

The Wichita Daily Eagle

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NUMBER 90

SIDE BY SIDE WITH RUSSIA

Uncle Sam Finds Himself Diplomatically

STILL REFUSES TO ADMIT

That a State of War With China Exists.

PROSPECT IS BRIGHTER

Meanwhile Washington Awaits Replies From Other Powers on the Peace Proposition.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The United States government, having acted upon the Russian proposition as to the withdrawal of troops from Peking, is now quietly waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to our various representatives for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations, several days and perhaps a week may pass before all the replies are received. According to their formal expressions, all of the powers are agreed upon this one point: They do not desire to enter upon a formal war upon China. The United States government is trying to bring about this result. For the moment it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be questioned at this time. The object now in view is to bring about a situation in China that will admit of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order and the cessation of hostilities, with the assurance of protection of foreign life and property. After that the negotiations may touch upon other questions that remain to be settled.

WHY WITHDRAW FROM PEKIN

It is with this object that Russia has suggested the withdrawal from Peking, in order that the Chinese government may resume the reins of power, for the Chinese people, being guided by externals, are not apt to yield fealty to a government not in possession of its own capital. The United States government has been decidedly championing the cause of Li Hung Chang from a purely similar motive, namely, a desire to speedily re-establish the Chinese government in order that it may carry out its expressed desire to settle the difficulties which have arisen. This has been the object of the negotiations of the last few days and the Russian note and the United States' response were but parts of the general plan. In responding to the Russian note as it did, the United States government availed itself of the opportunity of directly inviting the remaining powers to express their desires in the matter of a settlement, or rather to indicate how, in their judgment, peace negotiations could be thus instituted. This note is calculated to secure a full disclosure of the intentions of the powers, if the inquiry is met by them in the frank spirit in which it was conceived by the United States government. The difficulty apprehended now in reaching a settlement lies in international delay and procrastination on the part of any power which is concealing its true purpose and does not desire to avoid a formal war.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH LI?"

The state department is already embarrassed by delays experienced in securing responses to its note challenging the production of objections to Li Hung Chang. It appears that much confusion exists at Taku as to what actually has been decided upon respecting the treatment of Li Hung Chang should he arrive at that place en route to Peking. The reports of the naval commanders to their home governments rather increased the confusion in an international sense. Admiral Remy found it difficult to sift out the facts at Taku. Now the state department finds the replies so far received from Europe vague and unsatisfactory for the reason that the various governments appear to have different understandings as to the exact conditions at Taku. It could not be learned from whom the replies were received, and which were missing, but it can be stated at present the question as to the acceptability of Earl Li as an envoy and his freedom from interference remain unsettled.

RUSSIA'S MOVE SPEEDS MATTERS

The advance of the Russian proposition may reduce the importance of the other questions, for with the return of the Chinese government to Peking the smaller matters of the personalities of the envoys and the sufficiency of credentials could be speedily adjusted. Altogether, the friction among the members of the administration here in that the Russian move has made directly for an earlier settlement of the Chinese difficulties than seemed possible a few days ago.

PROSPECTS IMPROVING

Secretary Root, in speaking today of the statement in the Conger dispatch saying that Prince Ching was coming to Peking, said that it was a favorable indication. Prince Ching has been known as friendly to the foreigners and has been among the more progressive of the Chinese officials. It was also stated that the conditions seemed to be improving. So far no orders have been issued directing the return of the United States troops from China or their removal from Peking to Tientsin or to any other point on the sea coast. It is still the policy of the United States, as expressed in the note of July 3, to secure order in China. If there should appear in Peking members of the Chinese government who were duly authorized to organize a government and could do so with the prospect of restoring order throughout the empire, it would be considered as a movement on the part of China toward carrying out the demands of the United States. This government might then consider the advisability of withdrawing troops from the capital, especially if this action would tend toward the pacification of China.

JAP AND RUSSIAN DISCLAIMERS

The action of the Japanese government in withdrawing from Amoy the troops or marines which have aroused the sus-

picion of the European powers have done much to clarify the situation. By this disclaimer of a purpose to seize Chinese territory, Japan has avoided entering a wedge which might result in the splitting up of the Chinese empire among the powers. It now remains for Russia to take similar action as to the Russian forces at New Schwang, and from the private intimations that have been conveyed to the state department, Russia has assured us that this occupation has been purely military and temporary. It was necessary, it was represented, in view of the interruption of the Russian railroad in the upper peninsula, to seize upon New Schwang to supply by sea the Russian forces to the northward, but within their own territory.

ROCKHILL ENROUTE TO PEKIN

The state department today received a telegram from special commissioner to investigate and report upon conditions in China, Mr. Rockhill, dated at Shanghai today, saying that he was about to leave for Peking. Short messages descriptive of the situation in Amoy and Shanghai were received from the consuls at those points, but, being devoid of interest, they were not published.

RUSSIA STANDS FOR LI HUNG

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—The course of the United States in the pending negotiations was made more clear today by an important note, embodying a communication from Russia and advising the powers of the action taken by this government. The Russian note declared the intention of Li Hung Chang's government to communicate with the Chinese government was inexplicable, and asked that the powers direct their commanders to vacate the order. The United States concurs with the position of Russia, and informs the powers that instructions have been given to our representative in China in the spirit of the Russian note. Following is the official text of the communication:

Telegrams sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St. Petersburg:

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 29, 1900.—The following note was received by the United States from the charge of the Russian government at this capital August 27:

"I have just received a communication from the imperial government informing me of the resolution of the allied forces to withdraw from the territory of the Chinese government, Li Hung Chang, from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival in Taku.

"This resolution being inexplicable, in view of the fact that all powers have repeatedly advised against admitting Li Hung Chang's services in the present negotiations for peace and especially because it would be impossible for him to fulfill his mission in the character of Chinese plenipotentiary if this were done, it would be desirable that the interested powers should advise orders to countermand the above mentioned resolution."

UNCLESAM AGREES WITH RUSSIA

"Inquiry of Admiral Remy, commanding our fleet at Taku, was first answered that no such resolution was adopted. He now cables that the admirals have agreed to write the dean of the legations at Peking instructing in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku and insist that he not allow him to communicate with Chinese shore authorities. Remy dissented from last proposition.

"We take the same view expressed in the Russian note. In interest of peace and effective presentation of just demands of the Chinese government, it seems important that the China plenipotentiary should be able to communicate both with his own government and its military commandant whose action will be necessary to any suspension of hostilities as required in telegram of 23d. Chinese minister here is without power or advice. Li Hung Chang is prima facie authorized by imperial decree to negotiate and is the only representative of responsible authority in China so far as we are advised. We have instructed our representative in China in the spirit of the Russian note.

ON THE MATTER OF WITHDRAWAL

The state department has dispatched its instructions to the United States diplomatic representatives abroad in connection with the Russian note received yesterday by the cabinet upon the Russian proposal to withdraw troops in Peking in order to allow the emperor dowager and the Emperor Kwang Su to return to the capital, to institute negotiations for a settlement with the powers. All of these steps are matters of common agreement. The instruction sent to the representatives recalls to their minds the conditions which the United States government already has laid down as the proper basis for the institution of negotiations for an amicable settlement.

Some of the conditions have been met; the international return is in Peking and the foreigners in that capital are safe for the time being. The remainder of the conditions, namely, those looking to the future protection of American interests, are yet to be complied with. If arrangements can be made for their acceptance under proper guarantee for the performance, our government will withdraw its troops from Peking in order to facilitate negotiations for peace, and this assurance has been given to the Russian government along with the others. The Chinese government must guarantee its ability to prevent the spread of disorder to the other provinces and a recurrence of such disorders as have occurred.

RUSSIA MAY BE ON THE INSIDE

It is not quite clear how the Russian government can guarantee these conditions, but it is possible that it has some private means of knowing that the emperor dowager stands ready to return to Peking upon the withdrawal of the foreign troops from that capital. If so, the Russian government also must be able to extract from the emperor dowager, or whatever remains of the Chinese government, some sort of undertaking which can be accepted by the United States to show that the Chinese government will enter upon the prescribed basis as soon as it returns to Peking. By the dispatch of

M'COY LASTS FIVE ROUNDS

In the Fifth Corbett Slugs the Kid Silly.

BOTH MEN VERY CLEVER

Corbett Wants to Meet More Heavyweights.

New York, Aug. 30.—The long looked for meeting between James J. Corbett and Kid McCoy, under the auspices of the Twentieth Century club, at Madison Square Garden, is over and less than three days Corbett proved himself to be the better man. Keen judges of the game who saw tonight's fight declare that it was the cleverest exhibition ever witnessed in the ring. Up to the moment that the men stepped into the squared circle opinions as to their respective ability were widely divergent. Many claimed that Corbett would prove to be the stronger as well as the cleverer, and it was through his superb feinting and heavy slugging that he put McCoy down and out. McCoy's friends all along have claimed that he was equally as dexterous with his hands, eyes and feet as the former champion, and in addition to this they said that the Kid could hit harder than Corbett.

All who have met McCoy acknowledged that his blows are powerful ones and that they sting and cut wherever they land. Tonight, however, while McCoy landed some stinging jabs, he did not cut Corbett's skin, nor did he land a single heavy right hand blow during the contest. On the other hand, Corbett when he dropped science and began to slug, landed hard rights and lefts which simply took McCoy's guard away, and when Corbett found a vulnerable spot in the region of McCoy's heart, two lefts, divided by a right, ended the battle.

Both men entered the ring in a superb condition, McCoy was heavier by several pounds than in any previous fight. He said himself that he never felt better in his life and that he was never so fit as he was for this contest. His appearance in the ring before and during the first three rounds bore out all that McCoy had said about himself. Corbett was also in top notch shape. The rumors that were circulated early in the day that he was afflicted with rheumatism were exaggerated, as Corbett himself says he was as fit as a fiddle and he had only experienced a little stiffness when he awoke this morning. His footwork always clever, in fact, marvellously so, showed no signs of rheumatism in the big fight. The entire crowd in the big hall were shouting and cheering for his work with his hands. It could not be improved upon.

In the opening round McCoy showed to much better advantage than Corbett. McCoy seemed very confident, though careful, while Corbett was nervous and ill at ease. McCoy started out with his usual coolness, but Corbett was fighting. The entire crowd in the big hall were shouting and cheering for his work with his hands. It could not be improved upon.

As a preliminary to the heavy-weight bout "Whitey" Lester of Philadelphia, and Jack Cushing of Brooklyn, were put on for a round-off at catch weights. Lester proved to be much too good for the Brooklyn man and put it all over him in the opening round. In the second round Cushing went to the floor twice and was willing to quit. He went down a third time with very slight provocation and refused to get up. He quit in the most miserable manner, and Referee Charles White declared Lester the winner.

The setting out before the men of the ring was 2 to 1 on Corbett.

Corbett's seconds were George E. Condit, Spider Kelley, Leo Pardo and Fred Stone. McCoy's handlers were his brother, Homer Selby, Harry Harris, Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia and Bobby Burns. Corbett's weight was not announced, but Master of Ceremonies Joe Humphreys said McCoy weighed 175 pounds. Dick Bernard held the watch for Corbett and Colonel Mike Padden for McCoy's time keeper.

At 10:25 p. m. McCoy entered the ring, accompanied by his seconds, and met with a hearty reception when he made his appearance, wore nothing but a pair of white cotton running pants. Both of his hands were bandaged to be in top notch condition and very compact. Corbett followed in less than three minutes smiling and bowing as he passed through the crowd. As he entered the ring he passed along side of McCoy, to whom he extended his hand, but McCoy refused to take it and Corbett walked across the ring to his corner. This action on McCoy's part met with some hisses. Corbett was enveloped in a blue and white handkerchief, which he discarded as soon as he reached his corner. He wore black trunks and had no handkerchiefs on his hands. Corbett seemed to be in fine fettle and smiled continually, while McCoy's face wore a very serious look. The referee called the men to the ring, their seconds Dal Hawkins of California, and Joe Gans, the Baltimore colored pugilist, were introduced. These two were to meet at the Broadway Athletic club tomorrow night, which will be the last fight in this vicinity under the Hurton law.

Neither man when he returned to his

dressing room showed any marks on face or body. Corbett, of course, was in the best humor and his friends, or rather as many of them as could squeeze into the room, were playing him with questions or showing congratulations.

Corbett said: "He can hit, I tell you, but I dropped on to something very quickly. He can only hit with one hand at a time. He can't wallop with both hands. When I saw that, I made up my mind that the best thing for me to do was to go in and mix it up with him and I guess I was right. Now, I am ready for a fellow who meets my heavy-weight fighter in the world. Jeffries preferred. I will rest up a bit first, and after that will take on the best offer."

Corbett, while talking was getting into his street clothes and as soon as he had dressed himself he passed out of the building, surrounded by a howling crowd who cheered him vociferously.

McCoy's face wore a gloomy expression as he sat in his room dressing. He was in anything but a cheerful humor, and when spoken to said curtly: "Oh, I don't want to talk. What's the use? I was whipped. I thought he was so easy in the first two rounds that I grew careless and he got home the punch."

No matter where one went in Greater New York today the Corbett-McCoy fight seemed to be the only thing talked about. Early in the day a report was circulated that Corbett was suffering from rheumatism, but James C. Kennedy, the manager of the Twentieth Century Club, as well as Corbett himself, sent out reassuring messages, saying that Corbett was well and sound and had only complained of a slight aching in his joints the morning at his training quarters at Bath Beach. The report his indisposition spread like wildfire throughout the city. The contradiction did not travel nearly so fast, and for a time the betting was influenced in certain quarters. Odds of 100 to 90 and in some cases 100 to 70 on Corbett's favorite had been obtained.

The rumor spread the odds receded and even money was the rule. Corbett betters soon regained confidence, however, and when the Twentieth Century Club opened the doors of Madison Square Garden they were offering 100 to 50 on the former heavy-weight champion. With the odds of 100 to 50 on offer, Corbett and the backers of McCoy put on some good bets at these odds.

McCoy's people were very well pleased when their man arrived from Saratoga this morning. He looked every inch a perfect specimen of the trained athlete, and his having taken on weight during his training was said to be greatly in his favor. McCoy was in top notch condition when he was weighed, and he was every pound of it. He said himself that he was fit to fight for his life and was confident of beating Corbett.

Corbett came into the city in the afternoon and said that he had no doubt that he would down the Kid. He assured his friends he was in top notch condition and his words were taken as gospel by the backers increasing the odds on him in order to get the McCoy money.

The five and ten dollar seats were soon filled up after the doors opened, but the reserved seats and boxes did not fill up very rapidly. This was because the former seats had all been purchased before the doors of the building were opened and the holders in a hurry to get into their places, where they would have to wait and prespree for a couple of hours before the big event would be in order. By 9 o'clock there were fully 6,000 people in the house. Wall street was well represented, and many members of the exchange club were seen in the crowd at a boxing match were on foot for the two acknowledged boxing masters of the art of how to hit, stop and get away, face each other in the squared circle.

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VETERANS' PLAY-DAYS

Two of Them Left, and All Business Completed.

RASSIEUR IS COMMANDER

Other Officers--Denver Next Year--A Pension Session.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—With the selection of officers and the choice of Denver for the national encampment of 1901, the thirty-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has practically come to a close today. The officers chosen were:

Commander in Chief—Leo Rassieur, St. Louis.
Senior vice commander—E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me.
Junior vice commander—Frank Semon, Knoxville, Tenn.
Surgeon general—John A. Wilkins, Delta, Ohio.
Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. Dr. Adhras, San Quentin, Cal.

The program as mapped out by the reception committee includes two days more before the veterans are supposed to return to their homes. Nothing in the way of business remains to be transacted, the next two days being occupied entirely in excursions, patriotic concerts in the parks and other affairs of a social character.

The convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock today by Commander-in-Chief Shaw. The committee appointed to consider the annual report of the commander-in-chief approved of it with the exception of his recommendation of a effort to secure the change of the date of Memorial day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. The report was adopted, and the delegates took up the vexed question of pensions. Over the report of the committee and over various amendments and substitutes which members had prepared to offer, a rather warm debate was anticipated.

The report of the committee was divided into two parts, the first of which was adopted without debate. The main feature of the somewhat lengthy report was the petition to congress to pass a bill providing for a court of appeals to act immediately on the petitions of pension applicants now pending which are not acted upon. The bill had final jurisdiction.

After in the day pension matters were again brought up before the delegates by the report of the committee on resolutions on the subject of pensions. Over this question the committee was divided and many amendments and substitutes were presented. The majority report, which was adopted after a somewhat lengthy discussion, recommended that the whole matter be referred to the committee on pensions, this practically burying it until the next annual encampment.

The election of officers was taken up in an adjourned session. Major William Warner of Kansas City placed Leo Rassieur of St. Louis in nomination for the position of commander-in-chief. Judge Advocate General Eli Torrance made a brief speech. There were no other nominations, and a motion to accept the rules and officers. Major Rassieur elected by acclamation was carried amid much applause. The new commander-in-chief was escorted to the platform amid hearty cheers from his comrades and returned his thanks for the honor, which he accepted.

The other officers were elected by acclamation. Delegates from the various women's organizations affiliated with the G. A. R. were then introduced. With the Women's Relief Corps was Miss Clara Barton, who was heartily cheered as Commander-in-Chief Shaw led her to the front of the platform and introduced her to the standing delegates. Miss Barton made a brief talk in response to the greetings she had received and an adjournment was then taken until after-noon.

When the delegates reconvened at 2:30 the report of the committee on resolutions was taken up. Over the recommendation of the committee that the Daughters of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps and kindred associations be recognized, a debate lengthy and at times stormy took place. A substitute limiting all auxiliary organizations recognized by the G. A. R. to the Women's Alliance was adopted by overwhelming vote. A resolution was then adopted endorsing the work and character of Miss Clara Barton and authorizing cooperation with the Red Cross society. A resolution was also adopted asking congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a national monument at Washington to commemorate the service of the soldier and sailor of the army and navy of the civil war.

Adjutant General Stewart was directed to send telegrams to the president of the United States, to General Chaffee, at Indian, and to General MacArthur, at Manila, expressive of the admiration of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic for their distinguished and patriotic services to the country during the present trying times.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the national centering. The point decided upon for the next annual encampment, to grant a rate of one cent a mile. If this should be refused by the railroad, power was by the resolution vested in the commander to remove the encampment to some place where the rate could be secured, or to abandon the parade entirely. As the parade is the feature that draws large numbers to the annual encampment, none but delegates will attend unless a rate of one cent a mile is granted.

There was no contest for the honor of entertaining the veterans in 1901, Denver apparently being the unanimous choice of the delegates, and the bid of the western city for the distinction met with no opposition.

The installation of the new officers then took place, and shortly before 6 o'clock the encampment adjourned for the night.

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BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Friday, August 31, 1900
Weather for Wichita Today:
Fair; warm; south winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Washington's Peace Efforts
Corbett Defeats Kid McCoy
Encampment Completes Work
Story of Peking's Capture
2. Selwyn Douglas Answers Barnes
Eddy Flynn Meeting Tonight
3. Wichita Livestock Markets
Review of the Grain Markets
Wall Street Stock Circular
4. Socialists Nominates Ticket
Annual State Meet
5. Day With Wallace's Shows
Fairmount Street Car Line
Colored Man Killed by a Train
6. Li Hung Chang's Huge Task
"Zana" Leading Man Loves Her

Abbie R. Flagg, Battle Creek, Mich.
National treasurer—Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.

The ladies of the G. A. R. tonight elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Etta Tobey, Logansport, Ind.
National councillor—Mrs. Dr. Julia F. Schade, Philadelphia.
Senior vice-president—Mrs. Julia Ellis, Chicago.
Junior vice-president—Mrs. Mary Jameson, Marine City, Mich.
Treasurer—Mrs. Annie Sage, Dayton, Ohio.
Chaplain—Mrs. Lizzie Garvin, New Jersey.

Officers elected by the Daughters of the Veterans were:
National president—Miss Lillian E. Phillips.
Senior vice-president—Elizabeth Pardee.
Junior vice-president—Carrie Westbrook.
Chaplain—Clara Martin.
Treasurer—Ada J. Allen.

ELEVEN CASES OF PLAGUE

Glasgow Has the Real Thing—West-ern Continent Watching
Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 30.—Eleven plague cases are now suffering from bubonic plague here and five others have symptoms of the disease. The post mortem examination of the body of the person who died from the plague August 27 established the disease as bubonic plague. This has been officially announced by Dr. Chalmers, the chief medical officer, and is supported by Prof. Muir and Dr. Brownlie. The foreign consuls are in communication with the medical authorities and all Glasgow ships may be quarantined.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Consul Taylor at Glasgow reports to the state department nine cases of bubonic plague in that city and two deaths, and that the disease is spreading. Surgeon General Wyman today received the following cablegram:

Glasgow, Aug. 30.—Wyman, Washington: One suspicious death, several acute cases plague; bacteriological examination not yet complete; all contractors disinfected and under medical observation in crowded tenement districts; source not traced. Arrived all right. Address telegrams care consul at Glasgow. (Signed) "THOMAS."

Surgeon Thomas is the marine official in charge at London who was ordered to proceed to Glasgow to investigate the reported outbreak of plague. Health Officer Dohy of the port of New York, who has been notified of the outbreak, has wired here for information and Surgeon Thomas' report has been repeated to them. Surgeon Thomas has been instructed to cooperate with the authorities at Glasgow in the inspection of vessels leaving there for the United States.

ASK ONLY A FAIR SHOW

Afro-Americans Adopt Some Sensible Resolutions
Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Afro-American Council, which has been in session here for two days with many of the most prominent men of the race in this country present, brought its discussions to a point today by adopting the following resolutions: "Resolved, That we realize that conditions can not be theorized away, and point to our many years of our patient burden-bearing as proof that to the wise adjustment of all menacing conditions the negro will contribute the best judgment of common sense, self-sacrificing, law-abiding citizenship."

"Resolved, That we realize that the salvation of our race is in our own hands; that the immutable laws of nature know no color line. With thirty-five years of freedom we gladly accept all the responsibilities which civilization and citizenship place upon us and ask only a fair field and no favor. We plead no excuses, seek no particular privileges, ask no special laws in favor of ourselves or on account of our grandfathers, but we do appeal to the chivalry of the nineteenth century that if it be too busy to help us forward that it will be too generous to push us back."

TAFT COMMISSION IS READY

To Assume Its Legislative Functions Tomorrow
New York, Aug. 30.—Apparatus to be herald from Washington special: All arrangements have been practically perfected by the Taft commission for commencing its duties in connection with the establishment of civil government in the Philippines. The commission will start on September 1 all the functions which properly belong to the legislative branch of the government. It is not proposed that it shall be in supreme control. Major General MacArthur will be the executive of the islands and the commission will be co-ordinate with him, just as the executive and legislative branches in the United States are on the same plan. Civil government will not be established except in those towns where the military authorities are satisfied there is no danger of insurrection. The commission and the military will work together to regulate the natives and induce them to return to their peaceful vocations. For the suppression of those insurgents who maintain in arms, it is understood, measures will be taken as soon as the dry season begins. General MacArthur will soon have a force of nearly 20,000 effective men, who will be used to destroy the insurgent organization when operations can begin.

HOW PEKIN WAS TAKEN

Entry of Foreign Forces, and What They Found.

CONDUCT OF THE SIEGE

Terrible Experiences of the Marching Armies.

JAPS BEST CAMPAIGNERS

British First in--Legationers Dressed to Kill, but Hungry--The International Gun.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press)
Peking, Aug. 14, by post via. Tien Tsin.—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, not walls, make a city." In the grounds of the British legation where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital for 55 days, a memorable celebration is in progress tonight in vindication of that principle. Missionaries assembled about Bell Tower, are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blasting. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City. The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn and the American Russian contingents are lighting campfires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the foreign settlement an eager cosmopolitan crowd is jostling—Indians, Cossacks, legation ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines and French disciplinarians from Saigon, who kept discreetly to the rear while fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when hostilities began. Only the Japanese, who have earned the first place, are absent. Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about in immunity from bullets. The new comers are anxious to inspect the evidences of an historic defense. These barricades, after all, the most wonderful of the world's within these limits, are the British legation, a mass of stone and brick walls and outworks. Sandbags shielded every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for the riflemen and the buildings at their porticos and windows have armor boxes, bags stuffed with dirt, and pillows too.

Back of the United States legation is a work named "Fort Myers" which the marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps leading to it. There is a loophole barrier across the wall, which faces a similar Chinese wall a few yards away. Another wall bare legation street in front of the German legation and confronting the enemy's barricades within these limits, are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defense if pressed.

The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The rest of the foreign shells fell there during the first three weeks of the siege. The Chinese shells were full of bullets were gathered in the grounds. Four hundred and fourteen people lived in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and four marines, assisted by sixty-one volunteers, commanded by the English Captain Poole, defended the place. Women civilians were killed and wounded. Fifteen British marines and sailors were killed and 113 wounded.

General Reid, who was wounded in the feet, was the only American civilian injured. Two foreign ladies were wounded. The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hardships the troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular. Sir Alfred Goswami, with his staff and a company of Sikhs, waded up a bed of sewers in the canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the barricades, and when the gates swung toward and the British colors appeared the Chinese were a great sight. The Chinese soldiers were surrounded by the marines and shook the hands of the Sikhs, putting them on the back. Every body was hustled out along lines the legation grounds where the colors were planted. The soldiers surrounded the wall which had been the salvation of the besieged.

The ministers and officers demand the latest news on both sides. An hour afterward General Chaffee, second in command of the Expeditionary United States Infantry, marched to the Tartar wall. An American marine who was on top of the wall shouted: "You are just in time. We need you in our hotpots."

"Where can we get in?" said General Chaffee. "Through the canal. The British entered there two hours ago" was the response. The American general looked disappointed.

Although Goswami entered behind the "last of the British forces, their reception was just as enthusiastic as if they had been first. When the stars and stripes emerged into view Mr. Tsoank-hary, the missionary, cried: "Americans cheer your flag." Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and soldiers cheered the ladies.

On entering the grounds of the British legation the American troops stared in amazement and enquired if there was a law party in progress. They had expected to find the place in a worse condition than themselves, whereas the contrast between the appearance of the besieged and the remnants was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British minister, Sir Claude MacDonnell, was absent and dressed in immaculate tennis flannels. Mr. Goswami, the United States minister, was equally unwarlike. The American soldiers were fresh and bright in summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

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