

MOWED THEM DOWN

Soldiers of the Flowery Empire Clearly Outgeneraled by Their Opponents.

JAPS EXTERMINATE THE CHINESE ARMY

Twenty-Four-Hour Fatigue Ending with a Magnificent Coup.

CELESTIAL LOSS WAS SIXTEEN THOUSAND

Victory that Will Put an End to Fighting in Korea for Many Months.

JAPANESE NOW CONTROL THE MAINLAND

Guerrilla Warfare May Be Carried On, but Another Army Cannot Reach the Country Until the Heavy Season Is Over—Joy in Japan.

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 16.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—This morning, after nearly twenty-four hours of continuous fighting, the Japanese gained a decisive and valuable victory over the main body of the Chinese army. It is estimated that 16,000 of the Celestial soldiers were either killed or wounded, or taken prisoners.

The result will have a most important bearing on the future progress of the war. Indeed, so far as the active operations of the Chinese in Korea are concerned, it is practically at an end. The main body of the Chinese army has been completely in the hands of the Japanese. The Koreans who have shown some power with the Chinese and a few detached bands of Chinese troops may continue a guerrilla warfare for some time to come, but until China succeeds in getting another army into Korea that country will remain in undisturbed possession of the Japanese.

POSITIONS OF THE ARMIES.

During the evening of Thursday last a Japanese column from Pung San made a reconnaissance in force, drawing the fire of the Chinese forts and ascertaining accurately their disposition. This done the Japanese fell back to good positions. On Friday night all the Japanese forces were in position for a combined attack. The Gonsan column was threatening the Chinese left flank. The Pung San column was threatening the Chinese center and the Hwang Su column was operating on the Chinese right. The latter column had been reinforced by a detachment of marines and blue jackets from the fleet stationed at the mouth of the Lai Tong river.

The Chinese withdrew their old defenses at Ping Yang and had thrown up new works, with the result that their position was exceptionally strong.

The battle opened on Saturday morning at daybreak with a direct cannonade upon the Chinese works, and this fire was continued without cessation until the afternoon. The Chinese fought their guns well, replying effectively to the Japanese fire. At 2 p. m. a body of Japanese infantry was thrown forward in a direct attack upon the Chinese position. The Japanese were repulsed, but it is doubtful if the losses on either side were great, as the troops, both Chinese and Japanese, took every advantage possible of the situation.

MURDER OF REV. MR. WYLIE IN CHINA.

Attacked by Soldiers Enroute to Korea Without the Slightest Provocation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—A New Chang, China, correspondent gives a full account of the recent murder of Rev. Mr. Wylie, an American missionary in North China, the announcement of which was called several weeks ago by the Associated Press. The vicar, Li Hung Chang, was wrought over this crime, as it would alienate foreign sympathy with China, so he ordered that the culprit be punished and that prompt military indemnity be paid to the family of the victim. It was on August 10 that Yang, twenty-five miles above the port of New Chang, that soldiers on the way to Korea from Tien-Tsin attacked Mr. Wylie, who was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian mission. After cutting him about the head and face they left him lying on the ground in the public roadway, where his colleagues found him unconscious and bleeding from his wounds. His lower jaw was broken in two places—double compound fracture, the doctors would term it—and he had several scalp wounds. Mr. Wylie, who was a quiet, unassuming and kind gentleman, was walking along the road when he was attacked without provocation. The higher native authorities at once took the matter up. The magistrate demanded from the officer in charge of the regiment the names of the soldiers who were in the party, and one is not surprised to find the officer dared to comply with any such demand he would in all probability have been the next victim.

The British consul at New Chang has taken the necessary steps to draw the attention of the authorities to the critical position of foreigners at the present time and to the greater importance of the case. The American consul is claiming protection for the case, and the Japanese are now in active pursuit of the Chinese commander, who is believed to have fled to the Japanese.

GUATEMALA THREATENS TROUBLE.

Citizen Diaz's Message to the Mexican Congress—The Anniversary.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—The eighty-fourth anniversary of the declaration of Mexican independence was celebrated here yesterday with a great military demonstration and by the reassembling in the evening of the semi-annual session of congress. At the latter the message of President Diaz was read and the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala was discussed. The president's message was very vigorous and full of patriotic sentiment, and made mention of several national and international matters of current interest, among them the boundary commission of the United States, the new treaty with China, the proposed monetary conference of the nations of North and South America and the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala. In regard to the latter the president uses pretty vigorous language and intimates that there will be trouble unless Guatemala changes the course it has been pursuing.

Myron Reed's Successor.

DENVER, Sept. 17.—Rev. John P. Coyle, D.D., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational church of this city as successor to Rev. Myron W. Reed.

RECORD OF SILVER COINAGE

Statement of the Use Made of Silver by the Present Administration.

FEW TREASURY NOTES HAVE BEEN RETIRED

All Those Not Redeemed with Silver Against Which They Were Issued Have Been Paid Out Again—Coining the Seigniorage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Carlisle today made a statement concerning the coinage of silver dollars under his administration, the coinage being under the unrepaid portion of the Sherman act. It shows that since the administration came to power 1,517,322 standard silver dollars have been coined, of which 520,000 have been seigniorage. The secretary says: "While the law provides that redeemed treasury notes may be reissued, it also imposes an express limitation upon the power to reissue by declaring that no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom from the treasury, purchased by such notes." When such notes are redeemed in gold there is no obstacle in the way of their redemption, because such redemption does not affect the stock of silver held in the treasury under the act of July 14, 1890; but when they are redeemed with silver coined from the bullion purchased under that act, they must be retired and new notes issued. There would be, after the redemption and reissue, a greater amount of notes outstanding than the cost of the original silver purchased and their held in the treasury, and this is expressly prohibited by the statute. The purpose of congress was to prevent the inflation of the currency by the issue of notes and the silver purchased with the notes could be outstanding at the same time.

TREASURY NOTES NOT RETIRED.

Treasury notes redeemed in ordinary course of business or redeemed in gold or exchanged for silver dollars not coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, are not retired. The old gold and silver notes are reissued. Prior to the 1st day of July, 1890, silver dollars to the amount of \$36,318,264 were coined from the bullion purchased under that act. The so-called gain, or seigniorage, arising from this coinage was \$6,867,803, which was paid into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, leaving \$29,450,461 in the treasury. The standard silver dollars to the amount of \$1,627,322 have been coined since that date. Of this sum, however, \$320,709 was seigniorage, leaving \$1,306,613 to be held in the treasury. It appears, therefore, the whole coinage under the act has been \$30,757,074. The amount to be held in the treasury for redemption purposes was \$29,450,461. Of this sum \$4,131,060 have been held in the treasury for redemption purposes, and the amount has been retired and canceled. No treasury note has been redeemed in silver since the act was passed, and the policy and practice of the treasury has always been to redeem in the kind of money demanded by the holder of the note. The presentation of a note for redemption in silver began in August, 1873, when there was a great scarcity of currency of small denominations and there was a demand for the redemption of notes. This is the largest amount that has been presented during any one month.

As shown above, there were held in the treasury at the close of August 1, 1894, \$29,450,461 in silver coined from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. Notwithstanding the fact that \$1,377,322 have been coined since that date, there are now on hand only \$28,073,139.

SWISS FARMERS WANT YOUNG CATTLE.

Stock Raising Short. They Take Steps to Replenish Herds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A movement for the importation of American cattle into Switzerland has been set on foot indirectly through the instrumentality of Mr. Eugene Germain, the United States consul at Zurich. Not long ago Mr. Germain sent to the State department a report entitled "Prospects for American Beef in Switzerland." It was printed in the New York Staats Zeitung, a fortnight ago, and the article was published in the Bauern Bund, a farmer's organization, and a meeting was called with a view to forming a committee to investigate the matter. The article was brought to the attention of the Bauern Bund, a farmer's organization, and a meeting was called with a view to forming a committee to investigate the matter. The article was brought to the attention of the Bauern Bund, a farmer's organization, and a meeting was called with a view to forming a committee to investigate the matter.

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