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PRINCE TUAN DEGRADED

BETTER INFLUENCES PREVAIL IN CHINA.

PUNISHMENT FOR PRINCES WHO ENCOURAGED BOXERS—TRIAL OF TUAN ORDERED BY EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Sept. 29.—The most encouraging news that has come out of China since the capture of Peking is contained in the following announcement made by the State Department late this afternoon:

The Department of State is informed by Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, that Sheng, Chinese Director of Railways and Telegraphs, has handed him a decree of the Emperor and Empress, dated at Taiguan, September 25, blaming their Ministers for encouraging the Boxers. The edict orders the degradation of four princes, and deprives Prince Tuan of his salary and official servants. He is to be brought for trial before the Imperial Clan Court.

This important action of the Imperial authorities is regarded as an assurance of the final triumph of the best influences in China, and as marking a long step in the direction of notably improved conditions, both domestic and international.

AMERICAN POLICY VINDICATED.

It inspires confidence that the negotiations for permanent settlement will be facilitated, both by disarming European suspicions and strengthening the Southern Viceroys in the efforts to secure and preserve peace. The edict is thought fully to vindicate the attitude maintained by the United States, and while the proposal of Germany is believed to have had its effect in bringing the Imperial authorities to realize the futility of attempting to protect their anti-foreign protégés, much stress is placed on the friendly disposition of the Viceroys toward foreigners and the beneficent influences they have exerted ever since Secretary Hay's note of July 3 and the President's reply of July 23 to Kwang Su's appeal for mediation. Reliance is placed upon the accuracy of Mr. Goodnow's information and upon the authenticity of the decree, which accords in its tenor with the expectations of Minister Wu, to whose intelligence and indefatigability Washington credits most of the favorable manifestations that have come from the Emperor.

The degradation of Prince Tuan, who since the middle of last June has been marked as the arch fiend of the crisis, to be followed in all likelihood by his execution, it is believed, will have a most salutary effect not only in China, but in Europe. The names of the other four princes are unknown here, and little speculation is aroused as to their identity, as they are now accessories to Tuan's villainous crimes, which can only be expiated by his own destruction.

The edict is welcomed particularly as disposing of the assorted fabrications from Shanghai and Peking by way of Berlin and London in the last two weeks, which have been calculated to discredit the amicable efforts of the United States and the intentions of the ruling elements of China in the hope of further complicating the situation and rendering peace impossible except through an augmented allied army.

Germany's point having been gained in a manner that cannot fail to be gratifying, a distinct improvement in the concert of the Powers is certain, and the United States expects to see the Ministers of the other nations at Peking acting in complete accord with Minister Conger in next week's preliminary negotiations with Li Hsing Chang.

THE COURT THAT WILL TRY TUAN.

The Imperial Clan Court is the supreme judicial tribunal of China, and is the only one having jurisdiction over the members of the Imperial family. It is presided over by Prince Li, with the well known Prince Ching as first vice-president. Prince Li is the first of the eight princely families of China, and is regarded as friendly to the progressive element. The attitude of Prince Ching has been notable throughout the trouble as friendly to foreign interests. There are five other members of the court, all of them high personages. They occupy a building in Peking, and are in regular session for the trial of cases affecting members of the nobility and the highest personages. Chinese officials here say that the reference of the case to this high court is of itself the fullest assurance of the gravity with which the Throne regards the matter. It is noted, also, that even before the trial Prince Tuan is stripped of his salary and official servants. Being a man of large and independent means, the loss of salary would not amount to much if it were not that this and the loss of the servants are special means of humiliation.

The action of the Chinese Government in overthrowing the reactionaries is likely to give the most intense gratification to the friendly Viceroys of the south of China and to the Ministers here, in London and in Europe, who have so strenuously resisted the Boxer movement. It may be specially noted that only to-day Minister Wu received information that these Viceroys, including Li Hsing Chang, had memorialized the Throne to punish the very element which has now been overcome.

GERMANY WEAKENING.

PREPARED TO WAIVE HER DEMAND FOR PUNISHMENT OF THE MANDARINS.

(Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.) (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) London, Sept. 30, 1 a. m.—Dispatches from Berlin at midnight indicate that the German Government is prepared to waive its demand that punishment of the guilty mandarins shall precede peace negotiations in China. This action without doubt is due to intimations from Lord Salisbury that he was not prepared to support the proposal. Both Germany and England are therefore making a close approach to the position of the United States.

VON WALTERSEE AT TIEN-TSIN.

GUARDS OF HONOR FROM ALL THE ALLIES RECEIVED HIM AT THE STATION.

Tien-Tsin, Sept. 27.—Count von Waldersee and his staff arrived here at noon to-day. Guards of

Continued on seventh page.

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GEORGE L. RIVES.



GEORGE HADLEY.

GOLD DEMOCRATS OUT FOR MCKINLEY.

STRONG UNIONIST LEAD.

RESULTS OF THE POLLING IN THE UNCONTESTED DISTRICTS.

(Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.) (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Sept. 30, 1 a. m.—Elections held in uncontested boroughs give the Unionists a strong lead, but do not offer a clear indication of the trend of public opinion. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Wyndham and Sir Henry Fowler are among the candidates returned without opposition. Six Birmingham seats were carried by the Unionists without resistance, the polling being reserved in the seventh for Thursday. Mr. Chamberlain is master of the situation on his own ground, having carried Birmingham with him out of the Liberal party and kept it behind him. The Unionists have gained the seat in York which Sir Frank Lockwood carried in 1895, and which was won by a narrow majority by Lord Charles Bessborough in a by-election. The Unionists have been boasting that they would capture all but two of the London seats. John Burns has been making a vigorous canvass in Battersea, and not repudiating his record as a consistent opponent of the war, but the other Liberal candidates have been less energetic. On Saturday night a mass meeting at St. James's Hall was planned for the purpose of imparting courage to the Liberals in the Metropolitan districts, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was summoned from Scotland as the chief speaker. The hall was crowded with a good humored holiday audience, eager to applaud any hard hit or to laugh at any pleasantry. The Liberal leader gave a most effective exhibition of the tactics of the Opposition. He began by explaining the causes of Unionist depression. The Ministers were conscious of having ordered a discreditable manoeuvre in dissolving Parliament on a depleted register, and of having run tremendous risks in demanding a special demonstration of confidence when they had failed to deserve it, especially in South Africa, where only the skill of the generals and the bravery of the soldiers had pulled them through. He next made an incisive reply to Mr. Chamberlain's defence of the publication of private letters of members of Parliament. He disclaimed sympathy with the views of Labouchere and Dr. Clark, and described Ellis's letter as harmless; but, apart from the contents of the captured correspondence, he denounced the publication of private letters by a Government department for partisan ends as a discreditable act for which there was no precedent for two hundred years. He described Mr. Chamberlain's act as a breach of honor and a breach of law, and remarked that any one in private life who ventured to publish private letters would be flouted out of society.

These hard blows delighted the audience, which clearly wanted to direct the attack upon Mr. Chamberlain. The Liberal leader then took up Lord Rosebery's programme of domestic reforms, and advocated the housing of the working classes through special legislation, increased transit facilities at the expense of the land owners, practical temperance reform and an enlargement of the scope of the national system of education.

The Liberal speakers are following a judicious line of their own, saying little about South Africa and taking their cue from Lord Rosebery in laying stress upon domestic reforms. The excitement is rising in the working districts, for Lord George Hamilton has addressed the London Liberals in St. James's Hall. He insisted that a great Liberal revival was sweeping over the country, filling the party with high hope. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham, devoting himself to an attack upon the labor members of Parliament, none of whom, he declared, in twenty-five years had initiated legislation of benefit to the working classes.

BRITISH HONOR KING CARLOS.

TROOPS PARADE AT KOOMATIPOORT IN HONOR OF HIS BIRTHDAY.

London, Sept. 29.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: Pretoria, Sept. 28.—To-day being the birthday of the King of Portugal, I sent a telegram from the army in South Africa congratulating His Majesty. Pole-Carew paraded all his troops at Koomatiport and saluted the Portuguese flag. Many Portuguese officials attended the review.

Koomatiport, Sept. 28.—The review of the British troops here, held in honor of the birthday of the King of Portugal, was picturesque. About ten thousand cavalry and ten batteries of artillery paraded. The Guards Mounted Brigade called out the admiration of the Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa, Machado, General Pole-Carew and his staff went to Resano Garcia with Governor-General Machado and witnessed the Portuguese ceremonies.

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SIXTY-SIX MEMBERS CHOSEN.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ELECTED IN DISTRICTS WHERE NO CONTESTS WERE MADE.

London, Sept. 29.—One hundred and sixty-seven constituencies, returning one-fourth of the membership of the House of Commons, made their nominations to-day. In all to-day sixty-six members have been elected, comprising fifty-nine Unionists, five Liberals and two Nationalists.

Viscount Cranborne, Conservative, eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, was re-elected at Rochester. Among the other interesting personalities on the Government side returned to-day without opposition were Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies (West Birmingham); George Wyndham, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office (Dover); Charles T. Ritchie, the President of the Board of Trade (Croydon); Sir John C. Colomb (Great Yarmouth); Jesse Collins, Under Secretary for the Home Department (Bordesley Division of Birmingham); Sir Francis Sharp Powell (Wigan); Joseph Powell Williams, the Financial Secretary of the War Office (South Birmingham); Colonel Sir Charles E. H. Vincent, the founder of the United Empire Trade League (Central Sheffield); John Henniker Heaton (Canterbury); Charles Belby Stuart-Wortley, formerly Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Hullam Division of Sheffield), and Sir Edward Albert Sassoon (Hythe).

The five Liberals returned unopposed include William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons (Carlisle), and Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, formerly Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Secretary of State for India (East Wolverhampton).

An interesting feature of the elections is the intervention of the colonies, for the first time, in the elections of the motherland. A dispatch from Hobart, Tasmania, this morning, announces the adoption of a resolution by the Tasmanian Assembly proposing a Joint Australian cable dispatch congratulating Mr. Chamberlain on the British successes in South Africa and hoping the electors of Great Britain will emphatically insist on the fruits of victory being effectually secured.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, who has represented the Ealing Division of Middlesex in the House of Commons, and who is a brother of the Duke of Abercorn, had a very hostile reception at a Unionist meeting in London this afternoon. The Liberals had evidently packed the audience, and the disturbance was so great that His Lordship was finally obliged to desist from addressing the meeting, and communicated the balance of his remarks to the reporters, who congregated on the platform. The numerous speeches of representatives of both parties made to-night, add little or nothing new to the arguments already advanced. They may, however, be taken as winding up the campaign, as with the beginning of the polling on Monday, little further interest will be taken in the speaking.

To-night's speakers included Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, who addressed the London Liberals in St. James's Hall. He insisted that a great Liberal revival was sweeping over the country, filling the party with high hope. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham, devoting himself to an attack upon the labor members of Parliament, none of whom, he declared, in twenty-five years had initiated legislation of benefit to the working classes.

THE READING TO START UP MINES.

A LARGE FORCE OF DEPUTIES ON HAND TO PREVENT TROUBLE.

Pottsville, Penn., Sept. 29 (Special).—The Reading Company apparently proposes to make efforts to start some of the collieries now idle on Monday, and fears trouble in doing so. The force of special police at Riverton has been doubled, in order to protect the miners at North

HIGHER WAGES FOR MINERS.

ADVANCE OF SIX PER CENT IN READING COLLIERIES—RECRUITS FOR STRIKERS.

Pottsville, Penn., Sept. 29 (Special).—The collieries drawn by the Reading Company to fix the rate of wages for miners in this district for the last half of September and the first half of October, fixed upon 6 per cent above the \$2.50 basis. Last month the scale was at an even basis, so that the miners to-day received a 6 per cent raise owing to the increased price of coal. This affects twenty-seven thousand men and boys. About fifteen hundred persons attended the mass meeting here to-night of the United Mine Workers of America. The meeting was addressed by John Fahey, president of District No. 9; Miles Dougherty, of Shamokin, and "Mother" Mary Jones. Mr. Fahey said if inexperienced men were taken into the mines the death rate from explosion and other causes would be enormous. Statistics, he said, show that with experienced men the list of killed has numbered 30,000 in twenty-five years. It is estimated that two thousand strikers were added to the ranks to-day in Schuylkill County.

EXAMINATION OF THE BOOKS.

Our decision to liquidate the company's affairs and discontinue the business was reached when we learned that our surplus had been seriously impaired. This was in March or April, 1900. It seemed to the officers and directors that the then apparent condition of the company should be verified by an expert accountant, and for this purpose an expert was employed and put upon the books at once. It was at about this time that the Garrett company made its proposition to become purchasers of the stock, and general managers of the corporation to succeed Messrs. Lockwood and Forman. Mr. Garrett suggested that the examination by the expert then in progress was unnecessary, and as it seemed probable that the company would be purchased by a majority of the stockholders' agreement to sell their stock either absolutely at 25 cents on the dollar or contingently at 40 per cent, his request was acceded to and the expert was discharged. It was not until some time after this purchase and sale had been consummated that my attention was drawn to the fact that the condition of the company was other than that the general managers' reports had disclosed. I was not acquainted with either Mr. Lockwood or Mr. Forman prior to the organization of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, and it was upon these persons to conduct the business.

It is, of course, a matter of profound regret that the enterprise should have proved a failure to the extent that makes payment of its obligations problematic.

It is true that I have consented to respond to any call from the New-York District Attorney upon notice, as I am conscious of no evil intent and am prepared to meet that issue at any time. I am quite satisfied to rely upon my reputation among business friends and acquaintances with whom I have had transactions over a long period of years.

It has been reported that irregularity in the conduct of the business is more than suspected. I am not aware that a single dollar of Traders' Fire Insurance Company money has been pilfered or misappropriated. If such should prove to be the case, I shall be glad to assist so far as it is in my power in bringing the guilty party to punishment. I have no information as to any one who may be suspected, nor am I at all familiar with the direction along which the authorities are conducting their examination.

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A BLOW TO ARBITRATION

MARKLE MINERS VIOLATE THEIR AGREEMENT.

ALL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE BIG COAL FIRM AND ITS EMPLOYEES OFF.

Princeton, Sept. 29.—All negotiations between G. B. Markle & Co. and their employees are off, and arbitration has received its first serious blow in the present struggle between the miners and mine owners. To-night the committee of employees which presented grievances to the firm sent the following communication to John Markle, the managing partner of the firm:

We, the undersigned committee of employees of G. B. Markle & Co., appointed to arrange for arbitration under the agreement between the firm and the men, do report that the agreement is broken by the employees.

The employees two days before the big strike began decided to present grievances to the firm which differed from those of the United Mine Workers. They asked for about one-half the increase of wages demanded by the union. The firm made answer in ten days, refusing to grant several of the demands. The employees then asked for arbitration on the rejected demands. The firm had an agreement with the men that if they should differ on any question the question should be submitted to arbitration. The men also agreed to remain at work pending negotiations for arbitration, and that if they did not continue at work then the firm would consider the arbitration compact as broken.

It may be said that the employees were not unanimous in the first place in presenting grievances other than those of the United Mine Workers, and several members of the committee were accused of "standing in" with the firm. When the strike began about half the Markle men struck, one of the firm's five collieries being closed from the first day of the strike. When the Markle company made its answer to the men's demands, so many additional workers went out that the firm's various mines were producing very little coal, and the result was the committee's action. Much interest was placed on the arbitration plan of the Markles, it being believed that other individual operators, and possibly the big railroads which have mining interests, would follow suit if the plan was successfully carried out.

A member of the firm when seen late to-night said:

"It looks very much as if it is all up. There is no other way to look at it." John Markle returned to his home to-night from New-York. He declined positively to answer any questions in regard to his visit to the metropolis.

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W. A. HALSEY EXPLAINS.

SAYS MESSRS. LOCKWOOD AND FORMAN MANAGED THE TRADERS' FIRE COMPANY.

William A. Halsey, president of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company at the time it transferred its business, gave out the following statement at his home, in Newark, last night concerning the damaging accusations that have been made against the company:

The Traders' Lloyds Association, organized by Mr. McMurrin, was administered by its general managers, Messrs. Adams, Lockwood and Forman, for some years with apparent success, so that when the Traders' company was organized to take over the business of the Lloyds association it was natural that its affairs should be conducted by these gentlemen.

The charter of the company contemplated that the company should be managed by competent insurance men, and the appointment of Messrs. Lockwood and Forman to the position of general managers naturally followed.

None of the directors or officers of the Traders' company were at all familiar with the insurance business, and no one of them for a moment supposed that there was the slightest reason for the company to receive such reports on the part of their general managers. It had been for some time recognized, however, that the business of the company was not profitable, but its failure to make money was attributed to an unfavorable business condition.

It was the custom of the general managers to submit each month to the directors a detailed report of the business done by them for the month then next preceding, and, whenever required, to explain any portion of such statement that seemed obscure. In like manner, it was the custom of the directors to receive such reports and pass upon them after full discussion. In pursuance of this custom, an annual report to the Insurance Department was regularly prepared by Messrs. Lockwood and Forman and filed in the Insurance Department. The contents of the report made January, 1900, were fully discussed by the directors at the time, and it is a matter of fact that suspicion of its accuracy never entered the mind of any officer or director. Certainly none occurred to myself, and I executed the report as part of the routine duties of my office without thought of future complications or, in fact, of being myself deceived, or of deceiving my associates. It was not until the monthly reports had been presented by the general managers during the spring of the current year that any of us supposed that the corporation was in financial straits. In fact, we had always believed that the business had been sufficiently flourishing to keep the capital invested intact.

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Continued on seventh page.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

NERVOUS CANVASS CAUSED BY STRAIN OF WAR EXCITEMENT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN GAINING STRENGTH THROUGH OPPOSITION—CHINA SITUATION A PUZZLE—MR. BARRETT'S NEW PLAY.

(Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.) (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Sept. 29.—The effects of the prolonged strain of excitement over the war in South Africa are revealed in the conduct of the general elections. There are evidences of nervous irritability and flightiness of mind on all sides. The leader of the Opposition has come dangerously near giving Mr. Chamberlain the lie direct, and the Ministers themselves seem set and not in good form for an appeal to the electors. The Unionist press is flitting over ways and means of rallying the Imperialists, when in reality there is no cause for alarm on that score. Imperialists are rallying, but not in a single political camp. They have raised their standard at the Liberal as well as at the Unionist headquarters, and have obtained control of both parties. Meanwhile the Unionist press is clamoring for a reconstruction of the Cabinet, a definite programme of army reform, and even the restoration of public confidence in the efficiency of the fleet. Lord Roberts has been nominated for Secretary of War by one leading journal, and Lord Salisbury is warned by his most loyal supporters in the press that the Cabinet needs a positive assurance that the old Cabinet gang must be turned out, new men put into right places, and the military and naval services organized not for peace, but for effective warfare. These vagaries of judgment are signs that the country has been upset by the pressure of excitement over South Africa, and that sober minded Englishmen are nervously overwrought. Lord Salisbury's mentors, however, may spare themselves the trouble of insisting upon the reconstruction of the Cabinet. That result is inevitable. Lord Salisbury, like other old men, dislikes to break away from associates of long standing, but he has few intimate friends in the Cabinet and has a high sense of public obligation. The changes in the Cabinet are forced upon him by public opinion and by the preferences of overworked Ministers for retirement.

Lord Lansdowne will be transferred to the Foreign Office after the elections, and Lord Salisbury will coach him on China questions. This is the result generally expected in diplomatic circles. The most difficult problem will be the selection of Lord Lansdowne's successor for the War Office. Military cliques are deeply interested in keeping the control of the army in their own hands, and there is bitter opposition to Mr. Chamberlain. This is a fine tribute to his administrative energy and inflexible will. The Liberals, without intending to do so, are strengthening the hands of Mr. Chamberlain by the ferocity of their attacks upon him. His importance increases when he is singled out as the evil genius of the Unionist party, and his associates are passed over with cynical contempt as amiable mediocrities, and when the election is over his grip upon the Cabinet and strongholds of power will be stiffened.

Lord Salisbury needs to be in fit condition for work, for the China question is baffling the energies of the trained diplomacy of Christendom. The press here is utterly bewildered, and leader writers are without knowledge of what is really going on at the Foreign Office. It is generally believed that the situation will be cleared next week by the presentation of the British reply to Germany's proposals and by the arrival of Count von Waldersee in Peking, where he will naturally expect clear and explicit instructions from his sovereign. The fact that Lord Salisbury's reply is held back is partly explained by political exigencies here, but it is probable that he is unable to support the German Emperor's drastic proposal for the surrender of the leaders of the anti-foreign movement, and is seeking to provide some substitute for it upon which the Powers may agree. The English press expects Count von Waldersee to present a black list of mandarins and to formulate demands for financial indemnities and safeguards for the future. When the Empress Dowager persists in resistance these English mentors admit that it will be necessary for the Powers to seize the Chinese fleet and employ immediate measures of coercion.

There are some keen observers in and out of the English press who perceive the risks and the futility of a policy which will strengthen the Empress's hold upon the loyalty of her subjects and enable Russia to befriend her. Russia has already secured Manchuria, and naturally is in position for obstructing the designs of other Powers and protecting the Empress against the consequences of her own misdeeds.

The rumors that the British Foreign Office has protested against the removal of the archives of the Transvaal Government and the deportation of gold by a Dutch man of war are partially confirmed. No resistance is offered to Mr. Kruger's departure, but the British Government is believed by authorities on international law to be within its rights in demanding a guarantee that no state property of the Transvaal is included in the baggage of Mr. Kruger. The Empress's fleet has made no attempt since the outbreak of the war to prevent shipments of gold by the Transvaal Government from Delagoa Bay, and it seems doubtful whether a German liner would now be stopped and bullion removed from it. The shipment of public records by the Transvaal Government may be prohibited, but it ought to be as easy for Mr. Kruger's friends to conceal them on neutral territory as it has been to bury big guns where they could not be found. No reference has been made in discussions here to the Trent affair, yet it has a bearing upon the case. Mason and Sillidell had money and State papers with them when they were taken prisoners by Captain Wilkes. The British Government insisted upon their immediate release, and their right to sail under a neutral flag with their State papers and treasure was triumphantly vindicated. The case will be even stronger if a man of war be substituted for a packet ship.

The Church Congress this year has been a dull affair. High Churchmen have not been aggressive, and Kenist has not been welcomed as a champion by evangelical leaders. Social and labor questions have been discussed with the usual glittering platitudes. The Bishop of New Castle referred in his inaugural address to autonomy as the leading question for which a solution was required in the English Church, and described as the chief factor in the problem real representation of clergy and laity in the government of that body. He did not say whether this solution required disestablishment, or whether it could be brought about, as High

Why So Many Travel This Way: "Because we like beautiful scenery, prosperous cities and growing towns, and when the train stops we have arrived somewhere. That is why we travel by the New York Central."—Commercial Traveller. Adv.