guns are being worked steadily from the walls of the native city.

The consulates all being destroyed, the foreigners flock to the town hall. The assistance of reinforcements is implored.

"The Russians are now entrenched and are resisting the advance which the enemy is making in overwhelming numbers.

No word has been received from Admiral Seymour, and it is feared that the relief column fared badly.

There is an exodus of foreigners from the Yang Tse Kiang ports to Shanghai and Japan. Many consider Shanghai unsafe, owing to the absence of foreign troops.

Plan for Settlement.

Shanghai, June 22.—Foreigners and commercial men and all of the treaty ports are of the opinion that the Chinese government has been wrecked beyond repair, and that the only solution of the existing anarchy will be the establishment of a new government controlled by the civilized nations. Attempts to restore the Empress on the basis of her fore-ordained promise of good behaviour would make the position of the foreigners worse than ever. A popular plan is the restoration of the Emperor, if he be found alive. With liberal advisors he could be held subject to strict supervision by some council representing the foreign powers. The personal punishment of the highest officials concerned in the anti-foreign movements is considered essential.

Interest is focused on Russia and America. It is the universal belief that Russia instigated rioting, expecting to march an army to Pekin and proclaim herself protector of China under the guise of restoring order, but achieved a fiasco on account of the prompt action of the other powers. America, who is considered to hold the key to the solution because of being beyond suspicion of land grabbing motives, is in the best position to take the lead in making proposals for a permanent arrangement. There is a practical Anglo-American alliance in China. The commercial organizations of both nationalities are urging their respective governments to hurry more troops.

The presence of soldiers to enforce the demands upon China, besides being a check to the ambitions of rival powers, is deemed vital. There is an insufficient number of English troops available to protect the interest at stake in the treaty ports. The English and Americans confidently expect that several regiments will be sent from the Philippines without delay. No confidence is expressed in Li Hung Chang, who is expected to follow whatever policy is likely to result in personal aggrandizement.

Many missionaries from the Yang Tse Kiang valley are coming to Shanghai for safety.

Three Chinese gunboats recently built by the Armstrongs have arrived at Shanghai from Taku, having fled from the foreign fleet and left a captain behind in their haste. Two Chinese cruisers at Kiang Ying fort, fifty miles up the river, are kept under steam. The forts are provided with modern artillery and are instructed to watch for the approach of foreigners.

Six American Presbyterian missionaries from Kiang Ying have arrived at Shanghai. A wealthy Chinaman who fled from Pekin on the 14th, says that all the legations, except the British, Austrian and Belgian, had been burned, the foreigners taking refuge within those three.

Foreigners Killed.

New York, June 22.—The Journal and Advertiser to-day prints a copyrighted dispatch from Rev. Frederick Brown, presiding elder of the Tien Tsin district of the Methodist Episcopal church. The dispatch is dated at Chee Foo, June 22nd, and is as follows:

"Have just got away from Tien Tsin in a German gunboat. The city has been bombarded for several days by the Chinese. All the foreign part of the town has been destroyed. Lieut. Wright, of our navy, and 150 others of the white residents, marines, and sailors, sent up to our assistance, were killed or wounded. The American consulate building has been destroyed and ammunition is almost gone. The garrison are suffering terribly and needs instant help."

Pekin Legations Surrounded.

Shanghai, June 23.—Prince Tuan has taken charge as general-in-chief after dismissing Yong La, a nephew of the Empress, 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 the 21st, he attacked the settlements at Tien Tsin with artillery and the best foreign drilled troops. The Chinese army had about 45 Krupps. They managed to burn the United States consulate. The warehouse and the Standard Oil Company's premises are believed to have escaped. Though the situation is grave, the Chinese have not occupied Tien Tsin.

The latest news from Pekin, 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.

Chinese Executed.

Paris, June 23, noon.—The French consul-general in China telegraphs under date of Friday, 22nd, as follows:

"The Chinese have bombarded the Tien Tsin concessions and have destroyed the American consulate."

A dispatch received from the French consul, M. Francois, sent from Yuennau Fu, under the date of Sunday, June 17th, expresses a fear of an insurrection against the Mandarins in Yunnau Sen, owing to apprehension of war. He explains that this is the reason why he is detained.

Another telegram, dated Wednesday, June 20th, announced that the Mandarins had re-established tranquility in Nong Tse and that the situation in Yuannau Sen was unchanged. It was added that two Europeans from the latter place had succeeded in reaching Nong Tse without having encountered great obstacles, and that four Chinese, convicted of participation in the burning of a church and five European houses on June 16th had been executed.

German Minister Safe.

Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese minister here to-day informed the foreign office that the German minister at Pekin, who was reported to have been killed by Boxers, was safe and well.

Pekin in Peril.

New York, June 23.—In response to a cabled inquiry as to whether their missionaries in Pekin and Shan Tung were safe, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission, Treasurer Elterichs, at Chee Foo, North China, in the heart of the present disturbances: "Chee Foo, June 23.—Pekin in peril. Shan Tung ordered to port."

As interpreted by the secretary of the Presbyterian board, Charles W. Hand, the dispatch means that all missionaries in the province of Shan Tung have been ordered by the United States consul to leave their mission posts and proceed to some port where they can be under the protection of the United States gunboats. This shows that the situation is considered by the consuls to be very serious.

THREE LEADING CHARACTERS IN THE CHINESE CRISIS.

The New Governor

Sir Henri Joly Sworn in as Successor to Hon. T. R. McInnes.

His Honor Will Leave Ottawa for Victoria on Monday Next.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 22.—M. E. Bernier, M. P., St. Hyacinthe, was sworn in Minister of Inland Revenue at 12:30 p.m. to-day in place of Sir Henri Joly. Jus. Taschereau, who is deputy-governor, in place of Lord Minto, administered the oath of office. The Governor-General is on the Restigouche enjoying a few days' fishing.

Sir Henri Joly, who has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, will leave for Victoria on Monday next.

Lieut.-Governor McInnes, who has been Lieut.-Governor of the province for two years, and who has nearly three years of term to run, has been notified that his commission has been revoked.

The order-in-council removing Lieut.-Governor McInnes, and the order appointed Sir Henri Joly have been approved by Lord Minto.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will make an announcement this afternoon in the Commons on the above changes.

The salary of the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia is $9,000 per year. Sir Henri will make a popular Governor, and Mr. Bernier's appointment to the Inland Revenue department is equally well received.

The writ for an election in St. Hyacinthe will be issued at once. Mr. Bernier will have to be re-elected before taking office.

—Later—Sir Henri Joly has been sworn in Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.

The writ for the election at St. Hyacinthe has been issued. The nomination is fixed for the 4th July and the election for the 11th.

Administrator Appointed.

Ottawa, June 22.—Chief Justice McColl has been appointed administrator for Lieut.-Governor Joly until such time as the latter arrives in the province. Chief Justice McColl was appointed at a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon.

Statement by Premier.

Ottawa, June 22.—In the House today Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced the removal of Lieut.-Governor McInnes and the appointment of Sir Henri Joly and also M. E. Bernier, all of which were received with applause.