The St. Paul Globe

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ALTGELD'S HOT SHOT

THE ROUGH RIDER GETS ROUGH USAGE BY ILLINOIS' FORMER GOVERNOR

ANSWERS TO ST, PAUL SPEECH

THE "POMPOUS POSING" AND "STRENUOUS STRUTTING" HERO OF SAN JUAN ENFILADED

GIVES NEW YORKER'S RECORD

His Record as a Tax Dodger Shown Up—His Cuban Renown Due to Well-Managed Press Bureau.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 1.—A light attendance marked the second day s meeting of the convention of the Ohio Democratic clubs. The principal speech of the meeting was delivered tonight at the Lyceum, by former Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois. He spoke in reply to the address of Gov. Roosevelt before the National League of Republican clubs at St. Paul.

Gov. Altgeld said:

There are only two principles or systems of government known to man—government by brute force and government by consent of the governed. The one is applied from without, and is repressive, and, in the end, destructive, because it arrests growth; while the other works from within, is evolutionary and progressive.

Government by force has existed for thousands of years, and its tendency is everywhere the same. It has checked growth, arrested development, cowed the nobler aspirations of man, stunted the intellect, and covered the earth with suffering and misery.

Government by consent of the governed stimulates the higher aspirations of man. Under this system of government the people reach their higher capabilities, not in one line, but in all lines. They reach the highest standard of manhood and womanhood, the highest ideals of justice and human felicity; and the nations of the earth have been great in proportion as they recognized the principle of freedom.

The principle of government by consent of the governed was first applied in its broadest sense in the formation of the republic, and it worked a revolution in human society. It has given the world more progress in one century than it achieved in the fifty or sixty centuries of recorded time.

Not only has this given us the marvelous development of the American continent, but it has made us the most potential nation on the globe. For a third of a century our nation has been the greatest world power on earth; not through its armies, or its navies, or its display of material splendor, or its brute force; but through its high ideals, through its high standards of justice, it commanded the respect, the confidence and the admiration of mankind, and has drawn after it all the peoples of the earth.

We have seen the spectacle of a major-general of the United States army, who was sworn to defend the constitution and was paid a salary by the government for that purpose, stand up in his gorgeous uniform and tell an assembly of wine drinking magnates that the constitution was no longer binding.

Now, after a career of unparalleled splendor, after having been the hope of the human race for a century, after having shaped the civilization of the age, it is solemnly proposed to abandon the principles that made us great, to come down from the heights where we have been beckoning the nations, and to get on the lower plane of brute force, and enter into a scramble with the despotic nations of the earth in an attempt to plunder weaker people. Incredible as it may seem, at the close of this marvelous century, which is the child of the Declaration of Independence, we are asked to go back to those principles which have cursed the world for thousands of years, and which, if again given sway, will bring back the "dark ages."

EVERY METHOD OF PLUNDER.

For forty years the Republican party has controlled the policies of this government, while during that time the Democrats twice elected a president, yet during one term they did not have control of congress, and during the other nothing was done that changed the policy of the government. I wish to speak kindly of the Republican party; it came into the world with a great mission, and when guided by Lincoln it stood for justice, equality and humanity; but with the wiping out of slavery its mission was performed and it passed into the hands of corrupticnists until it stands for exactly the opposite principles of those that were represented by the martyr president.

Since the Civil war every method of plunder that genius of man could invent has been practiced; government has been used to enrich the few.

Through the special privileges obtained from the government great combinations and syndicates known as "trusts" have been formed, which are today devouring the substance of the American people, which control every great industry, all the means of transportation, control the money of the country, have destroyed the small, independent men of the land; have destroyed the hopes of the young men of the land; have made an independent and honorable career for a young man impossible.

Every trust in America is fighting the Democratic platform. Even the alleged Democratic stockholders on the Republican ice trust in New York, controlled by Tom Platt's son, are fighting our platform. Why? If they thought we would not overthrow the trusts they would not fight us. Trusts do not fight for nothing. The trusts constitute the head, the shoulders, the spine, the limbs and the soul of the Republican party of today. They own, control and direct it. They have erased every great motto from its banners and have substituted a vulgar dollar mark. The men who today speak for the Republican party, as a rule, are mere trust creatures, who have to change their song every moon in defense of their masters and secret employers.

On the other hand, the trusts are only a speck on the tail of the Democratic party, and it is doing its best to lash them off. In order to perpetuate their power the trusts are now raising millions of dollars to help Mark Hanna debauch the American elections. Will you help them or will you stand for your own independence and the independence and happiness of your children?

IN INTEREST OF ENGLISH.

A year ago the newspapers and the men that spoke for the administration talked of the early partition of China. England has already taken a harbor, Germany has taken a harbor and Russia had taken a harbor. We were told that we must keep the Philippines because they constituted a near-by tree behind which we could hide until the hold-up took place, when we could quickly rush out and get our share of the plunder. Now that the trouble in China has unexpectedly arisen, and England has her hands full in Africa, she is not in a position to demand the lion's share of the spoils; therefore she does not want a partition to take place at present and instantly the McKinley administration issues an edict that China must not be partitioned. Whether the edict was right or not is immaterial. It was issued to protect English interests. It is time this toadyism should end. It is time we had an American administration at Washington.

In the spring of 1898 the Democratic party, assisted by a few patriotic Republicans, forced the administration against its will to go to the rescue of outraged and suffering Cuba.

At the beginning of April, 1898, congress declared war against Spain in behalf of Cuba. We disdained the thought of conquest; we disdained the thought of land grabbing; we went out on a mission of humanity; we were true to our traditions, and we won the encomiums of the civilized world. Even the president declared that the interests which opposed it turned around and determined to make all out of it that was possible and we had an era of embalmed contracts, embalmed beef, embalmed ships and embalmed striplings for officers to command the American forces. The war in Cuba scarcely rose to the dignity of a skirmish. It lasted but a few months; it has been over nearly two years. Yet we are still engaging in war.

Long before we declared war against Spain, in behalf of Cuba, the people of the Philippine islands had been waging war for their own independence. They continued this warfare and finally drove the Spaniards off the islands. And we are now engaged in war to rob the islanders of their independence and make the people subjects, not citizens, of this republic.

There is today no question of expansion before the American people, and all the talk about expansion is simply an effort to conceal the facts and to mislead the public. The sole question is whether we shall go into the colonial business with England and the despotic nations of Europe.

REPLIES TO ROOSEVELT.

Recently a gentleman in New York, who had become famous for having been alone in Cuba—a gentleman who has adopted as his life motto or coat of arms two "P's" and a double "S," which four letters signify "pompous posing" and "strenuous strutting"—left the capital of New York and went to St. Paul and delivered a speech to the association of Republican clubs. The speech has not, from beginning to end, a single argument, or a single accurate historical reference; a speech that is made up of invective, misrepresentation and vituperation.

Referring to the Democrats he said: "They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home, and cowardly shirking from duty abroad."

This is a reflection on the intelligence and patriotism and the honor of every Democrat in the country. It is a personal insult to the six and one-half million of men who supported Mr. Bryan in 1896, and to the 11,000,000 of freemen who are going to support him in 1900.

He gives no facts and advances no arguments in support of this charge. It is simply an assertion. He puts himself in evidence. Aside from truthfulness, it involves his sincerity and discretion.

Who, then, is this man, and what is his history? I find it recorded that years ago he was a member of the New York legislature, and on one occasion he roused the hopes of the country by making a speech against a class which he called the criminal rich. But he at once dashed these hopes by turning around and voting with and for these very criminal rich whom he had denounced.

In the years 1857-58 he held a federal office in Washington, and in order to escape paying his taxes in New York he signed an affidavit and swore before the ever-living God that he was not a citizen of New York. If this was true, then, under the constitution of New York, he would not have been eligible for the governor of that state. By subsequently accepting a nomination and election to that office he showed that he did not believe his own affidavit. This being so, may it not be that he does not believe the charge which he has made against us?

It is next recorded that he entered the Spanish war in Cuba, and, although his regiment was commanded by another man, he succeeded by means of that modern weapon of modern warfare known as a newspaper bureau, he succeeded in winning more renown in a week than Gen. Grant did in four years of hard fighting, and he seems to be the only man on this continent who boasts of having with his own hand shot down and killed a Spaniard that was fleeing from the battlefield.

The records at Albany show that the governor got the legislature to pass a law taxing the franchises of corporations—a most righteous law. But the records also show that at the demands of Tom Platt and the corporations he convened the legislature in extra session and had it change this law as the corporations dictated.

The canal fund of New York had been robbed of about $9,000,000 by Republican politicians, and, although he talked loudly of prosecution, the governor has not brought one of these men to justice.

After infinite labor they finally did decide at Kansas City that they still believed in free silver. This decision was reached in their committee by a vote of 26 to 24, so that it appears that they only have 52 per cent of faith in their 48-cent dollar after all. Had the governor stuck to the truth, he would have told his audience that there were two sets of delegates at the Kansas City convention. One set wanted simply to reaffirm the Chicago platform, claiming that inasmuch as that platform contained as strong and clear a plank on the financial question as could be framed, a reaffirmation was all that was necessary.

The other set of delegates insisted on having a special reiteration of the financial plank, and they prevailed. Had they failed and the Chicago platform simply been reaffirmed, the principles for which the party stands would have been the same. It was not a difference of principle between the delegates, but simply a difference of opinion as to the most effective way of stating that principle to the country.

Now hear his defense of the president's policy. I read from his speech: "When, through Jefferson, the great West beyond the Mississippi was acquired, when largely throughout the instrumentality of Jackson Florida was added to the Union, the new provinces, with their Indian populations were governed precisely and exactly on the theory under which the Philippines are now governed. President Jefferson secured the Louisiana purchase just as President McKinley secured the Philippines, and Andrew Jackson warred against the Seminoles when we had acquired Florida from Spain, just as Gen. MacArthur is now warring against the brigands among the Tagals in Luzon; unless we are willing to deprive Jefferson and Jackson of the meed of honor which has been held to be practically theirs, we cannot deny the same high praise to President McKinley."

FACTS AS HE SEES IT.

Now, what are the historical facts? When we acquired Florida and when we acquired Louisiana, not only did the treaties provide that the new territory should be an integral part of our republic, to which they did not object, but the territory in each case was at once made a part of the republic, and the inhabitants at once became citizens of the republic. And the same is true in the state of Texas, in the case of New Mexico, and in the case of California.

But in negotiating the treaty with Spain the administration carefully omitted from the treaty the provision that the new territory should become an integral part of our republic and that the inhabitants of the territory should become citizens of the republic.

The policy which the administration adopted toward the Philippines is exactly the opposite of that adopted by Jefferson, by Jackson and later Democratic administrations in acquiring new territory.

It is not a question of expansion at all. It is solely and simply a question of imperialism and militarism. They are to be subject colonies. We are going to govern them with carpetbaggers.

Let us look at the attitude of the administration before the treaty was ratified. The document, the letters, the dispatches on file in the departments at Washington, show that after Dewey had sunk the Spanish fleet at Manila the administration thought of having him come away. Then it considered the idea of keeping one island as a base for our shipping, and it asked Dewey's opinion as to which was the best. He recommended Luzon. Then the British minister waited on the president and urged him to keep all the islands and go into the colonial business with England.

You recall that the administration papers told us in big headlines that England loved us so much she wanted us to keep all the islands. It has since developed that Germany wanted to buy the islands of Spain. England did not want Germany for a neighbor in the South seas. She could not dictate German policy as she could American policy; therefore, if she could not have the islands herself, the next best thing was to have them held by an administration which she could control. Instantly the syndicates of America and the forces of greed, rapacity and corruption united in favor of the policy. During the summer and fall of 1898 Aguinaldo's government applied repeatedly to President McKinley for an expression as to the policy that he intended to pursue toward the Philippines, asking whether the Philippine people were to be treated like the Cubans. This was all they wanted. They were already co-operating with us against Spain. They had hailed us as friends, and they simply wanted a declaration as to our intentions. But the president, having already secretly embarked upon a policy of imperialism, evaded an answer. Had he told them they were to be treated like the Cubans, not a man would have been killed in the Philippines.

TWO YEARS' DESTRUCTION.

For two years the American republic, through President McKinley, has been burning villages, shooting down men, women and children, who had done us no harm, who, according to all the evidence, were peaceable and industrious people, who are guilty of no crime except that they had read the Declaration of American Independence, had admired the heroism of the father of the republic; had believed in the honor of our country when we declared that in going to war with Spain that it was not for the purpose of conquest, and who had dared to aspire themselves to that freedom and independence for which our forefathers died.

After quoting extensively from official and other reports describing the naturally peaceable characteristics and other good qualities of the Filipinos, and citing the increasing of the regular army from 25,000 men to 100,0000 men as one evidence of a tendency toward militarism, the speaker continues.

Now, my friends, we propose to stop this criminal aggression which the syndicate and British ambassador have launched us. We are going to stop bloodshed and devastation in the Philippines by saying to the Filipinos that when they establish a government which, in our judgment is worthy of recognition, that then we will withdraw on such terms as may be just. We are going to do what the president called our "plain duty toward the Porto Ricans." We are going to redeclare that King George was wrong, and that his principles will not disgrace our statute books.

Do you believe Washington was right when he led his men over the icy hills of Valley Forge? Do you believe the fathers were right when they fought the battle at Bunker Hill, or fell at Lexington? Do you believe Lincoln was right when he stood on the battle field at Gettysburg, and prayed that the government of the people, for the people and by the people might not wither from the face of the earth? Then join the free men of America in one supreme effort to again establish a republican government at Washington to forever drive Hanna and the syndicates from the temple and put an end to imperialism, militarism and McKinleyism.

Hon. W. J. Schriner, of Hillyards, vice-president of the Ohio association, presided at the morning session and speeches were made by F. W. C. Wiechers, of the South Side Democratic club, of Columbus; John L. Trauer, of Columbus; Hon. Reuben Turner, of Erie county, and Hon. L. H. Gibson, of Zanesville. Just before the noon recess Judge Allen Smalley reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

"Be it resolved, By the Ohio Association of Democrat Clubs, in convention assembled, that we heartily reaffirm the plaform of principles adopted last month at Kansas City by the Democratic party of the United States, in convention assembled.

"That we hail with delight our national ticket, headed by Bryan and Stevenson, and we unite in saying to the Kansas City convention 'Well done, good and faithful servants.'

"That citizens enjoying the protection and blessings of government in this republic, cannot reasonably object bearing their just proportion of the burdens of such government. And to this end we demand the enactment and enforcement of a properly regulated income tax law.

"That we demand an explanation from the national administration for the attempted cession to Great Britain of about 2,000 square miles of our national domain in Alaska and to disclose how much land, if any, has lately been given away to favored imperial scions of royalty.

"That we further demand of the general government an explanation for the recent purchase from Spain of two more slave-cursed islands in the Sulu group, after she had parted with her equity to us in all of that territory for $20,000,000.

"That we demand a republican form of government for Porto Rico.

"That we hold the present Republican administration responsible for the cruel war that is now being waged in the Philippines and the blood of thousands of gallant soldiers and the waste of hundreds of millions of treasure and untold murder, misery and suffering inflicted upon the liberty-loving Filipinos stain the greedy hands of this administration.

"That we demand for the Cubans and the Filipinos independent republican government, deriving their governmental powers from the consent of the governed.

"That we recognize the solemn fact that the government of the United States cannot be both republican and imperial.

"That we are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America."

JESTER WAS ACQUITTED

JURY ARRIVED AT A VERDICT AFTER TAKING THREE BALLOTS.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 1.—Alexander Jester, the octonegarian who has been on trial here for the past week for a murder twenty-nine years ago, of Gilbert Gates, was tonight acquitted. The jury took three ballots.

When the jury filed into the court room it was filled with an expectant throng. Eager faces bent forward and watched closely every motion of the twelve men who would decide the old man's fate as they took their placer. Judge Erby, who was in waiting promptly addressed the foreman of the jury, Joseph Barry, and asked if they had come to a conclusion. Barry answered quietly in the affirmative and handed the verdict to the judges. The latter calmly unfolding the paper, scanned it a moment and then said:

"We, the jury find the defendant,, Alexander Jester, not guilty."

The old prisoner bent with age and worn with watching, sat as if dazed for an instant while the audience at first too amazed to realize that the trial had so quickly come to an end, watched the actions of the judge in breathless silence. Jester finally realizing the import of the words, arose and his face fairly beaming with joy, moved toward the jurymen to thank them. A moment later the spectators gave vent to their feelings in a shout that made the court room ring. Then, with common impulse a rush was made for the man who had made so brave a fight for his life in his declining years, and almost smothered him with congratulations. After nearly four weeks of tedious testimony taken, the great trial of Alexander Jester had passed into history and the old man, after a second attempt to send him to the gallows had been set free. It had been a trial filled with pathos, presenting as it did the spectacle of a woman testifying against her aged brother in an attempt to fasten murder, committed nearly thirty years ago upon his head.

There were three ballots taken in the jury room. The first stood nine for acquittal and three for murder in first degree, the next stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

The third and last was unanimous for acquittal and was given with a shout by the tired jurymen.

As soon as Jester could tear himself away from those who crowded about congratulating him, he hurried to his hotel and was soon the center of a happy group made up of his children, Harvey Jester, Will and Alice Hill, who quietly rejoiced. Jester will leave here at once for Oklahoma to his old home where he was arrested two years ago.

HOYT IS RELEASED.

Playwright Set at Liberty and a Guardian to Be Appointed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—The decision of Judge H. R. Freeman in the probate court in the case of Charles Hoyt, the playwright, was announced today. Mr. Hoyt is released from the retreat for the insane, where he was confined, on condition that he be placed under the car of a physician selected by his friends, and that a guardian be appointed.

SPEEDY END IN SIGHT

GREAT BRITAIN WILL ROUND UP THE BOERS WITHOUT ANY DELAY

SOLDIERS NEEDED IN CHINA

WILL PROBABLY LEAVE SOUTH AFRICA FOR PEKIN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

NEW PHASE OF SITUATION

Will the Chinese Sacrifice the Foreigners They Now Hold as Hostages if an Advance Is Made on Their Capital.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from London says: The campaign in South Africa is now closely connected with China, for the speedy surrender of the Boers will enable the British government to take a more decisive line in the impending conflict than it has been following. There is probably no truth in the current report that Lord Roberts has telegraphed to Lord Lansdowne that the war will be speedily brought to an end, for the war office has a remarkable talent for keeping its secrets, and Lord Roberts is not in the habit of forecasting events. There is, however, a strong conviction among the members of parliament that the close of hostilities is in sight.

Only about 1,000 burghers, with a single gun, are reported officially as having surrendered to Gen. Hunter in the Caledon valley, but the Harrismith and Vrede commandos will probably be brought in with the remaining artillery. The number of prisoners is not likely to exceed 3,000, since there are many desertions. The collapse of the Free State force will be complete when Gen. Dewet and Mr. Steyn are surrounded and compelled to surrender, and to Gen. Botha has been credited the intention of giving up the fight when his allies are dispersed.

Lord Roberts has ordered Gen. Hamilton's column to Pretoria, either to reinforce Col. Broadwood or to relieve Gen. Baden-Powell, and Gen. French is either halting at Middleburg until Sid Redvers Buller can send a division north from Ermelo, or is pushing on to Koomattipoort. Gen. Baden-Powell and Lord Methuen have an enemy in considerable force to fight west of Pretoria, and Gen. Dewet is dangerous until he is caught, but there is a clearing prospect for a speedy close of hostilities in the Transvaal and the release of a large British army for service in China.

The British cabinet met yesterday at short notice, and without doubt discussed the new aspect of the Chinese question. This is the use made of the foreign legations and refugees as hostages. Whatever may be the view of the state department at Washington the officials here are convinced that the Chinese government, under the guise of protection offered to the legations, is seeking to hold back the allied forces until terms of peace can be settled on a basis of financial indemnities. The legations will be exposed to an attack from regular troops or from the Boxers if the allied army advances from Tien Tsin. The Chinese have 600 hostages, whose blood will be declared to be on the heads of the advancing battalions, and hence it will be dangerous for an army to march on Pekin until the foreigners have been delivered from the critical position.

Press dispatches yesterday were meager, the most important point being the announcement on Chinese authority that the legations were safe July 24.

MANY BOERS RUINED.

Kruger, With Specious Arguments, Palm Off Worthless Currency.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, July 31.—Mrs. Botha was the guest of Lord Roberts at dinner yesterday evening.

The Boer animosity to President Kruger grows out of the fact that he and his officials are persuading the people that South African paper money is as good as Bank of England notes because it is based on inalienable state securities, even though the state should be conquered. As the English have not recognized the contention, many burghers have been ruined, and much misery prevails. The wives and children of the poorer Boers are almost starving. Gen. Botha's force is kept together by extraordinary inventions. This correspondent has seen an official circular asserting that Lord Roberts was forced to retreat south of the Vaal, and that Lady Roberts escaped in a balloon.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Roberts' Dispatch to War Office—Supply Train Derailed.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the war office as follows:

"Pretoria, Aug. 1.—Hunter reports 1,200 more prisoners surrendered yesterday, with Commandants Souse and Fonteneil; whilst Commandants Depley, Potgeiter and Joubert surrendered to Bruce Hamilton, who collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies and an Armstrong gun. Lieut. Anderson, a Danish officer in the Staats artillery, also surrendered. Oliver, with five guns and a number of burghers, broke away in the Harrismith district, but Hunter expects the total number of prisoners will amount to 4,000.

"An unfortunate accident occurred near Frederickstadt, on the Krugersdop-Potchefstroom railway. The enemy had torn up the rails, and a supply train escorted by the Shropshires was derailed, thirteen being killed and thirty-nine injured, although a special patrol had been ordered to prevent trains passing.

"A special inquiry has been ordered to ascertain why the order was disobeyed."

COMMANDOES COMING IN.

Prisoners Include a Number of Foreign Artillerists.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A correspondent with Gen. Hunter's force, at Slapkranz, says:

The Winburg and Senekal commandoes are now arriving, about 600 men. Gen. Roux has arrived, also the commander of the Wepener commando. It will take days to get all in. There is a continuous stream of wagons for several miles up the valley road. All the leaders have surrendered. The prisoners include foreign artillerists.

To Be Shot for Murder.

FARMINGTON, Utah, Aug. 1.—Judge Rolaph today sentenced Nick Hawarth to be shot on Friday, Sept. 14, for the murder of Night Watchman Sandall. The murder occurred last year, and Hawarth was captured in Oregon and brought back for trial.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Local Rains; Cooler.

1—Altgeld Answers Roosevelt.
Boer War Nears the End.
Chinese Duplicity Shown.

2—Charter Held Valid.
Chicago Grain Quotations.
To Burn Storage Ruins.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
South Dakota's Prosperity.
Powers' Trial Drags On.

4—Editorial.
State Political News.

5—Sporting Page.
Results of Ball Games.
Washington Gossip.

6—Corner for Women.
St. Paul Social News.
Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World.
Chicago Sept. Wheat, 75 3-4c.
Bar Silver, 60 7-8c.
Stocks Weak.

8—In the Field of Labor.
Pottgeiser Divorce Case.
Hugo Declared Mayor.
News of Railroads.

MADE WHOLESALE RAID

FORTY NEW YORK POLICEMEN CORRAL TWO HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN

WAS A THEATRICAL SCENE

Captain of Police and Forty Men Pull Every One in the Tivoli Concert Hall Last Night—Few Escaped.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—No such wholesale raid of well dressed men and women has been recorded in the Tenderloin under the present administration as that which closed up the Tivoli in West Thirty-fifth street tonight and landed 200 men and women in the West Thirtieth street station. Several patrol wagons made trips between the brilliantly lighted resort from 11:20 until midnight.

Capt. Thomas and forty of his men made the raid. The place was full; an orchestra was playing and waiters were serving drinks when the captain and his men in uniform entered.

At once more men in plain clothes, who had been scattered around at the tables drinking with the women, sprang to their feet and displayed their shields. Men swore and women screamed—some of them. There were many to whom the police raid was no new thing and they resigned themselves philosophically to the inevitable and begged only that the police handle them carefully. All the women were arrayed in expensive summer finery, with sleeve and low-cut bodices of almost transparent material were the rule. Many wore diamonds and jewelry.

Capt. Thomas went through the place which is a large hall luxuriously fitted up and arrested everybody—except the one man most desired, Ackron, the proprietor. Ackron had kept out of the jurisdiction of the police for three or four days ever since he learned that a warrant for assault was out for him. Chief Devery announced early in the day that the "Tivoli must be closed" and the raid was not unexpected. The women were nervous all the evening and several of the more hardened of the tenderloin habitues kept close to the door all night. Others who had received no intimation of the general demand for the Tivoli's suppression, a demand which the police at last have complied with, were taken unaware. These women were the ones who screamed and wept. Many of the male prisoners were evidently prosperous business men of middle life. All sorts of false names were given at the police station.

The raid was the most theatrical ever made in the tenderloin. Old timers all said so. Capt. Thomas marched at the head of his men up Seventh avenue to Thirty-fifth street and then to the door of the place so sharply that no one had a chance to run in and warn the crowd. The captain left five detectives and a roundsmen at the doors and exits and then entered. In almost no time word spread all over the Broadway and Sixth avenue district, and Thirty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was packed with people when the patrol wagons started on their trips. The prisoners were greeted with derisive hoots and yells. Another crowd, numbering 1,000, gathered around the police station.

Capt. Thomas' entrance was dramatic. He was in full uniform and when he had marched his men inside he took a position in the middle of the hall and glared around him for a full minute. Everybody was scared and when the captain had satisfied himself of this he exclaimed theatrically:

"Every man and woman in this place is to consider himself or herself under arrest."

Bedlam broke loose as soon as the captain had finished speaking and screams and yells of terror, some real and some simulated, filled the place. Many of the women tried to faint and a few succeeded, and the men who had "just dropped in to see what the place was like, don't you know," looked sheepish enough. The women, nearly all of them expensively attired, were taken to the wagons first. There were fifty four of them and many had never before been under arrest. Some wept, others screamed, but the crowd cheered derisively as they were driven away.

At the Tenderloin station their pedigrees were taken, and they were locked up.

Three well dressed couples of apparent respectability, who claimed that they were married and simply seeing the sights, were permitted to go free, after close questioning.

Detective Glennon won the plaudits of the crowd in the street, when he escorted a pretty Salvation Army lass with a bundle of War Crys to the door and bade her depart in peace. It took several trips of the wagons to carry the men prisoners to the station. There were 154 of them, all ages and conditions, many of apparent refinement and respectability. Names and addresses were taken at the station, and after Capt. Thomas had given warning that he would hold them if caught again they were permitted to go.

CHINESE DUPLICITY SHOWN AT LAST

The Story of Pekin and Its Horrors Told by a Correspondent of a London Paper.

The Celestials Were Baffled by the Watchfulness of the Foreigners—Army Marching to Pekin.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the Times, has been heard from direct. The Times this morning prints the following dispatch from him, dated July 21:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged walls, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of the imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable and 150 cases have passed through the hospital.

"The tsung li yamen forwarded to Sir Claude MacDonald a copy of a dispatch telegraphed by the emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting her majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese government from its difficulties. The queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese minister at Washington telegraphs that the United States government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities.

"This dispatch to the queen was sent to the tsung li yamen by the grand council on July 3, yet the day before an imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in order to exterminate the Christians. The edict also commanded the viceroys and governors to expel all missionarsies from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts. Their leaders are raised in a decree to rank of princes and ministers.

AFTER THEIR DEFEAT.

"On July 12 another decree ordered a complete volte face due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree for the first time and one month after the occurrence an illusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, which was attributed to the action of lawless gangs, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated and that the assassination was committed by an imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify.

"The force besieging the legation consists of imperial troops under Gen. Tung Lu and Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenseless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell shrapness, round shot and expanding bullets.

"They posted proclamations assuring us of protection and the same night they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us.

"There is still no news of Pe Tang cathedral. The wounded number thirteen, including the American surgeon, Lippitt, severely wounded, and Capt. Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed.

"All the ministers and members of the legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent and we are contentedly awaiting relief."

After enumerating the casualties already reported and giving the total of deaths, including American, as fifty-six, Mr. Morrison proceeds as follows:

"The Chinese commander mined the French legation, which is now a ruin, but the French minister, M. Pichon, was not present, having fled for protection to the British legation on the first day of the siege.

INFAMY OF CHINESE.

Held Up to the World in the Opinion of British.

LONDON, Aug. 2, 4 a. m.—At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. Morrison, in today's Times, holds up the Chinese government before the world as guilty, and to a degree of duplicity and infamy that exceeds the imagination of its worst defamers. In his dispatch he gives a more hopeful view of the prospects of the besieged than had been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from.

From Belgium comes an official statement that the relief forces are expected at Pekin in about a week, they being eighteen miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

From Sir Claude MacDonald, dated July 24, comes a dispatch: "We are surrounded by imperial troops," he writes, "they are firing continuously. The enemy is enterprising, but cowardly. We have rations for about a fortnight. The Chinese government has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold out, say ten days. So no time should be lost if a terrible massacre is to be avoided."

Yet a Shanghai special says Li Hung Chang has received a decree dated July 28, directing him to inform the consuls that the ministers were safe on that date. Evidently Sir Claude MacDonald is over pessimistic, as Dr. Morrison, under date of July 21 announces the arrival of supplies. In view of this it is quite within reason that the edict announcing the safety of the ministers on July 28 is correct.

Sir Claude MacDonald's latest letter, while a strong indictment of the Chinese government, is not nearly so much so as Dr. Morrison's dispatch. That correspondent, with the imperial edicts as authority, declares that as late as July 2 the imperial government urged the Boxers to continue their loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians.

PREPARING FOR ADVANCE.

Americans, English and Japanese Will Soon Advance on Pekin.

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TIEN TSIN, Thursday, July 26 (via Che Foo, July 30, and Shanghia, Aug. 1).—The American commander received orders from Washington not to delay the advance on Pekin. He was also informed that heavy reinforcements are en route.

Great activity is noticeable at Japanese headquarters. Transport preparations are being hurried. It is extremely unlikely that either the Japanese or the British intend to be left behind the Americans, though the British preparations are a long way from completeness. The Japanese organization, on the other hand, excites the admiration of all.

The total strength of the allies here is 17,000. Reinforcements are arriving daily.

TO REACH THE MINISTERS.

Just and Urgent Aim of Washington Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The safety of the ministers at Pekin being temporarily assured, the attention of the government is now being directed towards two objects, first to effect the permanent safety of the ministers by bringing them away from Pekin, and second, to hasten the advance on the Chinese capital. The Chinese government is employing every device diplomatically, to prevent the forward movement of the international column. Li Hung Chang is the main reliance to encompass this purpose, but he is hampered by the obtuseness of the Pekin officials. Our government is willing to render such assistance as it properly can, but it must be upon the terms already laid down. It is said here that the one possible means of stopping the forward movement of the column within the reach of the Chinese government is an instant compliance with the first of the demands of the powers, namely that the ministers be put in free communication with their governments. It has been suggested to the Pekin authorities that they send an embassy immediately to Tien Tsin, clothed with full authority to deal with the situation, and given unlimited power to afford reparation for the injuries inflicted upon the internationals. If this is preceded by the release of the ministers from siege, there is a possibility that the powers temporarily will suspend the military movement which may, in the end, be rendered unnecessary if the embassy meets the demands of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, Admiral Remey cables that more marines—those who crossed on the Grant, under Maj. Biddle—are being sent to Tien Tsin, indicating the intention of the military commanders there to make an early start.

NEWS OF MISSIONARIES.

A Number of Them Have Started for Home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of the Methodist missionary society, today received the following cablegram from the Rev. Frederick Brown, at Che Foo:

"Family Gamewell, Walker, Men, Hobart King, Verity, David, George, Mrs. Jewell, Edward, Miss Gloss, Terrell, Martins, Gilman Terry, Eighteen, Pekin. Men Pyke, Martin, Edward, Self, Benn, Tien Tsin, others going home."

Dr. Leonard interprets this as meaning that eighteen persons of the Methodist colony are in Pekin. These include the families of F. D. Gamewell and W. F. Walker, W. T. Hobart, A. E. King, George Verity, George R. Davis, George D. B. Lowrey, Mrs. Charlotte Jewell, Mrs. Edward K. Lowrey, Miss Anna D. Glass, Miss Alice Terrell, the Misses Elizabeth and Emma Martin, Miss Gertrude Gilman and Miss Edna G. Terry. He understands also that therer are at Tien Tsin James H. Pyke, Victor Martin, Edward K. Lowrey and Frederick Brown and Miss Rachel B. Benn.

The following have started home: J. F. Haynes and wife, H. S. Hopkins and wife, Ida M. Stevenson, Frances O. Wilson, Ella J. Glover, Miranda Groucher and May E. Shockley.

A cablegram was received today by Rev. Arthur C. Brown, of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, from Rev. W. O. Elterich. It came from Che Foo, and was as follows:

"People Pekin holding out. Report Shanghai missionaries Pao Ting Fu massacred. Che Foo situation uncanged. Continued persecution Christians."

SENDING HOME SICK.

Admiral Remey Cables That Invalided Soldiers Are Returning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following cablegram was this morning received at the navy department:

"Taku, July 29.—Solace, with sick and wounded proceeded to Nagasaki, Yokohama, Guam, Honolulu and Mare Island; 5 marines and navy officers, 5 army officers, 9 navy men, 19 marines, 65 Ninth infantry. All men will remain aboard Solace unless otherwise recommended by army medical authorities at Nagasaki, or Surgeon Anderson, at Yokohama. Army hospital ship Relief preparing at Nagasaki. Japanese hospital ship alternating here at our disposal if needed. Lieut. Leonard's condition more favorable; recovery hopeful. Biddle's command ordered to Tien Tsin. —"Remey."

MARCHING ON PEKIN.

Shanghai Cablegram Says They Have Left Tien Tsin.

BRUSSELLS, Aug. 1.—M. de Faveroe, minister of foreign affairs, has received the following, dated Shanghai, Aug. 1, from M. de Cartitr de Marshien, secretary of the Belgian legation, now acting as charge d'affaires of Belgium at Shanghai:

"The allies are marching on Pekin. They are eighteen miles from Tien Tsin and should reach Pekin in eight days.

"All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner enclosure of the imperial city."

UNQUALIFIEDLY FALSE.

London Times Uses Strong Language in Reference to Chinese Assurances.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Commenting upon Dr. Morrison's dispatch, the Times says:

"It is now beyond doubt that assertions of the Chinese that the legations for a month past have been enjoying the protection of the throne is totally and unqualifiedly false. The evidence is now all the other way and against the Chinese government.

"The task now rests with the powers to make the Chinese government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Pekin."