

GALVESTON.

DETAILS OF THE SITUATION ARE TERRIBLE.

THOUSANDS PERISHED

Corpses Are Thrown into the Sea or Cremated Without Any Identification.

Galveston, Tex.—(Special.)—The last days of Pompeii were not as terrible as the last days of Galveston. Bonfires are burning all over the city. There are the funeral pyres of a thousand corpses cast back on shore at tide yesterday. The cremation has been a necessity to prevent epidemic. The negroes refuse to work and the townpeople are paralyzed with fright and suffering, or are making preparations to leave the doomed island.

This morning the first train is announced to carry refugees to Texas City, seven miles across the bay, and since daylight a thousand men, women and children have been crowding into boats, lifeboats, sloops, schooners and a single steamboat, the Lawrence, all bent on escaping from the city. Nearly all of them have lost some member of their family. Not one of them carries a valise. The women wear no hats, are unkempt and ill-clad. They look as if haunted.

NINETY NEGROES SHOT.

Last night ninety negroes were shot by the citizen soldiery while looting and mutilating the bodies of the dead for plunder. The ninety probably do not represent a tenth of those who were engaged in the ghastly practice. The situation has got beyond the control of the authorities. The powers in control have been quarrelling. Last night at 7 o'clock every citizen soldier under command of Major Fayling was called in, disarmed and mustered out of the service. Chief of Police Ketchum then took charge and the major was relieved of his command. During an hour and a half the city was unguarded, and the looters held high carnival. As the major's work was unusually brilliant the citizens are furious. Last night the main thoroughfare was intensely dark and deserted, not a lamp in the city being lighted.

LIFE IS HELD CHEAP.

Life is held cheap in Galveston. The awful presence of death of the great and the small has made men callous, and a shooting or killing attracts little or no attention. No one walks the streets unarmed and no one is permitted to be about at all except on a pass first obtained from the mayor. This morning the situation from the police standpoint is improved. A hundred of the state militia of the Houston light guards are patrolling the west end of the city. General McKibben, U. S. A., commander of the department of the gulf, and Adjutant General Scurry of Texas are on the ground and are advising with Mayor Jones and Chief of Police Ketchum.

In all other respects the city is worse off than on the morning after the tragedy. A terrible stench permeates the atmosphere. It comes from the bodies of a thousand unburied dead festering in the debris that cannot be removed for weeks on account of the paucity of laborers.

DEAD MAY NUMBER 8,000.

The loss of life this morning is estimated by conservative people at 8,000. Besides the thousand or more bodies yet pinned beneath the wreckage, hundreds of cadavers, all putrid and bloated, float beneath smashed-up piers. Hundreds of bodies are floating in full view in the bay. Every tide brings scores back to the shore. During the early part of yesterday trenches were dug and bodies thrown into them, but it soon became an impossibility to bury all the dead, and the health authorities decided upon cremation as an expedient. Funeral fires were built and torches applied.

Houston, Tex.—(Special.)—Summarizing the situation as it now appears, every business office in Galveston is probably destroyed or damaged. The entire shipping in port is wrecked, the grain elevators demolished in part, the wharves almost totally destroyed, food supplies damaged by water, fresh-water supply cut off, 30,000 persons homeless, 1,000 to 4,000 persons killed. Communication is destroyed and destruction everywhere.

STORY TOLD BY MR. SPILLANE. Richard Spillane, a well known newspaper man of Galveston, reached Houston after a terrible experience, and gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

"One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins, and the dead will number probably 5,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens' committee to go in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, and the wind so cold and heavy all the distance between here and the Gulf of Mexico being crossed. When I left Houston the people were organizing the funeral train of the dead, the funeral train of the dead, and all necessary arrangements were being made."

MADE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. "One of the stories of the escape was miraculous. William Mitchell, a cotton merchant, was buried in the ruins of the Green Building, and when he was rescued he was found in a further stage of a few broken beams."

W. B. Wilson, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, was in the city when the hurricane struck.

burian records show that the wind attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour, when the measuring instrument was blown away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum.

"The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in gulf piled the water upon the beach side of the city, the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city. "About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, white or black. The winds were rising constantly and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife."

ENTIRE CITY IS SUBMERGED.

"By 3 o'clock the waters of the gulf and bay met, and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go into the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, chimneys, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling and the noise of the winds and the crashing of the buildings was terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 2 o'clock Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to be drowned. To remain was to court death in the wreckage."

WORK OF THE WINDS.

"Such a night of agony has seldom been equalled. Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 2 a. m. Within twenty minutes they had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the south-east. Very few, if any, buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and floods they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from avenue N to avenue P, in Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard. The whole of the business front for blocks in from the gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the tempest."

LARGEST BUILDINGS WRECKED.

"The first hurried glance over the city showed that the largest structures, suppose to be the most substantially built, suffered the greatest. The Orphans' home, Twenty-first street and avenue M, fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained. Of the sick in St. Mary's infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved."

"The Old Woman's home, in Rosenburg avenue, collapsed; the Rosenberg school house is a mass of wreckage. The Ball high school is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city, with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins."

SOLDIERS REPORTED DEAD.

"At the forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters which gave them no protection against the tempest or the flood."

"No report has been received from the Catholic orphan asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile."

"The bay from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreck of great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their superworks and their stocks are damaged by water."

"The life-saving station at Fort point across the bay fourteen miles to Texas City. I saw Captain Haines yesterday and he told me that his wife and one of his crew were drowned."

WRECKAGE AT TEXAS CITY.

"The shore at Texas City contains enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City. In addition to the living and the dead which the storm cast up at Texas City, caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fished out of the water there yesterday."

DANGER OF FERTILITY.

"The cotton mills, the bagging factory, the gas works, the electric light works and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are either wrecked or crippled. The food left a slim about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence."

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when his house collapsed, but was revived by the water and was carried ten blocks by the hurricane.

"A woman who had just given birth to a child was carried from her home to a house a block distant, the men who were carrying her having to hold her high above their heads, as the water was five feet deep when she was moved."

"Many stories were current of houses falling and inmates escaping. Clarence N. Ousey, editor of the Evening Tribune, had his family and the families of two neighbors in his house, when the lower half crumbled and the upper part slipped down into the water. Not one in the house was hurt."

"The Mistrol house, in the west end, was turned into a hospital. All of the regular hospitals of the city were unavailable. Of the new Southern Pacific works little remains but the piling. Half a million feet of lumber was carried away, and Engineer Beschke says as far as the company is concerned it might as well star over again."

"Eight ocean steamers were torn from their moorings and stranded in the bay. The Kendall Castle was carried over the flats from the Thirty-third street wharf to Texas City and lies in the wreckage of the Inman pier. The Norwegian steamer Gyllen, is stranded between Texas City and Virginia Point. An ocean liner was swirled around through the West bay, crashed through the bay bridges and is now lying in a few feet of water near the wreckage of the railroad bridges. The steamship Taunton was carried across Pelican point and is stranded about ten miles up to East bay. The Mallory steamer Alamo was torn from her wharf and dashed upon Pelican flats and the bow of the British steamer Red Cross, which had previously been hurled there. The stern of the Alamo is stove in and the bow of the Red Cross is crushed."

"Down the channel to the jetties two other ocean steamships lie grounded. Some schooners, barges and smaller craft are strewn bottom side up along the slips of the piers. The tug Louise of the Houston Direct Navigation Company is also a wreck."

"It will take a week to tabulate the dead and the missing and to get anything near an approximate idea of the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out, and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty."

RUIN AT TEXAS CITY.

"At Texas City three of the residents were drowned. One man stepped into a well by a mischance and his corpse was found there. Two other men ventured along the bay front during the height of the storm and were killed. There are but six buildings at Texas City that do not tell the story of the storm. The hotel is a complete ruin. The office of the Texas City company has some of the walls standing with all the upper walls stripped off. Nothing remains of the pier except the piling. The wreckage from Galveston litters the shore for miles, and is a hundred yards or more wide."

"For ten miles inland from the shore it is a common sight to see small craft, such as steam launches, schooners and oyster sloops. The life-boat of the life-saving station was carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was anchored in Moses bayou lies high and dry five miles up from Lamarque."

COUPLE OF PROCLAMATIONS.

Americans and the Filipinos Both Make Declaration.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The postmaster general has received from F. W. Yallie, director general of posts in the Philippines, copies of two undated proclamations, one by the American peace commissioners and the other by the insurgents, issued presumably just before the last mail left the islands for the United States.

The American proclamation was of a pacific character, but warned the natives that they had nothing to expect from continued opposition to the American occupation. It promised free transportation home to all insurgents who surrendered their arms and directed the confiscation of all money and property belonging to the insurgent government.

The natives were notified that the American soldiers were expected to pay for everything they obtained from the Filipinos in the way of food and supplies, and requested the natives to report any case of looting or extortion to the nearest military commander.

The Filipino proclamation, issued in reply to this, announced that for a period of ten days amnesty would be extended to all Filipino spies in the employ of the American forces if they presented themselves to the insurgent military or civil authorities. A single exception was made in the case of one Marcello Abinsay, who was denounced as an outlaw beyond the pale, and a reward was offered for his apprehension, dead or alive, while the death penalty was pronounced against any one found in his company at the time of his capture. The proclamation further declared that all the threats of the Americans of pursuing the insurgents to the hills were idle, as the Americans were short of food and ammunition, and had received no reinforcements for many months.

FLOUR MILL TRUST IN COURT.

Milwaukee, Wis.—(Special.)—The Central Trust company of New York this afternoon instituted foreclosure proceedings against all the property of the United States Flour Milling company, known as the flour trust. The bill asks that all property be sold, the company having failed to make the first payment of interest under a mortgage dated May 2, 1905, issued to cover a loan of \$2,000,000.

BIG STRIKE.

COLLIERIES IN LACKAWANNA DISTRICT SHUT DOWN.

WANT LIVING WAGES

All the Miners Obey the Order of the President of the United Mine Workers.

Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special.)—In order to place before the public the conditions existing in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, President John Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer W. E. Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America, issued to the public a statement giving in detail the causes that have led up to the strike.

The statement is as follows:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12.—The members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, realizing that the material welfare of a large number of American people will be injuriously affected by a suspension of work in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, knowing the irresistible power of a concentrated public opinion, and having a profound respect for the opinions of their fellow men, have decided to make a general statement for the information of the public. "No one can have a greater appreciation of the far-reaching effect of a strike of the anthracite coal miners. The coal miners and their families, the coal companies and coal carrying railroads are but a small portion of the vast multitude, whose interests are so directly and indirectly connected with the coal trade that a conflict of such magnitude will affect their welfare."

"The domestic fuel supply of the west; the great manufacturing interests of the east; the wholesale and retail business establishments; the great ocean, lake, canal and railroad transportation interests, laboring men and capitalists, will all be affected by such a gigantic struggle. That the world may know that we have done all that honorable men can do to avoid the conflict, we herewith submit a few facts for careful consideration."

PITIFULLY SMALL PAY.

The average wages of the coal miner for many years has been less than \$250 annually. During that period of time the cost of many of the necessities of life has been increased 20 per cent. An increase in the cost of living, with a corresponding increase of wages, is equivalent to a reduction in wages. The laws of the state of Pennsylvania make 2,400 pounds a ton of anthracite coal, and the anthracite miners are compelled to mine from 2,700 to 4,000 pounds of coal for a ton, and in addition to that are docked exorbitant amounts, often reaching 12 per cent of their daily earnings, for any impurities which may be sent up with the coal."

"Where they are paid by the car, instead of being required to furnish a well-rounded heap on the car at the breaker, as was originally agreed to, they have gradually been compelled to increase the amount of coal in each car by building the same perpendicularity from six to eighteen inches above the edge. They are compelled to purchase the powder used in mining from their employers, paying \$1.75 per keg for a grade of powder that can be purchased elsewhere for about \$1 per keg, and which wholesales for about \$1 per keg. They are required by many of the companies to deal in pick-me stores of their own, and are compelled to pay to the company \$1 per month for a doctor, whether they need him or not, and have no voice in saying who the doctor shall be."

ENSLAVES THE CHILDREN.

"The smallness of their earnings, together with the great cost of living, has compelled them to take their children to school before they have reached the age prescribed by law, and place them at work in the breaker, in order to keep the family from starvation."

"When any miner, feeling the burden of these conditions, has gone to the management and asked to have them removed, he was told that if he did not like it he can quit. When they have organized at any colliery and have sent committees to the management, asking to have their grievances remedied, the committee has either been discharged or they have been told that the evil could not be remedied because of the competition from other companies. When the representatives of the miners of the whole have met and asked the coal companies to meet them in joint convention to arrange wages and conditions upon an equitable basis, so that each would know what his competitor was paying and no advantage could be taken of any one, their petition for a conference has been completely ignored."

APPEALS ARE USELESS.

"When the business men, clergymen and other outside influences have appealed to the coal companies to correct some of the abuses complained of, their requests have been denied; and when as a last resort the officers of our organization have wired the presidents of the great railway companies, who control the anthracite coal fields, offering to submit the whole question to arbitration, the proposition has been rejected with silent contempt. Having exhausted all other means of adjustment, we had reached the point where we must either advise the miners of the anthracite region to continue working under these unjust and tyrannical conditions, or counsel a strike."

"We have chosen the latter, and having done so we invite a thorough, impartial and public investigation of the condition existing in the anthracite coal fields. We believe that the great American heart throbs in sympathy for the downtrodden and oppressed, whether in this or any other land. We know the great power of the public press in molding public sentiment. With an abiding faith in the justice of our cause, and a consciousness of the knowledge that whoever else may vilify and abuse us, the Great Jehovah knows and understands the rectitude of our purpose, we appeal to the American people and to the American press as the great arbiters on earth to assist and sustain us in our hour of trial."

"On behalf of the executive board, United Mine Workers of America, we are, sincerely yours,

"JOHN MITCHELL, President."
"W. B. WILSON, Sec.-Treas."

PORTUGAL SENDS TROOPS.

Lisbon, Sept. 12.—The Portuguese transport Beuguelier sailed for Lorraine tomorrow with 1,500 troops, presumably to protect the strategic frontier. It is rumored that other troops will follow.

MINERS ARE ALL QUITTING.

Prospects of the Big Strike in Pennsylvania.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 12.—The strike of the anthracite miners of the Lackawanna valley is now practically on, for every mine that is working is running short handed. The Dodge and the Bellevue collieries of the Lackawanna company were entirely shut down. The Manville colliery worked only a portion of the day and all through the upper valley there was almost complete stoppage excepting that the men obeyed the order of National Committeeman Dlicher and President Nichols of this district to clean up their places and remove their tools. Tonight every local union in the region is directed to meet in special session, and they will without doubt quit work.

It is expected that not a mine will operate anywhere between Forest City and Shickelshinny in this district, and it is said at headquarters here that the same is expected from other districts.

The United Mine Workers' officers here deprecate all stoppages in advance. They want the order properly carried out, but will not restrain the men from immediate action. They are assured that on Monday there will be a complete response to the strike order.

At the offices of the Lackawanna company today it was stated that the decision to stand together in refusing the miners' demands by the operators will hold unbroken. The refusal is based almost wholly upon the claim that the bituminous interests are behind this movement. No dealings will be had with the men who represent such interests, declared General Superintendent Loomis.

Shamokin, Pa.—(Special.)—There was a great stir among the miners and mine workers at the different collieries near this place because of President Mitchell's strike order. Those who were in favor of obeying the command enthusiastically applauded his action, while others were disappointed. A careful canvass last night indicates that, despite the claim of the operators that enough men will report for work to keep the collieries in operation after Monday, all the mines between Travertine and Mount Carmel, employing over 14,000 men and boys in a district embracing fourteen miles, with Shamokin in the center, will likely be idle before seven days have elapsed.

John Fahy, president of the ninth district, said today that instead of the executive board holding a meeting on Friday to act on resident Matchell's order, the board would assemble tonight and adopt an important resolution, to be issued for the guidance of strikers during the struggle.

FOR ROADS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

New Commission Appropriates One Million Dollars.

Manila.—(Special.)—At the first public legislative session of the Philippine commission, bills appropriating \$1,000,000 gold from the funds of the island for highways and bridges and \$2,500 in part payment of surveying expenses, were passed.

Senor Torres, attorney general, asked for information as to the method of disbursing the appropriation, reminding the commission of Spain's practices in connection with public funds.

General Luke E. Wright of the committee, answering the inquiry, explained that good roads for the military were an economic necessity, and that General MacArthur was aided by trained darning engineers. The army was thus the best and only machine for supervising ably and economically the construction of such public works. The commission, he said, desired to give the Filipinos, in this way, an object lesson and this would be all the more effective because it was the army's honest administration that had created the surplus and the appropriation of \$1,000,000 possible. Senor Torres expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the reply. It was suggested that specially interesting details of construction would be referred to General MacArthur.

Other matters before the commission were the consideration of a report regarding the extension of the Manila-Dagupan railroad to Bangued, province of Abra, where it is proposed to establish a sanitarium and a commercial bureau in the spirit of President McKinley's instructions.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE ON POLITICS

Causes a Discussion By the Republican Committees.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—The anthracite coal miners' strike was the subject of considerable discussion at republican headquarters today. Senator Hanna and Vice Chairman Payne held a long conference with the resident members of the advisory committee as to the best steps to take that a political color be not given the strike. At the close of the conference neither Chairman Hanna nor Vice Chairman Payne made a statement, but Perry S. Heath, chairman of the press committee, said: "We are not yet sufficiently advised as to the situation in Pennsylvania to warrant the expression of any view, and it is not a matter to be talked of without careful consideration of all the facts."

"At democratic headquarters, however, there was no disinclination to talk. Secretary Walsh was in a happy frame of mind, and said he was sure the coal strike would benefit the Bryan ticket. "It will do us to, demonstrate to the working people that combinations of capital are dangerous and constitute a standing menace to labor. The strike will cause agitation, and agitation is education."

AT PEKIN.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE ARE AT A STANDSTILL.

PRINCE CHING TALKS

The Chinese Prince Declares He Cannot Act Without Concurrence of Li Hung Chang.

Pekin.—(Special.)—Prince Ching, during the course of interviews with the ministers yesterday, informed them that, while he has power to negotiate, he cannot act without Li Hung Chang. An urgent request has been telegraphed Li Hung Chang asking that official to come to Pekin.

Marquis Tsang states that nothing can be done until the arrival of the emperor.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Minister Wu has received a cablegram from Li Hung Chang, answering the hope expressed in the American note of a few days ago that his powers are sufficient to protect American lives and interests in China. Earl Li says he has that power and will see that the protection is given.

The Chinese government has made swift answer to the latest communication from the state department relative to the recognition of Li Hung Chang as an envoy competent to negotiate a peace settlement. There had never been any doubt here as to the sufficiency of Li's credentials as a plenipotentiary, but the effort of the state department has been to cause him to use any extraordinary powers he might have for the protection of American life and property in China, pending a final settlement. It has succeeded in attaining this object, as is indicated in the response from Li Hung Chang presented to Assistant Secretary Hill by Minister Wu. The department asked Li Hung Chang "without further delay to give assurance that the life and property of Americans will henceforth be respected throughout the Chinese empire."

The viceroy has given the assurance asked for. His word came in the shape of a cable dispatch to Minister Wu. Mr. Wu called at the state department and presented this answer to Mr. Hill. He in turn sent it forward to the president. It will be for the latter to decide whether Li's assurance is sufficient to meet the needs of the case. It is believed that if the powers can get together themselves and through commissioners arrange for certain common bases of compensation for certain classes of outrages good progress can be made toward a final settlement. However, if the attempt to secure unity of action in this direction is no more successful than that directed to the evacuation of Pekin the United States government will look to its own interests, and appointing its own commissioners, proceed to deal directly with the Chinese commissioner.

It is believed here that Li Hung Chang already has been advised by Prince Ching of the urgent necessity for his attendance in Pekin to initiate the negotiations, hence his announced intention to sail immediately from Shanghai for the capital.

It was stated at the state department that no further orders had gone forward to General Chaffee touching a withdrawal. He is ready, however, and waits but the word from Washington to begin his march seaward.

KETTLERS ASSASSIN CAPTURED.

Confesses His Crime and Blames Imperial Government.

Pekin.—(Special.)—The Japanese have arrested the assassin of Baron von Ketteler, the late German minister to China. The assassin has been handed over to the Germans by the Japanese, and confessed guilt. He was arrested for trying to sell a watch with initials, which he admitted taking from the body of Baron von Ketteler. He afterward admitted the crime, saying that the imperial government ordered the commission of the crime.

Colonel Prietkoff's party yesterday engaged 500 Boxers seven miles from Machipo. The Boxers were armed with swords and spears. The Russian cavalry charged on them, killing many of them with sabres. The charge was made through the cornfield, and the Russians succeeded in killing the commander of the enemy's forces. The casualties among the Boxers are estimated at 200. A Russian officer was wounded and two Cossacks were killed.

London.—(Special.)—There is a general disposition here to accept as mainly correct the statement that all the powers have now replied to the Russian proposal, that Great Britain and Germany have declined to evacuate Pekin, that Austria and Italy have decided to be guided by Germany's decision and that the others have agreed to a more or less modified withdrawal, as defining the attitude of the powers. It is deduced therefrom, perhaps, because the British wish is father to the thought, that the war will agree to allow his troops to remain at the Chinese capital until he sees the result of the present negotiations looking to the establishment of a basis upon which peace settlements can be discussed and which are said to contain the suggestion of a compromise calculated to maintain the unity of the powers, while satisfying both the advances and apprehensions of the withdrawal of the troops from Pekin.