

AMERICAN EXHIBITORS CAPTURE NEARLY EIGHT HUNDRED FIRST AWARDS

ART AND SKILL REPRESENTED

PRIZE LIST INCLUDES EVERY BRANCH EXHIBITED BY UNITED STATES PEOPLE

PARTIAL LIST OF GRAND PRIZES

Total Number of Medals is 1931, of which 220 are Grand Prizes, 583 Gold Medals and 486 Silver.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The list of awards to American exhibitors at the Paris exposition was made public today.

The United States in all secured 1,981 awards. Of these 220 were grand prizes, 486 gold medals, 583 silver medals, 422 bronze medals, 270 honorable mentions and a long list of gold, silver and bronze medals for collaborators.

Such is the record achieved for America as announced today by the French officials. Every line of industry and art and skill is given recognition. American farm products, American mines and forestry receive grand prizes and gold medals, and American cottons, woollens and silks are given the same honors.

Harvesting machinery, sewing machines, printing presses, liberal arts and transportation, while silversware, jewelry, art and education are placed in the front. At the Paris exposition of 1889 only 1,000 prizes, including those for collaborators, were given, distributed as follows:

Grand prizes, 55; gold medals, 214; silver medals, 209; bronze medals, 246; honorable mentions, 22.

United States Commissioner General Peck and his associates are highly pleased with the results, as demonstrating the superiority of American products and the superiority of the character of the whole American section.

The list, arranged by groups and classes, is limited to those who received grand prizes or gold medals. The names of those receiving silver and bronze medals and honorable mentions, and of the collaborators, are not yet furnished by the committee. In a large number of classes the silver medal was the highest recognition bestowed and may be called the highest award. In the line of education the following received medals:

American Book company, New York city; American School Furniture company, New York city; Bardeen, C. C., Syracuse, N. Y.; Blaw, Susan E., Case, N. Y.; board of education, Washington, D. C.; state board of education, California; state board of education, Massachusetts; board of education, Albany, N. Y.; board of education, Boston; board of education, Chicago; board of education, Denver; board of education, Newark, N. J.; board of education, New York city; board of education, Omaha, Neb.; training school for teachers, New York city; normal school system, state of Massachusetts; normal school system, state of Pennsylvania; normal school system, city of Philadelphia; board of education, Washington, D. C.; state board of public instruction, Indiana; state board of public instruction, Wisconsin; board of education, Wisconsin; Wisconsin Educational Review, New York; Harris, William T., Washington, D. C.; Journal of Education, Boston; Milton Brant, Educational company, Mass.; Perry Picture company, Mass.; Massachusetts Educational company, New York city.

United States commission to Paris exhibition of 1889, Department of Education, Hawaii public school system, Kamehameha institute, Hawaii; board of education, St. Louis.

Class 2, Secondary Education—American Book company, New York city; Bardeen, C. W., state board of education, Massachusetts; board of education, Albany, Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; New York city, St. Louis, Mo.; state department of public instruction, New York; Educational Review, New York; American Museum of Natural History, New York; School Review, Chicago; department of education, United States commission; Sullivan, Burdette & Co., New York; Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.

Class 3, Higher Education—Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Washington, D. C.; Wesleyan college, Vermont; Vassar college, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; department of education, United States commission; University of California, Berkeley, Cal. University of Chicago, Columbia university, New York city; Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.; Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.; University of the State of New York; Dartmouth college, Hanover, N. H.; Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; University of Pennsylvania; Princeton university; Professional Education of the United States.

Class 4, Art Education—Art Institute of Chicago, Normal Art School, New York city; Students League, New York city; Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Architecture), Boston.

Class 5, Agricultural Education—Department of education, United States commission; Dabney, Charles W., Knoxville, Tenn.

Class 6, Industrial and Commercial Education—American Book company, New York city; bureau of education, Washington, D. C.; board of education, Boston (evening school); New York city; state of New York; Butler, Nicholas Murray, New York city; Pierce Business college, Philadelphia; Packard Business college, New York city; Spencerian Business college, New York city; Carlele Indian school, Pennsylvania; New York institute, Virginia; Hampton Institute, Virginia; Alabama Business college, Albany, N. Y.; bureau of Indian affairs, Washington, D. C.; Howard university, Washington, D. C.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Department of Fine Arts, Group 2, Class 1—John S. Sargent, J. McNeill Whistler, Edwin Abbey, John W. Alexander, Cecilia Baux, George F. Brush, William M. Chase, Winslow Homer, Abbott Thayer.

Class 2—J. MacNeill Whistler, Joseph Pennell, Timothy Cole.

Class 3—Augustus G. Whistler, Frederick MacMonnies, Daniel C. Frederich, D. B. Danton, G. J. Bernard, Richard Brooks.

Class 4—McKim, Mead & White, Boring & Tilden.

In the department of Liberal Arts, Group 3, among those receiving gold medals are: United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States government publishers building, Smith Premier Linotype company, Wyckoff, Beaman & Benedict, Merchants Linotype company, Linotype company, Neotype Manufacturing company, Minneapolis river commission, United States express, American Railway Master Mechanics association, the Master Car Builders' association, and Barber Asphalt Paving company.

In the department of agriculture, food

products is the Pillsbury-Washburn company, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Alaska Packers' association.

The department of social economy the factory inspector bureau of the state of Minnesota wins a medal. The bureau of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio are in the list. The Y. M. C. A. collective is also recognized under insurance, the bureau of the following among others receive recognition: Independent Order of Foresters, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Knights of Malta, Woodmen of World, national fraternal congress, Modern Woodmen of America, Ancient Order United Workmen, National Society Daughters of the Revolution and negro exhibit department of social economy.

Many state boards of health are mentioned in the list. The following are in the list: St. Paul, Minn., which has a medal in the department of mining and metallurgy.

The Northwestern Grass Twine Company of St. Paul, made a successful exhibit.

ARRIVED AT ATCHISON

BODY OF EX-SENATOR INGALLS TAKEN TO HIS OLD HOME.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 17.—The body of John J. Ingalls is being carried to Atchison from the West in the private car which had been provided for his homecoming.

Attorney General Goddard made a return of the body to the family at the capitol at Topeka over Saturday, but in consideration of the expressed wish of Mr. Ingalls, the request could not be complied with.

The remains arrived this evening and were taken to the Ingalls home, Oak Ridge. No service will be held at Oak Ridge, and only members of the family and a few personal friends will remain there with the body.

On Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock the body will be taken to Trinity church, following the funeral service. The funeral is dated Tien Tsin, July 18. After telling of the situation around Tien Tsin, and of the decision of July 12, at a conference held at the English general's headquarters, to attack the city about daybreak the next day, Col. Meade's report in describing the early fighting in which the marines and the Ninth infantry took such a gallant part, says:

"We reached the advanced position about 8 a. m. I took 120 company men with me—100 rounds in the belts and eighty in the haversacks. This is not sufficient for an all day fight, and as it grew toward night I began to be apprehensive of being left in advance position in a fight where no prisoners were taken on either side, with only the bayonet to fight with. On the firing line the action was especially hot, and the enemy's fire especially rapid and accurate, and about 8:30 a. m. the enemy appeared in large numbers upon our left and among the grave mounds of the field in which we were, with the evident intention of flanking us. I made a turning movement to the left and rear, and we drove them away. Later in the day, about 2 p. m., they again made a flanking effort, but at this time the infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city, and aided by a cross fire from the batteries commanded by Capt. C. G. Long, the effort of the enemy proved a failure, and we drove them in.

"The troops had nothing whatever to eat on the 13th, save the small luncheon, if it may be so called, which each man carried in his haversack. It was not expected that the action would be so long, but Gen. Doward, knowing the situation, kindly sent to the reservation for food and other necessities, and the bivouac proved a success, and the men, although very fatigued, were ready for duty.

"On the 14th inst., the south gate having been blown in, we moved into the walled city at about 6 o'clock a. m.

FILLED WITH DEAD CHINAMEN.

"We found the city filled with dead Chinamen and animals. No resistance was made on our part, but the action of the secret service bureau, said today by the two Italians, Natabe Maresca and Mirbie Guida, had been detained at quarantine, New York harbor, by his orders, and he had not had undisturbed possession of all Tien Tsin."

PRaise FROM DORWARD.

Col. Meade enclosed the following letter from Gen. Doward, the commander of the First, Lieut. Smedley D. Butler.

"From the general officer commanding the British forces in China to the officer commanding the United States forces:

"Tien Tsin, July 15, 1900.—Sir: I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops for the honor done them in serving alongside their comrades of the American army during the long and hard fighting of the 13th and 14th, and subsequent capture of Tien Tsin city, and my own appreciation of the honor accorded to me by your presence in my command.

"The American troops formed as part of the front line of the British attack, and so had more than their share of the fighting that took place. The ready and willing spirit of the officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to exposed positions which they displayed on the 13th inst., the result is soldiers of the highest class.

"We all deeply sympathize with you in the heavy losses you have suffered, especially with the Ninth regiment, in the loss of their gallant colonel, E. H. Licum, while at the head of his men, and with the First regiment of marines in the death of Capt. Davis, who met a soldier's death in the very front of the fight.

"I blame myself for the mistake made in the taking up of their position by the Ninth regiment, not remembering that troops wholly fresh to the scene of action, and hurried forward in the excitement of attack, were likely to lose their way. Still the position they took up and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented the others from being driven from turning the right of the attacking party and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese.

LIeUT. BUTLER'S BRAVERY.

"Among many instances of personal bravery in this action, I propose specially to bring to notice in dispatches the conduct of First Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. M. C., in bringing a wounded man from the front under heavy fire. Lieut. Butler was wounded while so doing, but I am glad to learn not seriously. The regimental adjutant, First Lieut. Henry Leonard, and Lieut. Butler, were suffering severely, volunteered to carry him to the rear. This gallant feat he accomplished, but I regret to say he was very dangerously wounded in so doing.

"The Ninth regiment was fighting somewhat outside my sphere of action, so I am able to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment, although circumstances as they were, fighting for about twelve hours, almost alone and unsupported, and never giving back a foot of ground until directed to retire under cover of night and

ALL QUIET IN NEW YORK.

Neither Negroes Nor Whites Created Any Disturbances Last Night.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Although several of the West side thoroughfares were lined tonight with men and women, who evidently expected a continuance of the collisions between the whites and the negroes, resident of that section of the city, there were no race disturbances of any consequence during the evening. Police were on the alert in the evening and night; no loitering was permitted where crowds had congregated for three nights past. Chief Devery was within easy call of his precinct commanders tonight, but he expressed the opinion that there would not be any demand for active service or for any of the reserves tonight.

BATTLE OF TIEN Tsin

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PART PLAYED BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS

PRaised BY BRITISH GENERAL

DORWARD, WHO COMMANDED THE FORCES, LAuded THE BRAVERY OF THE NINTH

CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY SHOWN

Both the English and American Commanders Singled Out Several United States Officers Who Displayed Unusual Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The navy department today made public the reports of Col. Robert L. Meade and Maj. K. W. T. Waller, of the United States marine corps, on the battle of Tien Tsin. They give not only a graphic account of this initial engagement in the Chinese campaign, but furnish the information with official exactness. Col. Meade's report is dated Tien Tsin, July 18. After telling of the situation around Tien Tsin, and of the decision of July 12, at a conference held at the English general's headquarters, to attack the city about daybreak the next day, Col. Meade's report in describing the early fighting in which the marines and the Ninth infantry took such a gallant part, says:

"We reached the advanced position about 8 a. m. I took 120 company men with me—100 rounds in the belts and eighty in the haversacks. This is not sufficient for an all day fight, and as it grew toward night I began to be apprehensive of being left in advance position in a fight where no prisoners were taken on either side, with only the bayonet to fight with. On the firing line the action was especially hot, and the enemy's fire especially rapid and accurate, and about 8:30 a. m. the enemy appeared in large numbers upon our left and among the grave mounds of the field in which we were, with the evident intention of flanking us. I made a turning movement to the left and rear, and we drove them away. Later in the day, about 2 p. m., they again made a flanking effort, but at this time the infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city, and aided by a cross fire from the batteries commanded by Capt. C. G. Long, the effort of the enemy proved a failure, and we drove them in.

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BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul, Showers.

1—American Awards at Paris. Battle of Tien Tsin. Pekin Relieved Aug. 15.

2—Democrats in Uniform. School Law Queries.

3—Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News. General Political News.

4—Editorial Page. Heavy Freight Traffic.

5—Sporting News. Results of Ball Games. Powers Murder Trial. Funeral of Huntington.

6—News of Railroads. Financial Reviews. Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World. Chicago September Wheat, 73c. Stocks Lower. Bar Silver, etc.

8—in the Labor Field. Wendover Returns to Iowa. Labor Union Statistics.

fire of the naval guns, such instances must have been very numerous.

CAPT. LAWTON'S RIDE.

"The one I would refer to is the bringing back to me by the acting regimental adjutant, Capt. Lawton, of the account of the position of the regiment across a wide and fire swept space, returning with reinforcements to guide them to his regiment when he was severely wounded.

"The withdrawal of the regiment was a delicate military operation, firmly carried out, and I congratulate Lieut. Col. Coolidge, and the officers and men under his command.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

"A. F. R. Doward, Brigadier General.

"(Official copy.)

"To Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., commander United States forces in Tien Tsin, China.

Col. Meade gives a list of the casualties and details the circumstances of the death of Col. Licum and Capt. Davis. He also states that the allies are about to choose a president for the governor of Tien Tsin. He was informed, he says, by Capt. Lawton, that he expected to move on Pekin in a fortnight.

The proclamation to the inhabitants of Tien Tsin, telling them that the bombardment was only in reply to the attack by rebels, is also included in the report.

MAJ. WALLER'S REPORT.

Maj. Waller's report is of especial interest, as he had command of the marine corps in the night before the city was reached. The report is dated Tien Tsin June 22, and says in part:

"On the 13th of the morning of June 20 the Russian colonel informed me that he would push on with his four hundred men by a cross fire from the batteries and aid in the defense of the city. I objected, but was overruled in council.

"The Russian colonel assured me that he would pass the Chinese force with only 100 men and no guns, the three-inch mortar being the only heavy weapon rolled into the river, and followed the Russians in the twelve-mile march on the 13th.

RECOMMENDED FOR BRAVERY.

"I have to earnestly recommend to your notice for such reward as you may deem wise, Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. M. C., for his gallant and heroic conduct in the defense of the city. Lieut. Butler, under a heavy fire, and at the risk of his life, saved the wounded and the men of the 13th from being captured by the Chinese force with only 100 men and no guns, the three-inch mortar being the only heavy weapon rolled into the river, and followed the Russians in the twelve-mile march on the 13th.

BRITISH SURGEONS WORKED HARD.

"I have also to ask you to urge the department to have despatched their posts for their care, on the field and in the hospital, of our wounded. Especially do I wish to refer to the services of Surgeon Robley H. Brown, R. N., H. M. S. Alacrity. So gallant and heroic was his conduct on the field that we were enabled to get all rifles on the firing line with the sure and steady fire of our British troops. He would be attended to. We had no surgeon or medical supplies. Commander Craddock, R. N., were admirably planned and executed."

MEADE'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation mentioned by Col. Meade is as follows:

"To the Inhabitants of the City of Tien Tsin: In bombarding the city of Tien Tsin the allied forces only repelled the attack made by the rebels on the foreign settlements.

"At present your authorities, forgetting their duties, have deserted their posts, and the allied forces consider it their duty to establish in the city a temporary administration which you shall obey. This administration will protect every one wishing to deal in a friendly manner with the Chinese, but will guard with mercy every one who causes trouble.

"Let the bad people tremble; but the good people shall be assured of their safety and their usual work. This peace will be restored to you as soon as possible."

"Tien Tsin, 16th July, 1900.

Approved by: "France—De France, colonel. "Etats Unis d'Amerique—Col. Meade, American marines.

"Grande Bretagne—Le Gen. Doward, captain Rayly.

"Japan—Lieut. Gen. Fukushima.

"Talle—G. Sirann, lieutenant de Vaile. "Japon—Lieut. Gen. Alexieff, general major Stessel."

Maj. Waller enclosed reports of his company commanders, giving in detail the work done by these organizations. These reports all speak highly of the conduct of officers and men. Capt. Fuller, who commanded Company F, commends the conduct of a company of English fire operators, and commends a lieutenant from the Orlando, who rendered valuable assistance in carrying the Ninth's wounded to the rear on the retreat and in forming the rear guard.

KANSAS CITY MEN WON.

Easily Defeated All Rivals in Fire Brigade Competition at Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The preliminary contest in the international exhibition of fire apparatus, which was held at Vincennes, some 5,000 firemen, representing many nationalities, participating. The American representatives, Chief George Hale, of Kansas City, and the men of the Kansas City fire brigade, showed great wonderment by their quick harnessing and rimping, together with their method of life saving. They received an ovation and by common consent were assigned the first place. The contests will be continued tomorrow.

Admiral Remy Notifies the Washington Authorities That the Legations Were Relieved August 15.

The Invading Forces Attacked the Chinese Capital and Met With Obstinate Resistance—300 Chinamen Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The navy department tonight received the following cablegram from Admiral Remy:

"Taku, Aug. 17, 1 a. m.—To Bureau Navigation, Washington: Just received telegram from Tien Tsin dated 16th, 10 p. m.: 'Pekin was captured on Aug. 15. Foreign legations are safe. Details follow shortly.'"

The acting secretary of state makes public the following plain telegram received this (Friday) evening from the United States consul at Cheefoo:

"Cheefoo, Aug. 17, 1900 (received August 17, 7:55 p. m.)—To Secretary of State, Washington: Japanese admiral reports allies attacked Pekin east 15th. Obstinate resistance. Evening Japanese entered capital with other forces. Immediately surrounded legations. Inmates safe. Japanese loss over 100. Chinese 300.

or other escort. If negotiations were attempted they must have failed, as the army continued on its march, and attacked the capital three days after reaching Tung Chow.

ENTERED BIG EAST GATE.

The officials here were aware of the fact that the stronghold of the Boxers was in the Chinese city, and they endeavored to attempt to force their way through it into the Tartar city in which the legation compounds are located might mean a great loss of life and possibly a defeat. It was also known that the imperial troops, which have sided with the Boxers, were many of them in or near the Chinese city, and that much of the artillery and rifle fire which has been poured into the legations had been from the walls separating the two cities. These facts evidently were communicated to Gen. Chafee and the other commanding officers of the allies. Realizing these obstacles, it appears that the allies decided to attack the city by the east gate. There were only ten II from the capital, two leading to the Chinese city and two to the Tartar city. Just which one of these was selected as the attacking point Consul Fowler and the other commanding officers. Contrary to the press reports of today Consul Fowler's dispatch shows that the attack on the city met with success. The Japanese force engaged upon the advance, and the understanding of the officials here, numbered 10,000, so that the loss suffered by them was over 1 per cent. Allowance is made for losses in the capture of the other armies, but it is presumed that it was in proportion to that suffered by the Japanese.

M'KINLEY WAS OVERJOYED.

The president was overjoyed on hearing the news of the safety of Minister Consul Fowler and his associates. He has been hoping all along that their rescue from the perilous position in which they have been held for so long a time would be successfully accomplished. Tonight's news confirms that hope, and brings a feeling of great relief to him. The president entertained a number of friends at dinner to-day among whom were several acquaintances from Canton.

Later in the evening, as soon as he heard of the news, Secretary Root came to the City club, and was there for some time with the president, discussing the latest information which had come to hand.

Referring to come to the war department directly from Gen. Chafee, but the adjutant general's office is momentarily expecting advice. The officials were on the alert for a long time, and will still a late hour before leaving for home without receiving any dispatches.

CONFIRMED AT BERLIN.

Germany Accepts the News, but Prepares for Vigorous Campaign.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The news regarding the entrance into Pekin was further confirmed today by two telegrams received by the Japanese legation in Berlin, one dated Aug. 14, saying that the allied forces were only ten II from the capital and the other briefly announcing that they had entered Berlin.

This evening the German press accepts the news of the capture of the city, and pressing joy at the happy discharge of one part of the China programme, the papers point out that there is much left to be done.

The Berliner Post says: "A great thing has been done, but a greater must be done before the allied powers will be satisfied. It remains to obtain redress for the attacks upon the legations, and other wrongs, particularly the assassination of the German minister, and to install a government which will punish the guilty, and give ample guarantees against the recurrence of similar crimes."

HEARD IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The allied armies have now captured and entered Pekin in the face of obstinate resistance, and the members of the foreign legations are safe. Official confirmation of the fact of the Chinese capital came to the United States government tonight in the shape of two cablegrams, one from Admiral Remy and the other from Consul Fowler at Cheefoo.

The cablegram from Admiral Remy came first, early in the evening, followed very soon after by one from Consul Fowler, and the officials, realizing the great public interest in the events of the day, believed had happened in Pekin at once made their public delivery of the ministers with a Chinese

REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE.

Previous information, which has been received here, showed that the allies' armies took possession of Tung Chow on the 12th inst. From that city to Pekin the distance is not very great, not more than a dozen miles. It seems evident therefore that the armies halted for a time at Tung Chow, probably for the purpose of giving the Daily a rest, and to prepare for the attack upon the capital city in force, after waiting until the rear of the advancing host should arrive at the front. Possibly also the delay was the result of negotiations inaugurated by the Chinese officials looking to the delivery of the ministers with a Chinese

been assured on high authority that there will be no change in policy except extraordinary developments ensue in the far East.

HAVE FAITH IN GODSWON.

Washington Authorities Take No Stock in the Shanghai News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—State department officials are indignant over the charges in the North China Gazette (not the Shanghai Gazette) that Consul General Goodnow is in league with the Chinese. A high official of the department said, when asked about the charges: "We are entirely satisfied that there is no foundation for the charges. Mr. Goodnow has communicated with the department relative to everything he has done in Shanghai. He has taken the position that would be allowed to land at Shanghai, but he has stated that the landing of troops would not be opposed by him."

Although this official would not admit it, he intimated that Mr. Goodnow, in opposing the landing of British troops at Shanghai, was acting in accordance with the instructions, and only after communication with the department on the subject.

It was charged some time ago that he was acting in collusion with Li Hung Chang, but the state department at that time upheld him and declared that there were to get all the information he could that would be of interest to this government, hence his apparent great friendliness with Earl Li.

State department officials generally have a high regard for Mr. Goodnow, and they say he has been in the department for the past two or three months. The latest statements concerning collusion with the Chinese were printed in a British publication and were without foundation, but simply because Mr. Goodnow had refused to give his consent to the landing of troops of that nation.

BACON FOR TROOPS.

United States Government Buys Quarter of a Million Pounds.