

CAPTURED.

OCCUPATION OF PEKIN BY THE ALLIED TROOPS.

LEGATION IS SAVED

Task of Restoring Order By Western Nations Will Be a Long and Hard One.

Tokyo, Aug. 20.—General Yamaguchi wires from Pekin under date of August 16, as follows:

"The allies attacked Pekin early yesterday, opening with artillery on the eastern side. The wall was obstinately held by the enemy. Japanese and Russians were on the northward of Tung Chow canal. The Americans and British were on the outside.

"At nightfall the Japanese blew up the eastern gates of the Tartar city and entered.

"In the meantime the Americans and British entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gates. Detachments of each force were sent towards the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communications.

"All the ministers and their staffs were found safe. The Japanese loss was over 100 killed, including three officers. The losses of the allies have not been ascertained; 400 Chinese were killed."

London, Aug. 20.—Amples confirmation has been received of the report that Pekin was captured August 15. Official reports to various countries concerned in the relief expedition leave no doubt that the capital of China is in the hands of the allies and that all the foreigners besieged there have been rescued. The Japanese official dispatches and one news dispatch from Shanghai speak of fighting and obstinate resistance by the Chinese. Admiral Bruce's cable and some other official messages say nothing about any conflict, while some news reports tell about troops entering the city unopposed.

It appears that the American and British troops entered the city at one point together, and they may not have been opposed, while the Japanese and Russians approached at another point had to fight their way in after blowing down a gate. The imperial family seems to have taken flight.

Europe, America and Japan agreed some time ago to restore order throughout China after the legations were saved and to establish a stable government for the empire. That is the task now before the western nations. It is likely to be long and hard.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

Revolt Against the Manchu Dynasty Is Expected.

London, Aug. 20.—The good news from Pekin, while it brings immeasurable relief to Europe, as well as to the rest of the world, serves but to hasten the real Chinese crisis.

It cannot be assumed that the military operations will be ended with the occupation of Pekin, but the collapse of the Chinese resistance during the march of the allies disposed once and for all of the terrible fear that civilization was face to face with the "yellow peril" in its most dangerous form.

Every government in Europe a month ago believed that the ruling dynasty of China, after years of secret arming and other preparations, had deliberately embarked upon the campaign for the expulsion of the foreigners and all foreign interests from Asia. It is now clear that if any such plot existed it was limited in inception and premature in execution, and has already been virtually defeated.

The situation now justifies the belief that China is not only divided, hopelessly against itself, but throughout the north is practically without a government and in a condition of anarchy. The subjugation of further insurrectionary movements ought to be an easy task unless the flying empress and her satellites seek to spread the uprising in the central and southern sections of the empire. The further south they go, however, the more will their influence diminish. In fact, one of the probable consequences of the crisis with which the powers expect to be confronted is the revolt of the real China against the Manchu dynasty.

ENGLAND'S GOLD SCARE.

London Papers Scared About Tight Money Market.

London, Aug. 20.—The Statist, in an article reviewing the money market, says:

"Besides the £3,000,000 in gold attracted to the Bank of England from America and £200,000 from India, it has brought a further £2,500,000, which will shortly arrive, and an inflow of £800,000 from the United Kingdom is expected. Thus the bank will secure over £4,000,000 and may succeed in raising the reserve at the end of the week to £23,000,000. During the last four months of the year we may be called on to find several millions of gold for Egypt and Argentina, and there is little prospect of more gold from New York. With a reserve of £23,000,000, we may have to meet a demand of £8,000,000 or £7,000,000. Hence, later, it may be necessary to take further measures for attracting gold, or for diverting Egyptian and South American demands for gold to Paris or New York.

"Under these circumstances, it will be evident that any ease of the London market must be of a temporary nature. It should be clearly understood that both New York and Paris are in position to withdraw a very large amount of money from London if it does not pay to leave their balances

NO NEED TO WORRY.

Affairs in China Give the Officials No Unpleasant.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—The government, now fully satisfied by the advances that the international troops have entered Pekin and that the legations are saved, is calmly awaiting detailed statements from its own officers. Dispatches were received today from General Barry at Che Foo and Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai repeating the main fact of the capture and relief. Neither General Chaffee nor Admiral Remy was heard from, however, and it is to them, particularly to the American commander at Pekin, that the government looks for advice, not only as to what has occurred, but on the local developments from which an intelligent determination can be made of what still remains to be done.

The president, Secretary Root, Acting Secretary of State Adee, Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett and other officials were in conference this afternoon. It was said this afternoon that no additional details had come concerning Pekin and it was understood that the conference had to do with the situation at Shanghai. Word reached the navy department during the afternoon that the United States cruiser New Orleans had reached Shanghai, at which point British war ships and transports are in force, while the French, Russians and Germans are hurrying their men to the same destination.

AMERICA'S POLICY.

The American government so far has kept out of the entanglement, and in view of the report of landing of troops by some of the powers it was stated that the landing of American troops had never been contemplated. Although the officials declined to give out any specific information, it is understood generally that the government was in possession of word that the landing of the British forces had occurred today, and that it was probable that this would be followed by the landing of German and French forces. As these several forces had as the ostensible purpose of their landing the maintenance of peace and order, it is not assumed that any disorder can arise from the course pursued. As a result of the conference held today it is believed that a dispatch was forwarded to the commander of the New Orleans advising him of the course to be pursued.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

England and France Both Land Troops in Shanghai.

London, Aug. 20.—Whatever of interest might attach to the events reported in the night's dispatches is destroyed by the capture of Pekin, as most of the messages relate to matters preceding and leading up to the capture of the Chinese capital.

General Linewitch, commander of the Russian troops in Pe Chi Li, reports to St. Petersburg that on August 12, the Chinese intended to give battle at Che Sin, where were concentrated fifty battalions of the best Manchu troops, commanded by General Fuh Siang, but that losing courage they retreated, not waiting for an attack to be made.

The eyes of the world, which have been fixed hitherto on Pekin, are turning to Shanghai, where an imbroglio resulting from the jealousy and suspicion of the powers will possibly shortly assume a serious aspect. The British landed the Gurkhas and Bombay regiments on Friday and France is hurrying 1,700 Tonkin troops hither, some of whom are reported to have arrived already.

The situation in the valley of the Yang Tse Kiang at Wu Chang is serious. Chang Chi Tung's troops multiplied, but the outbreak was quelled.

Russia's campaign in Manchuria seems to be progressing sufficiently. General Orloff, chief of staff of the Russian forces in China, reports that he attacked the Chinese at Medu Chai on August 12, and subsequently advanced to Yak Shi and captured an abundance of supplies. The Chinese are said to be gathering in force in the neighborhood of Kobdo, from which place the Russian and Tartar residents have departed.

A Berlin dispatch says the German marine hospital battalion arrived at Tien Tsin on Thursday.

SOUTH AFRICA WAR NEWS.

DeWet Calls Upon Baden Powell To Surrender.

Pretoria, Aug. 20.—General DeWet appeared yesterday at North Compo and, held by General Baden-Powell, and sent in a flag of truce, asking the surrender of the British force. General Baden-Powell replied, asking what terms DeWet was prepared to offer.

DeWet is evidently moving westward. General Lord Roberts is issuing new orders, severer and more rigorous, rescinding the one previously issued.

Pretoria, Aug. 20.—The trial of Lieutenant Cordua of the Staats artillery, charged with being concerned in the plot to kidnap General Lord Roberts, was continued today. The prisoner admitted his implication, but declared he was overpersuaded to join the conspiracy by a man named Gano, who was the originator of the plot and who professed to have been in the British secret service, but wanted to assist the Boers.

The prosecution tried to connect the commandant general, Botha, with the affair. Cordua admitted that, at the suggestion of Gano, he and Gano started out with the object of visiting Botha, but were captured and sent back. The evidence appeared to show that Cordua had some communication with Botha, although Cordua denied it. Several witnesses testified that Cordua had been drinking heavily of late.

IS GUILTY.

CALEB POWERS FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE

Former Secretary of State Is First to Feel the Law For Murder of Governor Goebel.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 20.—"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for the rest of his natural life."

This was the wording of the verdict in the case of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of the late Governor Goebel.

The jury retired at 1:32 and returned its verdict at 2:25, having been out only fifty-two minutes.

Juror Craig said afterward that the verdict would have been returned sooner, but considerable time was taken up reading the instructions. The vote in favor of life sentence was unanimous. When the jury retired the belief was general that they would fail to agree and in this opinion the defense was firmly confident.

When the verdict was returned Powers, for the first time during the weary six weeks of the trial, betrayed his feelings. Under all of the trying incidents of the trial he had maintained a changeless expression, the same whether things were going favorably or were against him.

The verdict of guilty, however, apparently staggered him. He was sitting near the door of the jury room, and when the jury knocked on the door, summoning the sheriff, his face took on an anxious look that was noticeable, but did not seem to be particularly apprehensive.

When the twelve men filed into the room and took their seats, Clerk Penn called the roll of jurors the prisoner did not appear to be more excited than the vast throng of spectators who craned their necks to catch the first intimation of the verdict.

"Have you made a verdict, gentlemen?" inquired the court.

"We have," the jurors assented and at the same time Mr. Stone, the foreman, passed the verdict up to the clerk, who read it aloud.

Powers, always pale, grew ghastly as the verdict was read and his face betokened great mental anguish. This was only for a few seconds, however, and then regaining his composure, he turned to the Misses Dangerfield, who had been in conversation with him, and said:

"I was not expecting that. The verdict is unjust."

There was no demonstration following the verdict, and the vast crowd filed out of the court house almost in silence.

Powers remained in the court room for some time after the verdict was rendered, in conference with his attorneys, who will at once move for a new trial, and failing in that will take an appeal.

When the jurymen entered the jury room, Juror Stone, the oldest man on the panel, was elected foreman.

Juror Porter, the only republican on the jury, the first to speak, said: "Gentlemen, I am a republican and I have said I did not believe Goebel's murder was the result of a conspiracy. I did not think Caleb Powers could be guilty, but I have heard the evidence, and I am convinced that he is."

Others talked, and one said that he thought the death penalty ought to be inflicted. When the ballot was taken all twelve of the jurors voted for life imprisonment.

The jury was composed of eight democrats, three anti-Goebel democrats and one republican.

One of the jurors said that the jurymen were influenced in making up their verdict by many things in the evidence, but that some of the chief points were Powers' own admission that he organized a crowd of some 1,200 armed mountaineers, which came to Frankfort January 15, his corroborations of parts of the testimony of Noakes, Golden and Cullen, the proof that he gave Yontsey the key and that the shot was fired from his office.

ALL READY FOR SOLDIERS.

Camp Lee Forby to Be Scene of the Reunion.

Hastings, Neb., Aug. 20.—Everything is in readiness here for the annual encampment of the Nebraska National Guard. Adjutant General Barry, who is brigadier general in command, is at the Postwick giving orders and directions for conducting the encampment.

Camp Lee Forby, which is the old fair grounds, is now in shape for the reception of the 1,500 soldiers, who under the law will do six days at duty. The line of instruction will be in the school of company, school of the battalion and regimental drill. A competitive drill for the governor's cup and other contests of this nature will be held, and outpost duty and minor tactics will occupy the latter part of the week.

The First and Second regiments of infantry, C and A troops of cavalry and a battery of artillery will comprise the encampment. The First and Second regiments and troop A consist partly of those who responded to their country's call to fight the Spaniards April 28, 1898. In these two regiments are veterans of the Spanish war, full of stories of Quinqua and Chickamauga. And even while sitting about the little tents or walking guard in the still night, memories of other camps and battlefields and other comrades will dim the eye and choke the voice.

M'KINLEY WAS IN DANGER.

Plot to Assassinate the President of United States.

New York, Aug. 20.—The Evening World today prints the following relative to the news received from Washington yesterday of the detention at the barge office in this city by secret service agents of Notable Maresca and Michil Welda, supposed anarchists, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The two men are understood to have come to this country as conspirators whose object it is alleged was the assassination of President McKinley. The Evening World says:

"Instead of two, a high government official informed the Evening World today that there are fourteen anarchists under arrest at the detention bureau of the bureau of immigration. They are all charged with conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley, and have been taken singly and in pairs from the liners within the past few days.

"As fast as the men arrived secret service agents disguised as emigrants went among them and they were arrested. Maresca and Welda, caught yesterday, were two of the fourteen.

"The conspiracy was hatched on a night early in August. By working with the Italian police the secret service agents got wind of a great meeting of the circle in Naples. The men selected for the work in this country were quickly notified what they were to do and separated, going singly or in pairs to different ports in Europe. Some went to France, others to Germany, while still others crossed the channel to England. Step by step they were followed to the gangplank of steamers.

"The fourteen are now detained by the emigration authorities and are either at the barge office at the Battery or the detention quarters at Quarantine."

WON'T LET JOB GET AWAY.

Big Steel Trusts Are After the Armor Contracts.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—The Post of yesterday said:

"The new bids for supplying armor plate to the government will be opened by the secretary of the navy the first week of October. There will be three bids, as before, and it is almost certain that the Midvale Steel company will receive a portion of the work in case the secretary decides to let the contract.

"This will be due to an agreement with the two other companies in order that the Midvale concern may not again enter the race as a formidable competitor of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for the heavy or Kruppian armor plate. The Midvale company is, in other words, to be permitted to secure without opposition the contract for making the lighter plates known as class C, and a portion of class B. This, however, is contingent upon the Midvale company being prepared to reduce the time for the delivery of the armor contracted for below twenty-six months, which was the limit fixed in that corporation's last bid, and also for it to be satisfied with less than 20,000 tons as its order.

"This suggestion has been informally made by the other companies to their competitor and it is likely the Midvale company will accept.

"An official of the Carnegie company, who furnished this information to a Post reporter yesterday, was asked why the two big concerns were willing to permit the Midvale company to enter the field which they had monopolized so long. The reply came that it was simply a question of policy to expedite the letting of contracts. It would be better to divide the contract among three concerns than to have a long-drawn-out discussion as to who was the lowest bidder hinging on the time limit for deliveries and finally a rejection of all bids and a possible move to erect a government armor plant."

PROVISIONS FOR ALL WINTER.

Commissary Department Preparing for Long Stay.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—Previous to the capture of Pekin and while there existed some question as to what would be done with the United States troops already in China, the quartermaster and commissary departments took into consideration the question of supplies for the troops, should it be found necessary for them to remain in China during the winter. Owing to the blockade of ice in the gulf of Pe Chi Li it was known that it would be impracticable to transport supplies to be landed at Taku and unless some other port could be found the supplies would have to be shipped within the next thirty days in order to be landed.

The war department has received information that there is an open port during the winter at Shan Hai Kuan, near Lin Yu. Supplies can be landed by tugs and lighters at this port during the entire year and can be sent by rail to a point opposite Taku, the railroad connecting with the same road that runs from Taku, through Tien Tsin, and on toward Pekin.

The commissary department has ascertained that sufficient quantities of fresh beef can be sent to supply the troops all winter, which was one of the doubtful questions when the matter was first considered. The port of Shan Hai Kuan is the one selected by the Germans for landing the troops now on the way to China and is almost directly east of Pekin.

BOER REPORTS OF VICTORY.

New York, Aug. 20.—A special cable to the Journal from Delagoa Bay says that according to Boer reports General DeWet has turned on the British, defeating them and captured 4,000 men.

DECISION.

SECRETARY PORTER GIVES THE DEVERITES A NAME.

CALLED MID-ROADERS

Mr Porter Says Their Convention Was Legal But It Was Wrongly Designated.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 20.—Secretary of State Porter has made public his ruling in the matter of protests against the silver republican and Deaverite certificate of nominations. In it he rules against the silver republican candidates, and decides that they are entitled to a place on the ticket under that designation. As to the Deaverites, he holds that they really did hold a legal convention at Grand Island, and therefore are entitled to a place on the ticket under some designation. The use of the name "populist," however, he holds, would be an infraction of the rights of a party already in existence, and confuse and deceive the voters. He therefore rules that their candidates shall be designated on the official ballot as "mid-road populists."

It is felt by the leaders of the people's independent party here in Lincoln that the secretary of state has been extremely lenient toward the middle-of-the-roads. It is pointed out that their convention was not held in good faith; that it was on a purely commercial basis, and its one purpose to assist the republican party which was behind it. Further, it is asserted that the Grand Island crowd was not able to prove affirmatively that the requisite 200 electors were present at the convention. The one item of proof they presented was a list purporting to contain the signatures of 269 delegates. And it was shown that many of the names on this list were signed in the same handwriting; that others were the names of women, and that many whose signatures there appeared were never in Grand Island during the holding of the convention. For these reasons it is argued that the aggregations is not really entitled to a place on the ticket under any designation.

Even as "mid-road populists," it is pointed out, there will be much room for the deception of the illiterate voters who come in declaring their wish to vote the "populist" ticket. All such votes, there is little reason to doubt, will be marked by republican election officers, opposite the names of the mid-road candidates, although the voter really intended to vote the people's independent ticket.

Should the ballot finally be made up in conformity with the ruling of the secretary of state, the Deaverites certainly will have no just ground for complaint. And it will be necessary for the regular populist committees everywhere to institute a vigorous campaign of education in order to prevent illiterate voters being voted for the mid-road ticket by designing republican election officers.

BRYAN WANTS MORE CLUBS.

Issues an Address to the Democratic Voters.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—The following was issued tonight:

To the Democrats of the United States: In order that the fight for the rescue of the country from republican policies may be carried on everywhere with vigor and earnestness, we urge all citizens throughout the United States who are willing to support to the Kansas City platform to meet in their respective communities on Saturday afternoon or evening, September 1, 1900, for the purpose of organizing precinct or city democratic clubs, where such clubs have not already been organized. These organizations, being democratic, should avoid ostentation and extravagance. The fight must be carried on by American citizens in behalf of American principles, and there should be no delay in perfecting club organization. When a club is organized the secretary should at once send to W. R. Hearst, president of the National Organization of Democratic Clubs, No. 137 Broadway, New York City, the name of the club, roster of officers, date of organization and number of members.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. BRYAN, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, JAMES K. JONES, Chairman Democratic National Committee.

W. R. HEARST, President National Organization of Democratic Clubs.

FIFTEENTH'S BATTALION THERE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—The following cablegram was received at the war department this morning from Brigadier General Barry of General Chaffee's staff:

"Che Foo, Taku, Aug. 17.—Indiana transport arrived on the 16th. All are well. Will go to front. Pekin taken 15th. Legations safe."

The Indiana carried a battalion of the Fifteenth infantry, which had transhipped from the Sumner at Nagasaki.

Seward, Neb., Aug. 20.—Three men were arrested here who are suspected of having been implicated in the robbing of the bank at Maplehurst last spring. The day before the robbery five persons who appeared to be tramps put in their appearance here in Seward, but were nowhere to be found the next day, and it was believed at the time that they were the ones who did the robbing.

FEELS THE WEIGHT OF TRUSTS.

Eastern Workmen in the Tolls of the Corporation.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 20.—James H. Nutt, superintendent of the labor bureau of the Republic Iron and Steel company, returned tonight from Detroit, where he was attending a wage-scale conference. It was reported that the manufacturers were willing to sign the scale and had presented a proposition to that effect. Mr. Nutt says there is no foundation for such report, and regarding the scale matter he said: "The manufacturers wanted the scale to slide further down hill than the scale of last year, to meet the present conditions which govern the price of iron. The manufacturers maintain that they cannot sign a scale which calls for an increase of wages under a falling market. In case of a refusal of the lodges of the Amalgamated association to give the committee discretionary power and insist upon the new scale, there will be no further conferences held and the mills will remain idle until one or the other makes concessions."

Wilmington, Del.—The puddlers, helpers and mill hands of the Diamond Steel company received notice today that they were indefinitely laid off until the mills resume working. It is estimated that 1,000 to 1,500 hands are affected. The employees were notified that if they wished to return to work when the mills start again to leave their names with the foreman.

BULLDOZED LONG ENOUGH.

So Says Senator Mason About Alaska Boundary Case.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—Senator Mason of Illinois returned from a trip to Alaska today. In discussing the Alaska boundary, he said: "We are going to have the land we bought in North America or else we will take all the land in North America."

"In 1866 America bought from Russia that land, and it is ours by purchase and have it we will. There is a good deal of bitter feeling up there about this territory, but I have not the slightest doubt that it will be amicably settled between us and the British. Naturally, both the Canadians and the Americans are irritated."

"Pauncetote and Hay had dinner and fixed up the modus vivendi. Americans are not pleased. The territory is very rich and it is ours by right. The English have been bulldozing us too long and it is time we retaliated."

JOHN J. VALENTINE FOR BRYAN.

Wells Fargo President Will Leave Republican Party.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20.—President John J. Valentine of the Wells-Fargo Express company, one of the most prominent republicans on the Pacific coast, has gladdened the hearts of the democrats by coming out for Bryan.

Mr. Valentine bases his desertion of the republican party on the ground of his opposition to imperialism. In a letter addressed to Charles H. Ehrlicks of Colorado, who was chairman of the liberty congress at Indianapolis, the wealthy expressman says:

"Believing that there is no middle ground between the claim of freedom that all men are entitled to equal rights and the dogma of tyranny that might makes right, therefore, whatever the independents do, I favor the indorsement of Bryan and Stevenson and the straight support of the democratic nominees."

MCKINLEY JOLLIED THEM.

Talks to the Cubans About Their Independence.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—Salvador Cisneros, president of the insurgent government in Cuba in 1895; General Lunt y Marot, and Rev. Dr. Lewis Mus-teller, a delegate from Havana, who arrived in New York on Wednesday, called on the president in company with Rev. Charles Currier of Baltimore to talk over the question of independence. The object of the visitors was to learn the disposition of the administration toward the establishment of the independent government for Cuba and to get an idea as to when full independence will be expected. They had a long and very free talk with the president, and on leaving the White House expressed gratification at what the president said. They stated that they were very much encouraged at the sentiments expressed by the president. After leaving the White House they called on the secretary of war and discussed with him the constitutional convention soon to be held on the island.

COAL RING SQUEEZES ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 20.—The coal ring is tightening its grip on the English consumer, as the importation of coal from the United States even at present prices is unprofitable owing to freightage. Coal rose another half-dollar a ton this week, although the sultry weather makes the season's trade exceptionally slack, even for summer. The manufacture of peat fuel from Irish bogs is being pushed forward, but not a sufficient quantity is manufactured to affect the coal market. With high prices for coal and food and heavy taxes a period of great distress is feared in England this winter.

Ames, Ia., Aug. 20.—Prof. John Craig, head of the department of horticulture in the Iowa state agricultural college, has resigned and will leave this fall to accept a similar position in Cornell university. John I. Schulte, a graduate from the Ames college in 1896, has been chosen as his successor. Prof. Schulte is now in Paris, in charge of the exhibit of the United States experimental stations.