

THE STORY.

NOW THE LEGATION WAS RESCUED IN PEKIN.

BRITISH FIRST TO ENTER

Soldiers Found Legioners Looking Like Invalids and Nearly Worn Out.

Pekin.—(Special.)—(By Post via Tien Tsin.)—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, Not Walls, Make a City."

In the grounds of the British legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital for fifty-six days, a memorable celebration is in progress tonight in vindication of that principle. Missionaries, assembled about the bell tower, are singing the doxology. Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City. The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn and the American and Russian contingents are lighting campfires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

The newcomers are anxious to inspect the evidences of an historic defense. These barricades are, after all, the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers hedging the British legation are a marvel of stone and brick walls and earthworks. Sand bags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for the riflemen and the buildings at the porticos and windows have armor boxes, be stuffed with dirt, and pillows, too.

WHERE MARINES DEFENDED.

Back of the United States legation is a work named "Fort Myers," which the marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps running to it. This is a loopholed barrier across the wall, which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German legation, and, confronting the enemy's barricades within those limits, are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defense if pressed.

The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. Most of the foreign shells fell there during the first three weeks of the bombardment, 400 in one day. Large quantities of bullets were gathered in the grounds. Four hundred and fourteen people lived in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and four marines, assisted by eighty-five volunteers, commanded by the English Captain Poole defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and nineteen wounded. Fifty-four marines and sailors were killed and 112 wounded. The Americans lost seven killed and eleven wounded.

Mr. Gilbert Reed, who was wounded in the feet, was the only American civilian wounded.

RECEPTION TO THE ALLIES.

The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hardships the troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular. Sir Alfred Gazelee, with his staff and a company of Sikhs waded up a bed of sewage in the bed of the canal near the Tartar wall. They soon removed the barricades and when the gates swung inward and when the British colors appeared there arose a great continuous cheer on both sides.

Generals, soldiers and correspondents scrambled up the banks through the filth, elbowing to be first. Men and women surrounded the rescuers and shook the hands of the Sikhs, patting them on the back. Everybody was hustled excitedly along into the legation grounds, where the colors were planted. The soldiers surrounded the wall which had been the salvation of the besieged.

The ministers and officers demanded the latest news on both sides.

An hour afterward General Chaffee, riding at the head of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, marched to the Tartar wall. An American marine who was on top of the wall shouted: "You are just in time. We need you in our business."

On entering the grounds of the British legation the American troops stared in amazement and inquired if there was a lawn party in progress. They had expected to find the relieved in a worse condition than themselves, whereas the contrast between the appearance of the rescued and the rescuers was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was shaven and dressed in immaculate tennis flannels. Mr. Conger, the United States minister, was equally presentable. The assemblage of ladies was fresh and bright in summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

On the other hand the rescuers were haggard and rough bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniforms dripping with perspiration and black with mud.

LOOKED LIKE INVALIDS.

But a second glance showed that the rescued were pathetically pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the enclosure testified to their tragic experiences. There was a plot of new grass, headed with wooden crosses, marking the graves of the children.

MINERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Coal Miners Make Demands on the Operators.

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 28.—(Special.)—If the anthracite coal operators refuse to grant the demands of the United Mine Workers, as embodied in the reports of the scale and resolutions committee as presented and adopted at the convention, or by September 8, a strike involving 140,000 miners, of which 40,000 are members of the Mine workers' organizations will be declared. The committee today applied to the national board, with headquarters at Indianapolis, to order a strike if no amicable agreement was reached on the powder and other questions.

President Mitchell said tonight that the application would undoubtedly be favorably acted upon by the board, which meets at Indianapolis on September 6, if existing conditions are not remedied in the time allowed by the convention.

The report of the scale committee is as follows: "We demand the abolition of the company store system, the reduction in the price of powder to \$1.50 per keg, the abolition of the company dictation as to who shall be our doctors, abolition of the sliding scale now in practice in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, compliance with the semi-monthly pay law and that all employees be paid in cash, abolition of the erroneous system of having 3,360 pounds to the ton and 2,240 pounds constitute a ton; that an advance of 20 per cent be paid all classes of men now receiving less than \$1.50 per day; that all classes of day laborers now receiving \$1.50 and not exceeding \$1.75 shall receive 15 per cent over present wages; that all day labor now receiving over \$1.75 shall be advanced 10 per cent; that no miner shall have at one time more than one breast or other class of work and shall only get his legal share of cars."

LIFE TERM FOR ANARCHIST.

The Slayer of King Humbert Gets a Life Sentence.

Milan, Italy.—(Special.)—Gaetano Bresci today was sentenced to solitary imprisonment for life for the assassination of King Humbert. His only remark when sentence was pronounced was: "I will wait for the next revolution in Italy, when I am sure to be released or to have my sentence modified."

Under the laws of Italy life imprisonment is the most severe penalty that can be imposed for murder. It was on this charge that Bresci was tried. Had he been tried for treason, as was at first contemplated, his sentence might have been death.

Bresci was brought before the judges for his final trial this morning. A great crowd stood about the courtroom, but few persons outside of those directly interested were able to gain admission, and these only on presentation of tickets. The witnesses to the murder of King Humbert at Monza gave their testimony. Bresci took the stand and during his interrogatory declared:

"I decided to kill the king to avenge the misery of the people, after the bread riots in Milan and Sicily. I acted without advice or accomplice. I practiced at a target so as to be sure of my aim and prepared bullets for the end sought."

EXPRESS CAR IS ROBBED.

Robbers Hold Up and Rob a Union Pacific Train.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—(Special.)—The Union Pacific passenger, second section No. 3, was held up by bandits two and a half miles west of Tipton station, fifty-eight miles west of Rawlins.

There were four men in the hold-up. The express and baggage cars were blown open and the safe-blown to pieces. The railroad company says the loss was nominal. The baggage and express cars were considerably damaged.

United States Marshal Hadsell, who was notified at Rawlins, raised a posse of twenty-five men, with horses, and went on a special train to the scene of the hold-up and are now on the trail of the bandits.

No one was injured on the train. The Union Pacific has offered \$1,000 reward for each man.

WAGES ARE TO BE CUT.

Fall River Mill Operators Will Try to Reduce Expenses.

Fall River, Mass.—(Special.)—An agreement is being circulated among manufacturers in this city calling for a reduction in wages of 11-19 per cent, to take effect September 17, affecting all Fall River operatives. The signatures of mill agents representing about 1,000,000 spindles, or one-third of the corporations of the city, have already been secured.

The cause for the secrecy observed in circulating the agreement lies in the fact that by making the plan public now stockholders who are opposed to a reduction at this period of the year might thwart the plan of the selling committee and buyers might discount the effect of the reduction and insist upon a proportionate decrease in the print cloth quotations.

CHAFFEE TO SUCCEED WHEELER.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—There is no doubt that General Chaffee will be appointed brigadier general in the regular army upon the retirement of Joseph Wheeler. It is stated at the war department that the service which General Chaffee has rendered in China entitles him to this consideration. General Wheeler will retire on September 1. General Chaffee will continue to hold the rank of major general of volunteers while in command in China.

FOR PEACE.

THE POWERS WILL SOON REACH AN AGREEMENT.

TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

All the Powers Formally Renounce Their Intention of Making War on China.

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

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

The powers who object to the Russian proposition are Germany and Italy. Those favoring it are the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Russia. The powers which question Li Hung Chang's credentials and the ability of the imperial government to enforce the terms he may make are Germany and Italy, while France would like to know more about the credentials before negotiations begin. The governments to which Li Hung Chang is acceptable are the United States, Russia, Great Britain and Japan. Confidence is expressed that France will not be obstinate in the matter, but will join the quartet. With five powers acting in unison, Germany and Italy will then, it is thought here, be compelled by sheer weight of the opposition to join in withdrawing from Peking and beginning peace negotiations with the Chinese viceroy.

There remains for negotiation the question as to the point to which the allies will be withdrawn. The Russian note made no suggestion on this point. It simply reiterated Russia's opposition to dismemberment, and urged in the interest of early peace that the imperial government be allowed to reoccupy Peking, the allied forces withdrawing.

Although the administration has kept the American reply secret, it was learned from a cabinet minister that it is very short. It calls attention to the position of this government, as set forth in the American note of July 2, and declares that this government will willingly withdraw when the security of American life in China is established.

A MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Allies to Promenade Through the Imperial Palace.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The state department makes public the following cablegram from Minister Conger, received this morning through the United States consul at Chefoo:

"Chefoo, received August 26, 5:44 a. m.—Secretary of State, Washington, 30: Following dispatch dated yesterday: 'More Russian, French and Italian troops arriving. Imperial palace will be entered August 28. Military promenade of all nations made through it afterward closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days.'"

CLEVELAND REFUSES INTERVIEW.

The Former President Mum as an Oyster About Politics.

New York.—(Special.)—In reply to a request from Dr. Hepworth, representing the Herald, for an opinion on the political situation, Former President Cleveland writes from Buzzard's Bay: "As I am by no means free from the perplexity which now affects the thousands of those who love the principles of true democracy, I am not inclined to advise others as to their political duty. A crisis has arisen in which each man's conscience and patriotic sense should be his guide. Inasmuch as neither certainty of my ability to advise correctly nor any call, prompts me to discuss political conditions, I think I ought to be permitted in my retirement to avoid the irritation and abuse which my interference at this time would inevitably invite."

TO WEAR SHIRT WAISTS.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special.)—The following resolution was introduced into the lower house of the general assembly yesterday: "Resolved, by the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That each of its members be permitted to wear shirt waists, provided they contain not more than six colors of the rainbow, without suspenders."

MAY SINGE SHANGHAI.

Berlin.—(Special.)—The Frankfort Zeitung has received a dispatch from Shanghai, saying a plot has been discovered there to burn the whole city. The Europeans consider the streets unsafe after nightfall, and the general situation is described as critical.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Both Countries Have the Same Idea About China.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The United States government having acted upon the Russian proposition as to the withdrawal of troops from Peking, is now quietly waiting for response to the notes which have been sent to our various representatives for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations several days and, perhaps, a week may pass before all of these replies are received.

According to their formal expressions all of the powers are agreed upon this one point—they do not desire to enter upon a formal war upon China. The United States government is trying to bring about this result. For the moment it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be questioned at this time. The object now in view is to bring about a situation in China that will admit of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order and cessation of hostilities, with the assurance of protection to foreign life and property.

After that the negotiations may touch upon other questions that remain to be settled. It is with this object that Russia has suggested the withdrawal from Peking, in order that the Chinese government may resume the reins of power, for the Chinese people, being guided by externals, are not apt to yield fealty to a government not in possession of its own capital.

TRYING TO RESTORE EMPIRE.

The United States government has been earnestly championing the cause of Li Hung Chang from precisely similar motives, namely a desire to speedily rehabilitate the Chinese government in order that it may carry out its express desire to settle the difficulties which have arisen. This has been the object of the negotiations of the last few days and the legation note and the United States' advance were part of the general plan.

In responding to the Russian note as it did the United States government availed itself of the opportunity of directing the remaining powers to express their desires in the matter of a settlement, or to indicate how, in their judgment, peace negotiations could thus be instituted. This note is calculated to secure a full disclosure of the intentions of the powers if the inquiry is met by them in the frank spirit in which it was conceived by the United States government. The difficulty apprehended now in reaching a settlement lies in the intentional delay and procrastination on the part of any power which is concealing its true purpose and does not desire to avoid a formal war.

RASSIEUR FOR COMMANDER.

Grand Army of the Republic Elects Officers.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—Judge Leo Rasseur of St. Louis was today elected by acclamation commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year.

D. C. Milliken of Maine was chosen senior vice commander, and Frank Seaman of Tennessee junior vice commander; John A. Wilkins, Delta, O., surgeon general; Rev. A. D. Draham, San Quentin, Cal., chaplain-in-chief.

There was no opposition to any of the candidates. The convention met at 9 o'clock and after some trifling matters of a routine nature had been disposed of, the selection of a commander-in-chief was taken up.

Adjutant General Stewart announced that nominations were in order. It was known to all what the result would be, as there was no opposition to Judge Rasseur, and when Major William Warner of Kansas City, himself a past commander-in-chief, mounted the platform to present the name of Judge Rasseur, he was greeted with prolonged applause.

When the applause that greeted Major Warner's address had died away, Past Commander Morrison of Pennsylvania made a short seconding speech in behalf of Judge Rasseur and Adjutant General Stewart then asked if there were any more nominations to be made. A motion was made that Judge Rasseur be declared elected by acclamation, and it was carried with a roar of approval.

The newly elected commander-in-chief was escorted to the platform and expressed his thanks for the honor done him by his comrades.

ROBBERS REPORTED CAUGHT.

Denver, Colo.—(Special.)—An unconfirmed report has reached Denver that the Wyoming train robbers were captured this morning by United States Marshal Hadsell and posse ten miles below the scene of the robbery. It is said the deputy and one robber were wounded.

TRUST CATCHES NEARLY 1,900.

Anderson, Ind.—(Special.)—The American rod and nail mills shut down today. Nine hundred and eighty men are thrown out of employment. This mill belongs to the nail trust and it is stated the closure will be permanent.

GERMAN MINISTER THERE.

Berlin.—(Special.)—Official dispatches from Shanghai announce the arrival there of the new German minister to China, Dr. Schwartzstein.

IS DEWET IRELANDS LEADER.

London.—(Special.)—According to the Mail, belief is prevalent in Ireland that Dewet, the Boer general, and Charles Stewart Parnell are one and the same man. The remarkable story finds many credulous among the poor.

IN ALASKA.

ENGLISH FLAG IN PLACE OF OLD GLORY.

FLAG HAULED DOWN

Administration in Four Years Has Outgrown the Historic Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The status in brief of the Alaskan boundary dispute is that the McKinley administration has decided in principle that the United States shall surrender to Canada the disputed strip of territory, which has been in our possession since Alaska was acquired from Russia.

This strip has been coveted by Canada ever since its acquisition by the United States on account of its great mineral resources, but no British premier or Canadian statesman ever dared to raise the question until the advent of the McKinley administration, with its well known pro-British policy.

Cleveland sent what amounted to an ultimatum to Great Britain over the Venezuelan question involving precisely the same principle. England tried to grab a slice of Venezuelan territory which was known to contain valuable gold deposits. The prompt action of Cleveland and the bellicose talk in congress over the sacred character of the Monroe doctrine caused the British lion to retire and ask for an international board of arbitration to settle the disputed question.

DOCTRINE FOUR YEARS AGO.

To show what republican sentiment was in 1896 in regard to the surrender of territory on the western hemisphere so remote as Venezuela, Senator Davis of Minnesota reported from the senate committee on foreign relations on January 20, 1896, "a concurrent resolution relative to the assertion and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine," which declared:

"The United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it asserts and maintains that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continent, or any islands adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate or by control of the easement in any canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under any other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States and as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference."

This was the doctrine of the senate committee on foreign relations in 1896. That committee included Frye of Maine, Davis of Minnesota, Cullom of Illinois and Lodge of Massachusetts.

PRESTO CHANGE.

In the present dispute in which the administration proposes to surrender 200 square miles of territory belonging to the United States, every one of these republicans will repudiate his solemn findings of four years ago and support the policy of hauling down the American flag to please Great Britain, because it is necessary in the interest of keeping up friendly relations with England under the Hay-Pauncefote-McKinley entente.

The state department says it is prepared to defend the surrender before the senate. That body must ratify the delimitation of our historic boundary, but there will be no difficulty in obtaining the concurrence and aid of such men as Lodge, Davis, Cullom, Frye, Foraker, Wolcott and Clark, all of whom are for anything Salisbury may require, and who form the majority of the foreign committee as now constituted, and who, with Hanna, Elkins, Beveridge and others of the same kind, will sustain the Hay-Pauncefote compact in any policy agreeable to England and acquiesced in by the president.

JOHNSON TO SPEAK FOR BRYAN.

Cleveland Man to Speak in the West For Bryan.

New York.—(Special.)—Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, O., who was one of the passengers on the steamship Oceanic, which reached this port today, Mr. Johnson's return at this time, he said, is due to a request he has received from William Jennings Bryan, who wishes him to make speeches in the west in behalf of the democratic candidates. He said:

"I was having a good, quiet time in Europe, taking in the exposition and all that sort of thing, but Mr. Bryan asked me to come home and assist in the campaign work, and here I am. I expected to take a hand in it anyhow, but the request of Mr. Bryan brings me home a little sooner than I expected. Where will I canvass for Mr. Bryan? Why, anywhere that he wants me to. I am in his hands as to that. Personally, I should much prefer to work in Ohio, which is my own state and is also Mr. McKinley's state. I could probably do my best work there."

BRYAN WILL LEAD THE FIGHT.

In the Central States He Will Begin a Lively Campaign.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—William J. Bryan will lead the fight of the democrats himself in the central and eastern states. He will take command next week in Chicago, and then will begin an invasion of the republican territory, for he has decided to stump Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

This change of his plan was announced today by Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the democratic committee, and Mr. Bryan's itinerary is now being worked out by Judge McConville, chairman of the speakers' bureau. A trip to West Virginia comes early on the program. From West Virginia it is expected he will swing around the circuit into Maryland, New Jersey and New York, and then he will turn westward once more and devote some time to Ohio and other middle western states.

Charles A. Towne left Chicago tonight for a speaking trip that will carry him into all parts of the country. Mr. Towne will make his first speech on Friday at some point in Idaho. Then he will go into Washington, Oregon, California and Kansas, where he will spend three or four days. Starting from Kansas he will make speeches in Nebraska, and then put in a week in South Dakota. He will get back to Illinois October 1, and after making a number of speeches in this state he will go south to speak at Louisville, Memphis and Atlanta. From that state he will go to New York, where one of his speeches will be made at Buffalo. Then he will turn westward again to campaign in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, reserving the last week for Minnesota.

CLEVELAND DEMOCRAT FOR BRYAN.

Sam Halliday Says He Must Oppose Mr. McKinley.

Ithaca, N. Y.—(Special.)—The Hon. Sempel D. Halliday, former member of the assembly and the most prominent Cleveland democrat in this section of New York, today publicly announced his intention of supporting Bryan and Stevenson. Four years ago he most bitterly opposed the Nebraska and voted for Palmer and Buckner.

It is estimated that Halliday's influence lost the democrats 400 votes in 1896. Mr. Halliday, in an interview today, stated that he would work for Bryan because he believed other issues of the campaign than finance are most important.

"The conditions are entirely different," said he, "than they were in 1896. Today the question of policy to be adopted in regard to our new possessions, trusts, the Porto Rican matter, the tariff, war scandal and war taxes are the vital ones. There is no third ticket, and as a choice between the odious policy of McKinley and the democratic ticket, I much prefer the latter. I believe, too, that nine-tenths of the gold democrats will do the same."

"My opinion of Bryan has changed. His wonderful record during the '96 campaign, the life he has led as a defeated candidate and the strength of his character have shown him to be a most remarkable man. I believe Bryan will carry New York state and win. There are too many issues for the republicans to meet. It is like the many leaks that drained the barrel. When election is over they will wonder where all the votes for Bryan came from. I believe, too, that the principle of reaction is bound to work out in favor of Bryan. I believe imperialism is the paramount issue, but there are a dozen others almost as important."

IOWA DEMOCRATS MEET.

Leaders Have a Conference in Des Moines.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special.)—The democratic leaders of Iowa held a long conference at the Savery house on Thursday afternoon, thoroughly going over the work of the coming campaign and formulating the work which will be carried out. Nearly all of the members of the state central committee were present, as well as several of the candidates, and also members of the advisory committee. Altogether about twenty-five democrats were in attendance and the meeting is reported as having been a good one.

The main topic of discussion was the date of opening the campaign. Either one of two dates, Saturday, September 23, or Wednesday, September 25, will be decided upon. The intention is to have the campaign open simultaneously in every county in the state.

HANNA IS SHY ON HIS TAXES.

Republican Boss Has Not Paid His Share of Expenses.

Cleveland, O.—(Special.)—Tax officials have looked in vain for any statement of Senator M. A. Hanna's personal property, such as he is required to file under the law for taxation purposes. A month ago the city tax board sent the senator a notice that he was delinquent and had not filed his personal property statement, but the notice was ignored.

Now the board is trying to devise a plan by which the senator can be brought before it to be questioned as to his personal property. Last year the senator reported \$7,500 worth of furniture and other goods in his mansion on Lake avenue, but this year he has ignored the taxing portion of his duties as a citizen entirely. The senator's residence is a large and handsome one, overlooking the lake, and, while not lavishly, is handsomely furnished.

It is supposed that Mr. Hanna's political affairs have made him forget one of the first duties of citizenship.