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The San Francisco Call.

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UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA WHIP POWERS INTO LINE

Three Nations Only Still Oppose Withdrawal From Peking and Treating for Peace.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Five powers have agreed to Russia's proposition to withdraw troops from Peking and two have announced opposition to its adoption. Four powers have finally declared that Li Hung Chang is acceptable to them as peace envoy for China; two question not Li Hung Chang is acceptable to them as peace envoy for China; two question not only Li Hung Chang's credentials but also the power of the Imperial Government to approve his acts; and one wishes to know more about the credentials he holds before it is willing to treat through him.

This sums up the international situation with respect to China as shown by the developments to-day. It could hardly be more satisfactory, viewed from the American standpoint. An active interchange of views took place to-day between the capitals of Europe and Japan and Washington and as a result it is likely that pressure will be applied to the two powers anxious to remain in Peking to induce them to withdraw simultaneously with the evacuation by the other allies.

The powers which object to the Russian proposition are Germany and Italy. Those favoring it are the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Russia.

The powers which question Li Hung Chang's credentials and the ability of the Imperial Government to enforce the terms he may make are Germany and Italy, while France would like to know more about the credentials before the negotiations begin. The Governments to which Li Hung Chang is acceptable are the United States, Russia, Great Britain and Japan. Confidence is expressed that France will not be obstinate in the matter, but will join the quartet.

With five powers acting in unison Germany and Italy will then, it is thought here, be compelled by the sheer weight of the opposition to join in withdrawing from Peking and beginning peace negotiations with the Chinese Viceroy. There remains for negotiation the question as to the point to which the allies will be withdrawn. Russia has not made a suggestion on this point. It is simply reiterated that Russia's opposition to dismemberment is urged in the interest of peace and that the Imperial Government be allowed to reoccupy Peking, the allied forces withdrawing.

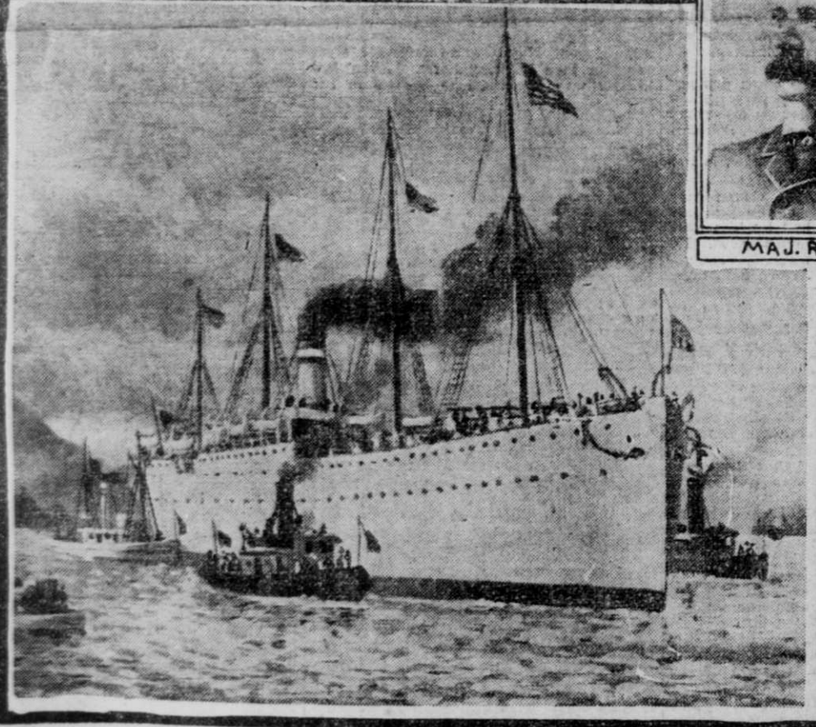
Although the administration has kept the American reply a secret it was learned to-night from a Cabinet member that it is very short. It calls attention to the position of this Government as set forth in the American note of July 3 and declares that this Government will willingly withdraw when the security of American life in China is established. "Communications from Russia," said this official, "show conclusively that her position is identical with that of the United States."

It is not expected that the allies will be immediately withdrawn from China. The answer of the United States will necessitate the Imperial Government of China taking measures to insure the safety of Americans.

Since Russia has taken the lead in urging the withdrawal of troops from Peking the authorities do not believe there will be much trouble in the powers reaching an understanding relative to the demands to be made on the Chinese Government.

AMERICAN OFFICERS LANDING AT TAKU

MAJ. REGAN.



THE THOMAS STEAMING UP THE BAY.

COMING DOWN THE GANG-PLANK

G.E.P.

HOME ON THE THOMAS FROM MANILA AND CHINA

CONGER CABLES OF A BIG PARADE OF ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The State Department makes public the following cablegram from Minister Conger, received this morning through the United States Consul at Chefu:

"CHEFU (received August 30, 6:44 a. m.).—Secretary of State, Washington—Thirteenth, following dispatch dated yesterday: More Russian, French, German and Italian troops are arriving. Imperial palace will be entered August 28. Military promenade of all nations made through it—afterward closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days—CONGER. FOWLER."

The State Department officials say Mr. Fowler's prefatory statement that Minister Conger's dispatch is dated "yesterday" (August 29), probably refers to the Taku date line, it being necessary to send it through that place on the message as received by him at Chefu. They do not think it means that it was dated Peking, August 29.

WOUNDED HEROES FROM TIENTSIN

Transport Thomas Brings Half a Hundred From Battlefields of China.

THE first consignment of wounded men from the battlefields of China arrived on the transport Thomas late Wednesday night. All of them bear the marks of their encounter with the Boxers and not a few are still in a precarious condition.

The transport was given pratique early yesterday morning and at once moved down to the Presidio. There the wounded and sick soldiers were landed and later the Thomas was docked at Folsom-street wharf.

At Nagasaki the hospital ship Solace and the Thomas met. The former had aboard a number of the officers and men from the Ninth Infantry. All of them were with Colonel Liscum in the famous fight before Tientsin and all of them were wounded in that terrible encounter.

When the Thomas left Nagasaki there were thirty-one prisoners aboard, but ten of them escaped at Nagasaki and the chances are some of them will come along on the next transports under arrest.

The Thomas brought from Nagasaki 47 gallant American soldiers bearing witness in the shape of scars and wounds of the fierceness of the engagement of July 13 between the allied forces and the Chinese. The battle of Tientsin in which the Americans behaved so nobly cost the Ninth Infantry more men than two years of service in Cuba and the Philippines.

American Troops' Awful Experience.

From 3 a. m. until dark the American soldiers marched and fought over the rice fields and through trenches containing water that reached their waists. From the outer wall, which had been demolished by the British artillery, to the inner wall, a distance of about a mile, the troops forced their way through a perfect hail of bullets. Despite the hardships, the sight of falling comrades and the knowledge that the yellow devils far outnumbered them, the gallant fellows kept on. Fired on from all sides, they never halted until they reached the unfordable Peiho River. They stood in the trenches and returned bullet for bullet. Urged by the fire example of their officers the men stood the death-dealing fire of the "Chenes" until their ammunition became almost exhausted.

No Bullets Here, Said Brave Liscum.

Brave Colonel Liscum marched at the head of his regiment cheering his men. "There are no bullets here, men; come on," he shouted, and was obeyed. Marching by the side of Sergeant Gorman, who carried the regimental flag, the fearless old colonel led and urged on his men. Gorman received a bullet and faltered. Liscum took the colors from his nerveless hands and said, "Bear up, man, your're not hurt."

Poor Gorman, however, was fatally injured and dropped. A few yards farther on Colonel Liscum relinquished his hold on the flag and putting his hands to his side fell without uttering a sound. Major Lee, in command of the First Battalion, ordered a couple of men to stay by their gallant old leader, took command of the regiment and continued the battle.

Colonel Liscum was killed about 11 a. m. and from that time until dark the men were under the command of Major Lee.

Major Regan was wounded shortly after, and Captains Bookmiller and Noyes were both hit.

Lieutenant Carries Ammunition.

Lieutenant Lawton, seeing the necessity for more ammunition and the need of more of the men of the attacking party, of surgeons and nurses, started across the field, every foot of which had been won so dearly. Wounded as he was, the brave lieutenant never faltered, and through a hail of bullets succeeded in reaching the rear. To send men with litters for the wounded was to send them to death. Giving up this idea, the intrepid officer grabbing up two boxes containing about a thousand rounds of ammunition, started for the firing line, reaching it utterly exhausted.

The men wounded lay all day exposed to the heavy fire and nearly all of them received more than one wound while prostrate.

The returning ones speak in the highest terms of the Japs, claiming that the little brown men are the best soldiers they have seen.

Went Into a Hell Hole.

One of the most interesting personages that arrived was Captain Bookmiller of the famous Ninth. There were only six companies of the regiment engaged in the conflict at the point where the Ninth was slaughtered, and they certainly had a very caloric reception, as the captain's statement of his experience will show.

"The fact which caused the Ninth to get into such a bad position was that there was no commander in chief. There was only a nominal commander, General Dorwood of the British forces. We were ordered to support the Japs and went into action on their right. We advanced toward the walls, and to our misfortune there was a considerable space between the Japanese troops and our force. Our experience was to meet an enfilading fire from a considerable section of the walled city and from the mud village, which might be called a suburb of the city proper.

"Colonel Liscum lost his life through a combination of bravery and recklessness. He led us in the assault on the village and died a soldier's death almost instantly. Poor fellow, he exposed himself unnecessarily. We were going against an enemy that could not be seen. The houses were of mud and they had been loophoied, so that when the advance was made not a Chinaman could be seen. The fire of the enemy was quite accurate and our losses were heavy. However, we went as far as we could and then held our position through the day. We also succeeded in quieting the yellow men on our front after some exceedingly warm work.

"Early in the advance they hit me twice, once in the right hip and once in the left leg. This was when we had got within 150 yards of the village. It was impossible to drive the Chinese out on account of a river which we could not cross in the face of the fierce fire. Our losses, which, as I said before, were very heavy, occurred while we were crossing the field which the Chinese were in a position to sweep from their intrenchments. In fact they had us at their mercy practically during the entire day, but the boys of the Ninth held every inch of the apparently untenable ground they had gained until darkness fell and they were ordered to fall back. I went into the hands of the surgeons after being in the field all day and did not see the final assault on the following day in which the walls were carried and the allies gained the victory.

"As to the fighting qualities of the Chinese, I will say that so long as they can fight behind fortifications or breastworks they do well and the trained soldiers shoot quite accurately, but you put them in the open to contend with American troops and the Yankees can walk over them at odds of five to one. They have not that necessary quality of the soldier known as heart. Captain Noyes, who lasted longer in the fight than I did, can give you a better idea of the day than I can."

Gained Ground by Fierce Volleys.

"I was hit just before the last advance," said Captain Charles R. Noyes, adjutant of the Ninth Regiment. "We were under a very heavy fire and gained our ground by fierce volleys and rushes made while the enemy was gathering for the return fire. Our men would not budge and stayed under fire from the early morning dawn till dark before retiring. I got a scratch on the arm about 5:30 a. m., in the first advance, before we got inside the mud wall. About 8:30 they found me in the calf of the left leg and gave me a wound that put me out of action. After I was hit I went back about sixty yards behind a house, where there were a number of other wounded men. Finally, after great effort, I crawled through ditches in the field until I got out of range of the crossfire.

"About twenty minutes after I was hit Colonel Liscum was killed while gallantly leading the assault on the village. Our command retreated finally under cover of darkness, only half of the regiment was engaged on that part of the field. The next day the Japanese force fought their way into the city and the works were taken after hot fighting in the streets from barricades and from houses. The four parts of the city were then placed under guard of the English, Japanese, Americans and Russians.

"Some idea of the heat of the action may be gained by the statement of the fact that out of a command of 450 men and fifteen officers the percentage of casualties was in the case of the men 20 and the officers 33 per cent. I am here on a furlough to recuperate."

Sergeant Dorey's Story.

Sergeant Dorey of Company C of the Ninth tells an interesting story. This gallant fighter now occupies a cot at the general hospital. He is crippled for life, having lost his left arm in the Tientsin battle. His story of the battle is as follows:

"We started about 3 o'clock in the morning and by daybreak had marched four miles and taken the outer wall. The Japs blew up the gate and planted their guns on the wall and kept up a continuous fire, which enabled us to advance to within about 300 yards of the inner wall, a mile from the first one. We finally reached the trenches, but not before most of us had been wounded and five had been killed. We got into the trenches and fought for all we were worth, but with the knowledge that every shot must count as ammunition was running short. The Chinese had guns at the ends of the trenches, with which they poured in a raking fire. We were up to our waists in water and had to stoop to keep from being hit. The sight of a head poking up called forth a shower of bullets in its direction and these Chinamen are all good marksmen. I was shot in the arm about 11 a. m. and had to stick it out all day, as to move out of cover meant certain death. Colonel Liscum was the bravest of the brave. He led his men right through the thickest shower of lead I have ever been in, and when we saw him drop we felt we could stay where we were forever if we could but get a chance to avenge his death. I think we did, but it cost us a number of brave lives.

The Japs are great fighters and will give up their last crust or drop of water to an American."

Four Wounds Could Not Stop Him.

Private von Schlick has been recommended for a medal of honor. He was wounded four times and still carries a bullet in his neck. He was ordered to stay by a wounded comrade and place him in a protected place. He carried his comrade 400 yards on his back and received a bullet in his shoulder just before reaching the supposed place of safety. While bandaging his wound he was struck in the jaw by another Chinese bullet. Caring for himself as best he could he proceeded to bandage the wounds of his comrade. Hardly had he finished the operation when he was struck again, this time a few inches below the first wound received. His officers witnessed his splendid behavior and will see that he is properly honored.

Sergeant Bickhort is another one of Columbia's brave soldiers who is now occupying a cot in the hospital. He is suffering from a shot through the lungs. The sergeant, though scarcely able to talk, said yesterday:

"It was the hottest fight I have ever been in and I saw a number of good hot battles in Cuba and the Philippines. To my idea Colonel Liscum was the bravest man in China. He led his men until he fell and asked them to do nothing he would not do himself. Lieutenant Lawton performed one of the greatest feats of daring ever witnessed. He went twice across the field we had just won and, though severely wounded, carried two heavy boxes of ammunition, of which the boys on the firing line were very much in need. We were at all times under a crossfire and could not move for fear of being hit. We had to stay where we were and after lying in dirty water all day sneak out of danger when darkness came on."

The Complete Passenger List.

Following is the complete passenger list of the Thomas, prepared by C. L. Clayton, the quartermaster's clerk:

Cabin—W. H. Everett, commander, United States navy; Major T. D. Kelleher, paymaster; Major W. G. Gambrill, paymaster; Captain E. V. Bookmiller, Captain T. H. Schoefel, Lieutenant L. B. Lawton, 9th Infantry; Chaplain W. D. McKinnon, Assistant Army Surgeons C. W. Rash, S. T. Harris, P. M. Ashburn, W. R. Davis and W. J. Lyster; Lieutenant G. D. Montgomery, 34th Infantry; Lieutenant F. W. Muhr, 39th Infantry; W. J. Crowley, Whitney Burnham and Guy W. Eastman, quartermaster's department, United States army; Major J. C. Dent, 24th Infantry; Major James Regan, 9th Infantry; Captain W. A. Thurston, 16th Infantry; Captain C. B. Noyes, 9th Infantry; Lieutenant W. D. Conner, engineer corps; Chaplain O. C. Miller, 4th Cavalry; Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Infantry; Lieutenants E. O. Powers, 43d Infantry; G. B. Rodney, 27th Infantry; J. J. Kennedy, 27th Infantry; R. P. Rifenberrick, 18th Infantry; E. E. Mann, 36th Infantry; G. P. Mobley, 6th Infantry; A. J. Finley, Manila, P. I.; Isaac Russell, Manila, P. I.; Roscoe Board and R. C. Baldwin, pay department; Mrs. James Regan, Miss Regan, Miss M. T. Musser, Miss Musser, Miss J. L. Cramer, Miss Margaret Galvin, Mrs. Kennigham, Miss M. H. South, Mrs. M. Kinalt, Mesdames E. V. Bookmiller, C. R. Noyes, J. B. Schoeffel, P. M. Ashburn, Patrick Galvin, Enochs and Benware; Miss E. V. Lane, Mrs. J. B. Bainbrake.

Steerage—J. Hayes, J. W. Smith, William H. Peebles, William Staub, Louis Havsell, John W. Hanley, James Croley, Robert E. Matheny, M. D. Cossna, Gustav Marquardson, George Myers, Henry Jordon, John H. Lee, John Sprague, G. W. Bright, William Edminster, Porter Platkin, Clyde McCoy, G. R. Gardner, M. R. Smith, C. C. Lament, William McGovern, H. Idema, E. M. Carruthers, C. H. Tice, T. Sampson, E. A. Crouch, T. G. Head, E. L. McVeigh, A. T. McDonald, William Freyson, Arthur Chambers, James R. Lee, Numa Nunn, G. M. Hancock, Charles Smoger, G. N. Meehan, J. C. F. Schroeder, G. W. Harry, L. Higgins, John Kennedy, Charles Dickson, R. Kanawami, Harry Ritchie, Thomas O'Connor, F. K. Lerned, J. H. Scott, P. O'Mara, A. A. Sandroc, E. McAndrews, A. J. Baumeister, J. F. Titus, F. McGuire, M. McKenna, John A. Wall, Julius Glos, August Bauhut, A. Bassart, H. J. Kelly, Samuel Stanton, W. A. Harper, J. E. Ratliff, E. C. Benware, V. E. Ritter, F. B. Simmerbrig, Edward Fillip, D. Thompson, L. H. Sandy, Charles L. Simpson, E. B. Purdy, A. Brown, A. J. Page, Charles Burter, J. L. Horley, Ludwig Jessor, P. Treacy, L. Kinolt, John Kunzel, Thomas White, Martin Fowler, Charles O. Lutz, V. L. McNeal, J. V. McDonald, F. L. Wylie, R. Gohlinghard, William Fogarty, Thomas Ashcroft, William Spallain, Joseph Tognetti, J. F. Bunkley, A. G. Simpson, M. F. Fisher, S. Sladin, W. C. Watson, C. L. Cummins, A. Richert, W. A. Hood, J. E. Tongaw, H. E. Fuller, M. Sookno, C. Masterson, L. F. Carter, A. L. Moore, G. R. Huggins, O. Wherry, W. H. Deal, P. Burton, R. R. Atkinson, W. E. Muse, F. G. Fort, E. C. Meyer, M. Osewoski, F. A. Lewis, Levi Rice, C. Ewing, M. Kristopherson, C. Hansen, C. Ellis, S. J. Riordan, H. McCann, A. Kienle, J. W. Moore, J. Mayfield, J. D. Dickenson, A. Ritenour, G. R. Sawyer, R. Kernan, W. P. Stewart, W. J. Mitchell, W. H. Long, M. N. Miller, H. M. Allison, I. J. Wheaton, J. F. True and P. O. Kimmeski.

Convalescents—John Jackson, Fred R. Watson and Thomas Conley, Hospital Corps; R. A. Yeley, K, 3d Cavalry; F. C. West, F, 4th Cavalry; F. H. Sherwood and C. D. McKenzie, L, 4th Cavalry; F. T. Strecker, E, 1st Artillery; George Harrison, C, 3d Infantry; P. Conway, F, 4th Infantry; J. D. Eselin, E, 9th Infantry; W. P. Byrne, E, 13th Infantry; John Lapine, band, 15th Infantry; John Conlon, A, 15th Infantry; C. H. Carol, D, 15th Infantry; J. V. Murray, G, 18th Infantry; Saul Loob, A, 20th Infantry; H. W. Parlor, F, 24th Infantry; J. G. Wagner, B, 20th Infantry; S. D. Hemphill, A, 30th Infantry; J. A. Winfrey, L, 3d Infantry; E. C. Olsen, B, 12th Infantry; H. F. Burbett, M, 13th Infantry; H. S. Robinson and P. A. Goetz, H, 17th Infantry; R. E. Gordon, F, 20th Infantry; D. J. Van Meter, I, 21st Infantry; W. F. Brown, S. Palmer, E. A. Snellhaus and F. D. Scribner, K, 21st Infantry; W. J. Geary, M, 21st Infantry; Charles Orma, L, 22d Infantry; Thomas Maguire, G, 29th Infantry; M. H. Broom, I, 29th Infantry; M. I. Newport, D, 37th Infantry; I. C. Gunter, E, 42d Infantry; F. E. Semon, I, 42d Infantry; H. D. Carter, battery sergeant major, 46th Infantry; T. J. Lamiodie, G, E. Bottom and Joseph Lewis, E, 46th Infantry; Peter Hall, G, 46th Infantry; J. J. Shea, H, 46th Infantry; William G. Griffin, E, Signal Corps; William D. Covert, K, 4th Cavalry; J. Minningham, K, 11th Cavalry; P. Harris, G, 3d Artillery; E. Sheehan, M, 4th Infantry; L. Scannell, I, 13th Infantry; William Sheffrey, E, 9th Infantry; J. T. Nugent, M, 16th Infantry; J. E. Horton, G, 17th Infantry; E. Bairdain, I, 21st Infantry; H. E. Dorsey, K, 25th Infantry; W. J. McDonnell, G, 26th Infantry; W. L. Robertson, B, 34th Infantry; J. A. Sickler, B, 42d Infantry; H. W. Hitchcock, C, 42d Infantry; W. Q. Ashley, I, 42d Infantry; J. C. Reynolds and B. Baggerly, H, 42d Infantry; W. Byrnes and W. M. J. Manning, I, 46th Infantry; J. J. Shea, A. Marien, J. I. Chalk and H. Twomey, H, 46th Infantry; J. J. Eells and C. W. Prohl, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.; J. Daugherty, D, 3d Cavalry; F. M. Braddock, C, 4th Cavalry; H. L. Jantzen, C, 11th Cavalry; J. J. Stripling, E, 11th Cavalry; F. Echternocht, G, 11th Cavalry; S. Rodgers, E, 4th Infantry; A. Silver, H, 4th Infantry; A. Schwarz, L, 8th Infantry; H. Purcell, K, 17th Infantry; J. A. Bilot, M, 20th Infantry; W. Bender and W. J. Propeter, C, 21st Infantry; D. J. Breslin, I, 21st Infantry; L. G. Carney, H, 24th Infantry; C. Morris, D, 29th Infantry; F. A. Miller and F. Nichols, E, 30th Infantry; A. Wetherbee, Joe Dump and J. M. Fath, A, 37th Infantry; J. Cunningham and J. Flursberg, C, 37th Infantry; T. Dison, L, 37th Infantry; William R. Hard, A, 39th Infantry; J. W. Abernathy, T. B. Drummond, G. W. Fuller, C. F. Godman, C. S. Grandstaff, William H. Griggs, W. F. Jones, H. Kestons, T. W. Lasch, R. Minard, J. M. Siren, C. W. Stewart and S. Strickland, A, 29th Infantry; F. L. Kuhlenbeck, L. Lester and C. P. Seldon, B, 29th Infantry; C. K. Delgarn, E. H. Anderson, J. S. Catlin, Charles Gray, E. Land, C. B. McDaniel, T. I. Miller, D. Oleson, F. S. Raymond, Bert Stout and J. W. Walker, C, 29th Infantry; William C. Curran, G. W. Kenfield and M. V. Miller, D, 29th Infantry; A. Strong, L, 29th Infantry; C. I. Burt and F. H. Lamb, E, 42d Infantry; A. D. Hamel, B, 46th Infantry; J. Sugrue, C, 46th Infantry; H. S. Babcock, I, 46th Infantry; William Lott, L, 46th Infantry; William Cobb, G, 47th Infantry; S. Bell, K, 47th Infantry; W. J. Costello, B, Engineers; R. F. Gerahty, C. E. Heffler, Hospital Corps; C. L. Grimstead, H, 3d Artillery; G. J. Roberts, L, 4th Artillery; William Linn, band, 3d Infantry; J. Rodgers, C, 16th Infantry; Carey Wise, F, 29th Infantry; F. E. Cotle, A, 21st Infantry; E. F. Sullivan, C, 21st Infantry; T. Connolly, F, 21st Infantry; J. H. Hamilton, E, 25th Infantry; N. Green, C, 29th Infantry; J. E. Cate, E, 29th Infantry; O. M. Payton, Oscar James, B, 32d Infantry; O. Hildebrandt, B, 42d Infantry; E. L. Mesure, H, 42d Infantry; P. H. Fowler, E, 46th Infantry; L. Harris, I, 49th Infantry; F. Foster, B, 16th Infantry; G. Blake, C, 49th Infantry; C. G. Allen, E, 30th Infantry; L. Clark, F, 30th Infantry; J. Sefranck, band, 34th Infantry; G. A. Cole, M. H. Thomas, D, 35th Infantry; S. W. Sharpe, M, 36th Infantry; F. E. Farrow, I, 40th Infantry; M. J. Faron, H. C. Lee, H, 43d Infantry; W. McBride, F, 43th Infantry; W. E. Dodge, K, 46th Infantry; A. Perinssey, J. J. Dimond, J. J. Dunpny and J. Seymour, A, 9th Infantry; M. Conroy, C. J. McBride, W. S. Rowley, F. W. Southworth, R. Crawford, P. Cox, H. Vanleer and H. E. Stillings, B, 9th Infantry; A. Walker, J. Dorey, F. Savage, R. W. Webb, J. K. Burton, U. S. Juniper and R. H. Van Schlick, C, 9th Infantry; S. E. Jackson, D, 9th Infantry; J. Mongle, Charles Riley, R. E. Richards, L. P. Frish, J. Westerwolt and A. Boden, H, 9th Infantry; H. K. Ellis, band, 9th Infantry; F. E. Newell, T. L. Maleney and D. J. Kennedy, D, 9th Infantry; W. J. Gilbert, F. Murphy and J. P. McMahon, E, 9th Infantry; F. Leonard, G. Burts, A. Ables, D. A. Murphy, F. J. Magee, O. C. Webster, E. Wright and D. H. Hammens, F, 9th Infantry; D. Mogarty, W. N. Partland, P. Wuburg and L. B. King, G, 9th Infantry; W. Bickert and G. P. Hoar, H, 9th Infantry; H. F. Maxwell, hospital corps; T. R. Williams, K, 9th Cavalry; B. A. Stewart, F, 4th Cavalry; H. R. Gould, H, 6th Artillery; F. G. Young, C, 3d Infantry; J. Barnes, M, 3d Infantry; E. S. Durkin, D, 4th Infantry; J. Bryan, D, 4th Infantry; H. W. Finlay, L, 4th Infantry; G. Stevens, A, 6th Infantry; B. J. Reeter, M, 6th Infantry; R. E. Short, M, 4th Infantry; W. J. Rankin Jr., A, 16th Infantry; F. Coons, B, 16th Infantry; C. O. Harding, D, 16th Infantry; E. G. Prescott, L, 17th Infantry; Charles Weber, G, 18th Infantry; W. S. Preston, C, 19th Infantry; C. E. Sweeney, M, 19th Infantry; J. O'Neal, H, 21st Infantry; A. F. Bower, I, 21st Infantry; A. Hutchison, F, 21st Infantry; J. A. Greathouse, H, 22d Infantry; E. Ballontine, A, 24th Infantry; H. A. Goff, M, 26th Infantry; E. J. Oliver, A, 28th Infantry; F. J. Arnott, H, 29th Infantry; F. A. Grater, H, 46th Infantry; C. A. Chopman, H, 47th Infantry; H. Talbert, E, 49th Infantry; M. R. Baxter, D, 30th Infantry; F. A. Dennis, L, 30th Infantry; F. C. Mueller, M, 30th Infantry; M. C. Kruse, G, 35th Infantry; G. C. Brennan, H, 35th Infantry; D. L. McStetts, H, 35th Infantry; R. A. Smith, C, 37th Infantry; L. A. Szymanski, C, 39th Infantry; Oliver Neagle, D, 39th Infantry; C. M. Wilcox, L, 43d Infantry; F. W. Miller, G, 49th Infantry; Oscar Berkenstock, hospital corps; Louis Gedney, C, 4th Cavalry; D. F. Allerdice, E, 4th Cavalry; H. C. Kendricks, F, 4th Cavalry; V. Bowmen, I, 4th Cavalry; George Critzman, L, 3d Artillery; Thomas Maxwell, D, 8th Artillery; W. L. Ross, C, 3d Infantry; J. W. Schultz, L, 3d Infantry.

Insane—J. L. Dawson, H, 3d Artillery; J. Zeardt, L, 28th Infantry; J. Blackland, E, 35th Infantry; H. H. Huff, M, 35th Infantry.

The following named died during the

Continued on Fifth Page.

DETAILS OF SUFFERINGS OF THE PEKING LEGATIONERS

PEKING, Aug. 14 (by post via Tientsin).—A medal will be struck off 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 fifty-six days, a memorable celebration is in progress to-night in vindication of that principle. Missionaries, assembled about Bell Tower, are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing. 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 and 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 the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese, who have earned the first place, are absent. Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about and immunity from bullets. The newcomers are anxious to inspect the evidences of an historic defense. These barricades are, after all, the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers hedging the British legation are a marvel of stone and brick walls and earthworks. Sandbags shield 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.

Fort of the Marines.

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 in the barrier across the wall, which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German legation, and confronting the enemy's barricades within those 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 rate of the foreign shells that fell during the first three weeks of the bombardment was 400 a day. Bucketfuls 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-five volunteers, commanded by the English captain, Poole, defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and fourteen wounded. Fifty-four marines and sailors were killed and 112 wounded.

Gilbert Reid, who was wounded in the foot, 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. General Alfred Gaselee, with his staff and a company of Sikhs, waded up a bed of sewage in the canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the barricades and when the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared there arose a great and continuous cheer on both sides.

Non-Spectacular Entrance.

Generals, soldiers and correspondents scrambled up the banks through filth, elbowing to be first. Men and women surrounded the rescuers and shook the hands of the Sikhs. Everybody was hustled excitedly along into 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 demanded the latest news on both sides.

An hour afterward General Chaffee, riding at the head of the Fourteenth 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 business."

"Where can we get in?" asked General Chaffee.

"Through the canal. The British entered there two hours ago," was the response. The American general looked disappointed.

Although the Americans 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. Tewksbury, the missionary, cried: "Americans, cheer your flag!" Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the soldiers cheered the ladies.

On entering the grounds of the British

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