PART 1. Pages 1 to 8.

16 PAGES.

The Topeka State Journal.

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LAST EDITION. SATURDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 16, 1900. SATURDAY EVENING. THREE CENTS.

A BUSY TIME.

England Has Been Fully Occupied the Past Week

With One War on Hand and Another in Prospect.

ASHANTI REBELLION

Is Also Beginning to Claim a Share of Attention.

No Time to Attend to Her Neighbors' Affairs.

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London, June 16.—With exciting news from the war that has supposed to be over in South Africa sensational reports in regard to the war that it said to be pending in China, and alarming dispatches relative to the rebellion against British rule in Ashanti, to say nothing of the gay Ascot meeting, the death of Mrs. Gladstone, and the death of the Duke of Wellington, the week in England has been one of considerable interest; in fact, so genuinely absorbed has the nation become in its own peculiar affairs that those of other countries fail to elicit the slightest comment.

"The war," as it is learned General Kelly-Kenny said to General Tucker a few weeks ago, "is the rummiest I have ever seen. If we," referring to the division commanders, "do things wrong, we are sent home in disgrace. If we do them right, Roberts gets all the credit."

And the war is "rummier" than ever General Kelly-Kenny had any idea of. The spectacle presented this week of a victorious British general, in command of the greatest army this country ever put under one man, shut off from all communication from the outer world while units of his forces of 700 men were annihilated by a supposedly pacified enemy whose territory was annexed, stands almost unique in military history.

While Lord Roberts is not blamed for these disasters, there is strong feeling among the South Africans in London that he or some one blundered at Pretoria. Those who know every inch around the Transvaal capital say Lord Roberts took the most arduous side to approach it, whereas with easier means of access he might have gone eastward and shut off all possibility of General Botha's retreat. As it is, the capture of Pretoria was practically an empty triumph, except for its moral effect. What old South African campaigners are asking is "Why did Roberts not get Botha and his men and take Pretoria afterwards, instead of occupying a deserted town and letting the Boers calmly walk away under the nose of his overwhelming force?"

Yet while this question is frequently heard, there is such genuine admiration for Lord Roberts and belief in the efficacy of his tactics that even those who ask it are loath to criticise him until they know all the details.

The patent fallibilities of the generals fighting at the front have caused lesser criticisms since the war began; but scarcely any blunder in South Africa has drawn upon it so much condemnation as the recent Aldershot maneuvers when 30,000 troops engaged in a sham battle on the hottest day of the year. The inquest upon four of the enlisted men who died from heat prostrations records the fact that the troops started early in the morning without an adequate meal, and that the forage caps they wore were utterly insufficient to protect their heads from the sun. A more damaging indictment of military equipment was scarcely ever so quickly and effectively secured than by this simple verdict of a coroner's jury. Besides the men who died, some 400 had to go to the hospitals. The result is that the obnoxious forage cap is likely to be done away with.

Not only theatrical circles but the whole of London is amused and interested by the exciting controversy between the celebrated dramatist, W. S. Gilbert and Janette Steer, the American actress. Just before the latter produced two of his plays at the Comedy theater last week, Mr. Gilbert retired from the stage management and in a Gilbertian letter repudiated all responsibility for the forthcoming production. The plays, however, were produced June 14 and proved most successful, but Gilbert does not feel disposed to let the matter rest and wrote Miss Steer as follows:

"Madame: I further understand that last night you materially altered the business as arranged by me, and as it was played under my direction by Mrs. Kendall, Miss Anderson, Miss Rose LeClerk and, indeed by every other lady who has played Galatea under my stage management during the last 28 years. I must ask you to advance and kneel in front of Cynisca from her left, not from her right; to throw yourself on your knees in front of her, without any exclamation; to fall at Cynisca's feet and not on any account to cross Pygmalion or indeed, do any business not arranged at rehearsal. If you do not comply with my wishes in these respects I will apply for an injunction to prevent your playing the piece, or otherwise as I may be advised."

The next day Gilbert wrote again:

"I understand you interpolated several exclamations last night while Miss Repton was delivering her important speech at the end of the second act of 'Pygmalion and Galatea,' thereby greatly impairing the effect of that speech and causing it to be indistinct and confused. As this was not done at rehersal, I had no clue to your intention or I should have cautioned you before. I shall insist upon your keeping silence during the delivery of the important speech in question. As, unfortunately, experience has taught me that a mere request of mine is not likely to receive much consideration at your hands, I have instructed Miss Repton how to deal with the difficulty should it arise again. My instructions to her are to stop short at the first interruption, remain silent until the interruption ceases and then begin again. Should the interruption be repeated she is again to stop until the annoyance ceases altogether."

Miss Steer writes that the real difference of opinion resulting in Mr. Gilbert's ebullition arose from quite another matter as follows: "When arranging with Mr. Gilbert for the production of the two plays a question which was made an imperative condition was that I should engage Miss Repton, who, apparently, is a protege for the part of Cynisca. On Wednesday evening I requested her to wear the wig provided for the part and she curtly refused, whereupon Mr. Gilbert interfered and vehemently stated he would not allow her to disfigure herself by wearing a wig. After some emphatic expressions of opinion Mr. Gilbert left the theater."

Aside from this theatrical matters have been dull and the managers are already talking of closing.

The Princess of Wales, who is a regular attendant at Covent Garden, summoned Mr. Maurice Grau Tuesday, and congratulated him on the success of the opera season.

AFTER A TRUST.

Photo Engraving Association in the Chicago Courts.

Chicago, June 16.—Twelve of the 20 men indicted some time ago on a charge of forming a trust to control the business of photoengraving in Chicago, have been put on trial before Judge Hutchinson. They waived a jury and the evidence was heard by the court. Further testimony will be heard next Monday. Conspiracy to form an unlawful combination in restraint of trade is the allegation.

The organization was to be known as the Photo-Engravers' Association of Chicago. Its object, according to the prosecution, was to fix, control and regulate the business of engraving and etching in Chicago and practically in the west. The combination was in direct violation, it is alleged, of the spirit of the anti-trust law.

Assistant States Attorney Barnes sprang a surprise on the defense when he produced a copy of the agreement, the original of which, the defense claimed, had been lost. Gustave Gussert, who had been invited to join the association but did not, had a copy of the agreement made from the original. This was produced.

A CARGO OF LIQUORS

Bound For Honolulu Upon Which Revenue Is Yet Unpaid.

San Francisco, June 16.—The bark Roderick Dhu, now on her way to Honolulu, will be watched for by the United States revenue officers in the new Hawaiian district. The vessel left Thursday afternoon carrying a cargo made up largely of wine, beer and other taxable goods, on which revenue duties have not yet been paid. Under the law which went into effect on Thursday, at noon, merchandise of this class cannot be landed in the new territory until the revenue taxes have been paid and the goods properly stamped. The commissioner of internal revenue has been asked to allow ships now at this port and partly loaded to proceed to Honolulu on depositing a bond large enough to cover the taxes which are to be paid at Honolulu.

KANSANS SUPERIOR.

Representative at Paris Exposition Writes.

James Allison, a cousin of President McKinley, a resident of Wichita, was appointed by the president as Kansas commissioner to the world's fair at Paris.

Mr. Allison is now in Paris. In a letter today received from him by Governor Stanley, he compares the conditions and people of France with those of Kansas. He says:

"In every phrase of human existence the people of Kansas are superior to those here. They are better looking, more intelligent and enterprising and in all walks of life the Kansan has a decided advantage over the people here."

More Trouble For England.

Bathrust, Gambia, June 16.—A native rising has occurred in the Gambia colony and two British commissioners and six members of the police have been killed at Sannkandi, on the south bank of the Gambia river, by Mandingoes.

Croker Sails For Home.

Liverpool, June 16.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania, which sails from this port today has on her passenger list the name of Richard Croker.

Try Cocaline, the new soda drink, at Keene's, 802 Kansas avenue.

Topeka State Journal.

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SATUEDAY, JUNE 16th, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: For Kansas—Fair Sunday, preceeded by thunder storms in the east portion this afternoon or tonight; cooler in west Sunday; variable winds.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

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LEGATIONS DESTROYED.

German Minister Baron von Ketteler Killed.

Matters Have Taken a Serious Turn at Pekin.

Outlook Is For a Series of Bloody Wars.

THE TERRIBLE SAILS.

British Cruiser Undaunted Is Ordered North.

Three English Villages Burned Near Tien Tsin.

International Troops Are Cut Off in Both Directions.

100,000 Imperial Troops Guard Approach to Pekin.

HAVE MODERN GUNS.

Empress Dowager Makes an Official Declaration

That No More Foreign Troops Shall Enter the Capital.

London, June 16, 4 p. m.—A special from Hong Kong says all the Pekin legations have been destroyed, and that the German minister, Baron von Ketteler, has been killed.

London, June 16.—With the reports coming through Tien Tsin that the boxers have massacred a number of native converts and servants of foreigners east of the city of Pekin, besides burning the Catholic cathedral at Pekin, the situation in the far east appears perceptibly grave. Added to the difficulties comes the news this morning that telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Tien Tsin is totally interrupted. Consequently the prevailing uncertainty as to the facts and possibilities of the position will be accentuated. It is generally recognized now that the position of the foreigners at Pekin is perilous, as there is but a short step from the massacre of the servants of foreigners to the killing of the foreigners themselves.

"If a massacre is averted," says the Spectator, "and the palace reduced to seeming obedience, the grand difficulty will be to decide on the next step. The powers can neither encamp permanently in Pekin nor leave until it is established that the government is prepared to respect international obligations and able to hold China together. If anarchy breaks out in China the object of the powers is defeated. The failure or success of the present effort may involve a series of wars of which no man can see the end."

Continuing, The Spectator suggests than an egress from the present impasse must be found in the appointment by the representatives of the powers of a competent vizier, as has so often been successfully done in other eastern crises. Otherwise the hideous calamity of China falling to pieces may in a few months be exciting the cupidity and overtaxing the capacity of all the ruling men.

Commenting upon the supposed hesitation of the United States to actively participate in the movement to suppress the boxers, as reported in cable dispatches from Washington, the Statist says:

"No European power will misunderstand the present hesitation of the United States and jump at the conclusion that American feeling and opinion may be disregarded. The United States will undertake military operations in China as it did against Spain if the protection of its citizens require them, or if the powers threaten to exclude American merchants from their rights in China acquired by treaty. Unless the British ministers muddle matters Great Britain can reckon on the assistance of the United States and Japan in maintaining, even by force, the policy of the open door in China."

TERRIBLE SAILS FOR TIEN TSIN.

Hong Kong, June 16.—The British first class cruiser Terrible, with troops, sailed for Tien Tsin this morning.

Captain Percy M. Scott, of the Terrible, previous to sailing, will arrange to land a 12 pounder and other ships guns for land service.

The British first class armored cruiser Undaunted has suddenly been ordered north under sealed orders. She will sail immediately.

Trouble is brewing near West river. Riots have broken out at Bun Chow, whence over a hundred refugees arrived at Wu Chow June 12.

About 5,000 rebels have assembled at Kwei Li Sien. Bodies of Canton troops passed through Wu Chow June 11 on their way to meet the rebels.

BOXERS BURNING VILLAGES.

Shanghai, June 16.—Last night's advice from Tien Tsin reports that large incendiary fires occurred in the east part of the city, where three English villages were burned besides the residences of many foreigners. Telegraphic communication is interrupted, the poles having been burned, and there is no hope of immediate repairs being made. The train conveying the relieving party with food and ammunition was obliged to return, being unable to reach Lang Fang, where detachments of foreign troops, dispatched on Sunday last, are now endeavoring to repair the line.

OFFICIALS BURNED ALIVE.

New York, June 16.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Tien Tsin says:

"Boxers control Tien Tsin, and the native city officials have been burned at the stake. A great panic prevails among the Chinese."

THE SITUATION.

London, June 16.—This is the situation in China as it appears to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabling last evening:

It is really a state of veiled war. The members of the foreign legations in Pekin are virtually prisoners, and the Chinese troops are only restrained from attacking them by fear of the legation guards.

Meanwhile the ministers are altogether unable to communicate with the commanders of the relief column which is making an enforced and isolated halt between Tien Tsin and Pekin. The walls of the capital are guarded by 100,000 imperial troops. The gates are heavily defended with modern guns. General Tung, acting under orders from the empress dowager, says that no more foreign troops have or shall enter the sacred city.

On Monday the ministers sent a demand to the Tsung-Li-Yamen that the gates be opened, declaring that otherwise the foreign troops would enter forcibly. To this no reply was given. A second message went unanswered, or had not been answered when the latest news left Pekin.

Sir Claude MacDonald's latest message says that the legations are capable of sustaining an effective defense unless attacked in force.

Russia, this correspondent asserts, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary, sides with China. Some foreign troops are already reported to be in the environs of Pekin, and the attitude of the Chinese troops is increasingly menacing. The streets of Pekin, continues the correspondent, are reported to be seething with anti-foreign mobs, clamoring for the destruction of the legations and the death of the foreign ministers. Even were the Tsung-Li-Yamen disposed to restrain the violence of the reactionaries it is considered highly improbable that they will be able to hold them in check. For the foreign ministers the crisis will arise when the relief column comes in sight of Pekin.

It is still felt here that the foreign force is wholly inadequate to battle with the hordes of Chinese troops massed outside the gates, which now include the imperial troops from Shan Hai Kwan.

A disquieting element in the situation is the fact that although the Russo-Chinese telegraph line from Pekin via Kiakhta (Eastern Siberia) is working, the transmission of messages is rigidly refused.

From Tien Tsin it is reported that the foreign forces in the harbor will attack the Taku forts and if necessary bombard them. The interior column appears to be still at Lang Fan, engaged in slowly repairing the railway, which according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated June 14, can not be completed for weeks.

The report that the mixed forces will seize the Taku forts is taken to mean that the foreign commanders expect no aid from the Chinese government in repressing the disorders and are determined to make Taku secure as a base from which to operate.

SEYMOUR'S POSITION.

New York, June 16.—The Chinese situation has not improved during the last 24 hours avers the London correspondent of the Tribune.

Admiral Seymour, with 2,300 marines, is not more than three-fifths of the distance between Tien Tsin and Pekin and the boxers are destroying the railway in front of his force and burning bridges behind it. The excitement at Shanghai and Tien Tsin is increasing and it is rumored that the relief column is itself in no need of rescue. Admiral Seymour is a cool, intrepid officer of excellent judgment and he can be depended upon to conduct the force to Pekin if supplies hold out. The foreign admirals may have miscalculated the strength of the boxers and it may be necessary to send a Russian military force to support the marines. The Russian reserve of 1,700 men is already on shore with guns and horses and this can be increased by 4,000 men from Port Arthur. Englishmen who have a confirmed habit of seeing a deep intrigue in everything Russian, are convinced that the bridges are burned and the marines isolated in order to provide the garrison at Port Arthur with a pretext for sending an army to Pekin. In this Chinese affair it is difficult enough to find out what is on the carpet without trying to look under it.

Dispatches received here before midnight were mainly from the coast towns and there was little trustworthy intelligence from the capital. Christian refugees had swarmed into Pekin from the mission stations and the embassies and protestant church and buildings were barricaded. The China Inland mission at Yun Nan Fu had been attacked and the insurrectionary movement was spreading from province to province. There has been a quarrel between French and British marines over an engine but a reconciliation had been effected by the American consul at Tien Tsin. There were rumors of hard fighting but these were not confirmed with authority.

The British policy is not understood but there is a general impression among members of parliament that a European concert will lead to Russian occupation and that Lord Salisbury will not offer objections. Russia, by making a settlemen of some kind with Japan in Corea or elsewhere, will have a free hand and not be interfered with.

VON KETTELER HAD AN AMERICAN WIFE.

Detroit, June 16.—Baron von Ketteler, the German minister to China, who is reported to have been killed in the boxer riots in Pekin, was a son-in-law of Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central railway. The baron was married to Miss Ledyard in 1891. When the news was conveyed to the Ledyard home it was their first intimation. Members of the family stated that the baron's wife was with him in Pekin, and they received a cablegram from them a week ago, saying all was well.

GERMANS ARE GOING AFOOT.

Berlin, June 16.—A semi-official dispatch from Tien Tsin dated June 15 (Friday), reads as follows:

"The foreign settlements here are adequately protected. Bands of boxers have appeared in the native town. They have burned three chapels and are spreading terror among the inhabitants.

"Two railroad bridges between Tien Tsin and Lang Fang have been rendered impassable by the boxers, and the construction train dispatched to repair the destruction of the railroad near Lang Fang has been interrupted in its advance to the relief of the troops.

"In the meantime the German detachment has continued to march towards Pekin by road.

"The Tsung Li Yamen (foreign office) it is added have sanctioned the entry of foreign troops into Pekin to the number of 1,200 men.

WASHINGTON HAS DOUBTS.

Washington, June 16.—Nothing has been heard here from any official source to confirm the alarming reports of the destruction of the embassies and legations in Pekin, and in view of the fact that the government itself is not able to open communication with the zone of the troubles the officials are inclined to doubt whether private enterprise could do more. In other words, they don't believe the report. Minister Wu of the Chinese legation here called at the state department this forenoon, but he declared that he was without any advice from his own government, and said that his visit to Secretary Hay had reference to a personal matter.

TO SEND FOR NEWS.

Washington, June 16.—Unless telegraphic communication with Admiral Kempff is restored speedily a fast vessel will be ordered to proceed from Manila to Taku for news. Secretaries Hay and Root were in conference with the president regarding the sending of troops to China.

Secretaries Hay and Root left the White House at 1:55 p. m. They said they had received no official confirmation of the burning of the legations in Pekin. They were getting together all the data possible, they stated, and would do whatever the situation seemed to require.

The conclusion reached at the conference was that if communication with Kempff is not re-established within a reasonable time forces will be dispatched from Manila to reinforce the American contingent. Preliminary inquiries are being made to see what can be done in the way of preparing an expedition. An inquiry as to what constituted a reasonable time failed to secure a definite answer but the impression was conveyed that unless Kempff is heard from by Monday troops or a naval contingent will be dispatched from Manila.

NO WORD FROM CONGER OR KEMPFF.

Washington, June 16.—Not a word of news came to the state department over night from Minister Conger, who has now been cut off from communication since last Tuesday. Even the United States consuls in north China ports were silent. Admiral Kempff has not been heard from since yesterday. This absence of official reports has given rise to grave apprehension here. It was expected that there might be delay in hearing from Mr. Conger, but in the case of Admiral Kempff an early report was looked for, and it is feared that the officers of the foreign fleet at Taku have been prevented from reaching the cable station there either by the open hostility of the boxers or by the sinister orders of the Chinese government.

Yesterday Admiral Kempff was called upon by direction of the president for an explicit statement of the situation and his needs. It was for him to say whether he required reinforcements and troops. If he is cut off from reply, then the government must act without waiting much longer. Of course in that case it would proceed upon the theory that additional force, both ships and troops, perhaps, is needed. The element which advocates the use of troops at once is finding strong support in the apparent inability of the relief column to reach Pekin. They argue that sailors and marines are well enough in operations along the sea coast, but that they are helpless in a hostile country away from their base. There is nothing corresponding to the transportation branch of the quartermaster's department in the naval service. It appears from the reports that with the railroad destroyed and with-

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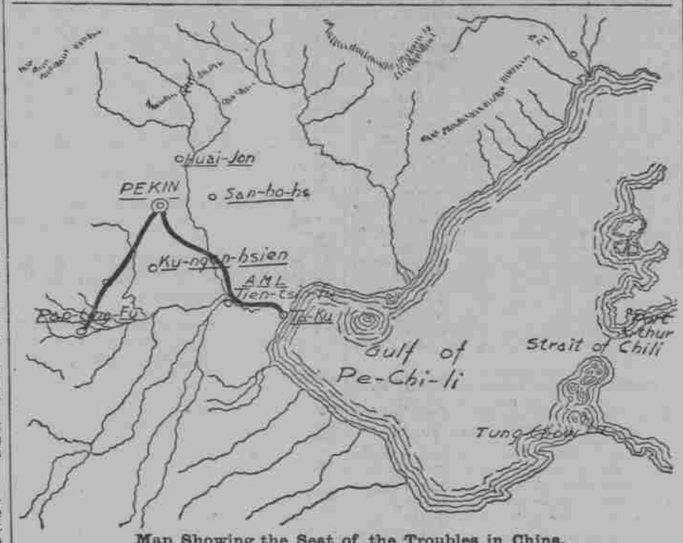

Map Showing the Seat of the Troubles in China.

THE CHINESE BOXERS.

A group of the fanatics, who congregated by thousands are reported today to have destroyed all the legations at Pekin and are creating terror among missionaries from all countries. These boxers slay women and babies beside the bodies of husbands and fathers. Their atrocities have caused various nations to rush ships to the rescue of the American and European victims.

QUAY ARRIVES.

Pennsylvania Boss Appears at Committee Headquarters.

Given an Ovation by the Assembled Politicians.

HEARINGS CONTINUED.

Norfolk, Virginia, Contest Case is Taken Up.

Rival Delegations From Delaware Both Shut Out.

Philadelphia, June 16—The Republican national committee began business today by taking up the contest from the Norfolk, Virginia district. In this district ex-Governor George E. Bowden and William S. Holland claim to be the regular delegates, while this honor is contested by H. H. Libbey and A. H. Martin.

John A. Wise appeared for Libbey and Martin. He contended for the regularity of the convention which selected his clients, and attacked in bitter terms the personnel of the opposition, growing quite personal in his reference to Mr. Bowden. He charged him with a desire only to control the patronage without reference to party success, saying that Bowden had himself voted the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Bowden contradicted in vigorous language Mr. Wise's claim to regularity saying that he and Mr. Holland had been elected almost two months before they heard of the pretensions of Libbey and Martin. He claimed that the convention at which they were nominated was called by the regularly appointed district chairman and that it was fully endorsed by the state committee.

During the hearing in this case, Senator Quay came into the committee-room

M. S. QUAY.

and received quite an ovation. He was applauded by many, and all the committeemen greeted him with a handshake. He remained only a few minutes.

BOTH SHUT OUT.

Philadelphia, June 16.—The subcommittee appointed by the Republican national committee to investigate the Delaware contest has concluded to recommend that neither the Addicks nor the Dupont delegates be placed upon the temporary roll of the convention.

SEATING OF DELEGATES.

Assignment of States in Philadelphia Convention Hall.

Philadelphia, June 16.—A diagram showing where the state delegations will be seated in the convention hall was made public last night. The task of assigning the delegations was performed by Sergeant-at-Arms Wiswell. The delegates will be seated in four solid squares and in two oblongs which flank the quartette of blocks. The choicest seats will be occupied by the delegations from Alabama, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Texas, they having been assigned to the front rows nearest the speaker's platform.

The delegations will be seated in alphabetical order, beginning at the oblong on the left. Alabama will occupy the first four rows, Arkansas will take up the next two rows, and will be followed by California, Colorado, Connecticut and Georgia with Illinois in the last southern rows of the oblong.

Idaho and Indiana will share the first three rows on the front square next to the left oblong. Then will come the Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine and Maryland delegations. Massachusetts' thirty delegates will occupy the first two rows of the square directly back of the above mentioned section and to the rear of them will be seated the Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri and Montana delegations with Nevada and Nebraska bringing up the rear.

New Hampshire will take up eight of the fourteen seats in the front row in the third square which is across the main aisle from the square. New Jersey will occupy the other six seats and all of the second row. Then will come New York's big delegation of 72, followed by North Dakota and North Carolina. Ohio's 46 will take up the last two rows of this block and the first and part of the second square to the rear. Oregon will fill out the remainder of the second row; Pennsylvania's 54 representatives then will follow and Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota and Tennessee will fill out the square in the order named.

Texas will have the front seats in the oblong on the right and the remainder of this section will be taken up as follows: Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Of the large delegations, Illinois will be the furthest from the speaker's platform, but the seats are not at all undesirable. New York's location is a very good one, while Massachusetts and Ohio will be exactly in the center of

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