

IS WELL DESERVED

Three Chinese Officials Will Lose Their Heads.

Other Leaders of the Anti-Foreign Rebellion Sentenced to Life Imprisonment - Chinese Army Will Resist Allies Who Try to Capture the Imperial Household.

London, Oct. 8.—The Standard has the following from Tien Tsin, dated October 3:

"A German force came into collision with 8,000 Chinese, described as Boxers, a few miles south of Tien Tsin Friday morning. The Germans were checked and compelled to retire on Tien Tsin.

"There is reason to believe that the Chinese in this case were not Boxers, but were Li Hung Chang's veterans, but were ordered to wait near here in view of the possibility that the foreigner would bar his progress to the capital."

Pekin, Oct. 6, via Shanghai, Oct. 8.—By an imperial decree issued at Tai-Yuen-Fu, capital of the province of Shan-Si, dated September 25, Emperor Kwang Su denounces the Boxer movement and designates for punishment nine ringleaders. He acknowledges his own fault and rebukes himself; but he places the chief blame upon the princes and nobles who participated in the movement and protracted it.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—The Russian general staff has received official dispatches confirming the reported occupation of Mukden. Lieut. Gen. Subbotovitch entered the city October 1. He advanced from Old Niu-Chwang on September 24 with 11 battalions of infantry, two troops of Cossack cavalry and 40 guns and, after fighting two engagements, routed the Chinese army on September 27.

Before withdrawing the Chinese looted and fired the city. The Russians captured numerous modern guns and immense stores of war materials.

Pekin, via Shanghai, Oct. 10.—Trustworthy Chinese representatives say that the dowager empress is seriously ill at Tai-Yuen-Fu (province of Shen-Si) and the free hand of the emperor in affairs of state of late is regarded as confirmatory of these reports.

A response to the German demand has been transmitted to Li Hung Chang. This says that Ying Ni, president of the censorate; Yang Yi, assistant grand secretary and president of the civil board, and Chao Shu Chiao, president of the board of punishment, will be decapitated; that Prince Chwang, Duke Tsai Lan and Prince Yih will be sentenced to life imprisonment, and that Prince Tuan will be banished to the imperial military postroads on the Siberian frontier, as a further punishment for aiding the Boxers.

London, Oct. 10.—The Times has the following from Tien Tsin, dated October 7: "Three French battalions started yesterday for Pao-Tung-Fu. The British are waiting for the Germans, but may start without them."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring Monday, says it is reported there that the allies have arrived at Pao-Ting-Fu without opposition.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard understands that the Chinese imperial efforts are regarded there with skepticism and that Count Von Waldersee has been instructed to resume operations.

The Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent, wiring Sunday, says: "I hear that the Chinese are concentrating at Hwang-Lu pass, leading into the province of Shen-Si, with the intention of opposing any attempt of the allies to pursue the imperial court."

It is said that Li Hung Chang has advised the emperor to return to Peking, on the ground that the powers can stop supplies from reaching the province of Shen-Si.

London, Oct. 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated October 9, says: "The Triads have met and repeatedly defeated the imperial troops near Kowloon. They are daily gaining fresh adherents. Heavy Russian reinforcements are moving northward from Port Arthur, with the object of relieving pressure from Mukden. Every place of importance in Manchuria is now in Russian hands."

Washington, Oct. 11.—The reply of the United States government to the latest note from France offering suggestions as to the settlement of the troubles in China was completed yesterday and delivered to M. Thiebaud, charge d'affaires of the French embassy. By him it was forwarded to his government.

No official statement of the contents of the answer was obtainable. Following its inflexible rule, the state department declined to make public the text of the communication or to make any statement of the nature of its contents, until opportunity had been offered for its reception by the French foreign office. It is believed, however, to take a favorable view of the suggestions submitted by the French government, in a general way, although it does not commit this government to all of them.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—Great Britain's answer to Germany's second note was received yesterday. It is an unreserved and unconditional acceptance of the German position.

A "Rally Day" for Democrats. Chicago, Oct. 11.—A call has been issued by the democratic national committee for a "grand rally" on October 27, of all the democratic clubs throughout the country. Chairman Jones said yesterday: "I intend to address a letter to democratic clubs all over the country requesting them to give me the proof, in all instances that come within their knowledge, of employers undertaking to coerce or intimidate employees. I have some men in Ohio for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions there. Our people are determined to have an honest election."

HE FAVORS M'KINLEY.

Gen. Harrison Defines His Position Regarding Political Affairs.

New York, Oct. 11.—Gen. Benjamin Harrison gave out an interview and statement last night. He was asked: "Is it true that you have consented to make some speeches in the campaign?"

"No, that statement has not been authorized by me," was his answer. "I have said to every one who has spoken or written to me on the subject that I could not do any more campaign work. I began to make republican speeches the year I began to vote and have had a part in every campaign, state and national, since, until 1898. In 1896 I submitted myself to very hard usage and then made up my mind that I would do no more campaigning. Following this conclusion, I declined to take a speaking part in the campaign of 1898. My retirement dates from that year, not from this. Few men have made more speeches for their party than I have, and no ex-president, I am sure, has made more."

"But, general, it is said that you are not altogether in accord with your party."

"Well, I have heard that my silence was imputed by some to that cause. Now the only public utterance I have made in criticism of the policies of the party was contained in the interview that I gave to the newspapers while the Porto Rico bill was pending. It was, in substance, that I regarded the bill as a grave departure from right principles. I still think so. I do not believe that the legislative power of congress in the territories is absolute—and I do believe that the revenue clause relating to duties and imports applies to Porto Rico."

"The general reasons I gave in my Carnegie hall speech in 1896 why Mr. Bryan should not be elected still hold good with me. His election would, I think, throw governmental and business affairs into confusion. We should not aid the election of a president who would admittedly, if he could, destroy the gold standard and other things that we value even more."

FOILED BY THE WARDEN.

Attempt by a Disguised Woman to Release a Forger from Prison is Frustrated.

Pittsburg, Oct. 11.—A plot for the release of the notorious forger, J. C. Boyd, from the western penitentiary was apparently nipped in the bud Wednesday. The story as related by Warden Wright is on the sensational order. During the day he says what was supposed to be a male visitor made an urgent plea for a conference with Boyd. This was granted in the customary presence of one of the keepers. The talk lasted ten minutes and just as the visitor was about to depart Boyd tried to pass him a note. Keeper Sullivan detected the act, grabbed the paper and reported the occurrence.

The warden investigated the matter and was surprised to find that the visitor, instead of being a man, was a woman in a most deceptive disguise. The contents of the captured note the warden refuses to disclose, but admits that the information it contained revealed one of the most daring and ingenious plans for escape he has ever heard of. He would not admit that the present incident connects Boyd in any way with the recent tunnel attempt at prison delivery, but all the known evidence would seem to point to the conclusion that both plots are closely allied.

ENGRAVERS STRIKE.

Sixty Highly Paid Workmen Cease Operations.

New York, Oct. 11.—Sixty of the highest paid workmen in the world have been on strike for ten days in Tiffany & Co.'s factory at Forest Hill, N. J., and the entire wedding invitation business of the big jewelry firm is tied up. The strikers are copper plate engravers. The managers of the factory declare that half of them regularly earned from \$90 to \$200, others \$75 a week, and none of them less than \$50 a week.

These workmen recently became members of the United Brotherhood of Copper Plate Engravers and are on strike for the recognition of their union, demanding that Tiffany & Co. adopt the union's regulations as to apprenticeship.

A representative of Tiffany & Co. said that several of the strikers had been employed by the firm for 30 years and nearly all had learned their trade with the firm. He said that rather than yield to the demands of the strikers, Tiffany & Co. would entirely abandon that branch of their business.

Michigan Legislature Meets.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 11.—The Michigan legislature met Wednesday in special session. Gov. Pingree's message dealt with the consideration of a joint resolution permitting submission to the people at the election in November of a constitutional amendment authorizing the taxation of corporations on the cash value of their property, and the repealing of the special charters of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk railroads. The joint resolution providing for the submission of the amendment was introduced in the house and was referred to a committee.

Hoodlums Attack Roosevelt. Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 11.—Hoodlums last night endeavored to rival those who made an attack upon Gov. Roosevelt in Victor, Col., and in a measure succeeded. On Calhoun street, shortly before the head of the procession reached the rink where the governor was to speak, a party of ruffians on the sidewalk threw a shower of stones at Roosevelt's carriage. One struck Roosevelt on the shoulder and another, aimed at the governor, missed him and struck Col. Curtis Guild, of Boston, in the face. The governor was not hurt.

CORRUPT JUDGES.

They Flourish in Manila, but Their Reign is About to be Cut Short.

Manila, via Hong Kong, Oct. 12.—The administration of Manila's civil courts by Filipino magistrates, which has long been scandalous, is now attracting more public attention than ever and has been brought to the Taft commission's attention with a request for rectification. The courts are composed of four justices of the peace and four primary courts. The magistrates are all Filipinos and the incumbents are utter failures as administrators of justice.

Charges have been filed and evidence is in the hands of the authorities which, it is claimed, will show that the magistrates have been guilty of the greatest corruption and malfeasance in office. One magistrate was recently suspended on suspicion of criminal abuse of power and attempt to defraud. The monthly collection of fines by the four native justices is estimated at \$6,000. The amount collected by the primary courts for the same period is much greater. The eight magistrates persistently ignore the regulations established by the authorities for the supervision of commitments and the accountability of moneys. They deposit less than \$100 monthly and are alleged to appropriate the balance of their collections.

It is further claimed that the magistrates are in collusion with the native police in compromising offenses on the basis of "cash for freedom" and that in many instances magistrates who committed men to jail over a year ago are now liberating them without trial, the explanation being the effectiveness of a habeas corpus and the designation of a special officer to investigate the cases, resulting in the freedom of many persons illegally committed as prisoners. It is said there are over 50 instances where prisoners have bought their freedom from their guards conveying them between the court room and the jail.

Serious charges of favoritism have lately been made against the civil branch of Manila's supreme court.

The members of the Taft commission are disgusted with the condition of the courts and intend to substitute honest Americans from the United States for the native magistrates. Americans having a knowledge of Spanish are preferred, but they are the hardest to secure. The commission will then institute the drastic reforms needed in the case of the entire judiciary.

SCHREIBER'S STEAL.

An Effort is Made to Recover Property Bought with the Proceeds of His Defalcation.

New York, Oct. 12.—Henry P. Westelman, attorney for the officers of the Elizabethport, N. J., Banking Co., yesterday proceeded to endeavor to recover some of the property alleged to have been purchased by William Schreiber, the defaulting cashier, by suing out writs of replevin against Annie Hart, J. Dreicer & Sons, jewelers of Fifth avenue, and Jerome and Marcus J. Manheimer, the owners of the Colorado livery stables, for \$15,000. The bank gave a bond in \$30,000. The horses and carriages in the possession of Manheimer Bros. are said to be worth \$8,000, and Dreicer & Sons are claimed to have jewelry left there by Mrs. Hart, valued at more than the balance mentioned in the writ. The writs of replevin were placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Eina, who proceeded to serve them on the defendants named therein.

According to the statement of Louis Quin, the son of one of the directors of the Elizabethport bank, the latter have known for about a month of the shortages, and have been keeping the matter a secret, fearing to hold the defaulter on his guard. Mr. Heddritter, the president, however, is positive that it was not nearly as long ago that the directors were informed of the thefts.

A PAY DAY FIGHT.

Cuban Policemen and American Cavalrymen Clash at Matanzas.

Havana, Oct. 12.—At Matanzas on Wednesday a Cuban policeman interfered with two members of the Second United States cavalry. The quarrel culminated in a general fight between the police and soldiers. After the police had shot Trooper Turrey, one other soldier and one civilian, a number of troopers tried to break into the gun room to get their weapons; but the quick action of Capt. Feltz, of D troop, in forming troops L and M in skirmish order, made it impossible for the excited cavalrymen to pass.

The troopers declare that they will have revenge, and Col. Noyes has ordered all confined to barracks. The feeling is very strong between the Cubans and cavalrymen.

The authorities here look upon the incident as a pay day fight, but an investigation has been ordered.

The Deal is Off. Akron, Oct. 12.—The deal for the sale of a controlling interest in the American Cereal Co. is off. An English syndicate authorized O. C. Barber to offer \$175 per share for the stock. A number of shareholders were on the point of selling when they received word that the officers of the company would pay the same amount for all the stock that was for sale. Possibly 2,000 shares changed hands.

A Statement Regarding Banks. Washington, Oct. 12.—The comptroller of the currency has completed an abstract of the reports of the condition of all the national banks in the United States at the close of business, September 5, 1900. The summary shows that the aggregate loans and discounts of the banks were \$2,686,759,640, and the aggregate deposits \$2,507,248,557. A comparison of these figures with the condition June 29, 1900, of the date of the previous call shows that between June and September there was an increase of \$23,247,439 in loans.

BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT.

They Continue Their Campaign Tours. The Former in Michigan and the Latter in Indiana.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 12.—There was a wild time Thursday afternoon when Mr. Bryan came to Ann Arbor. The students of the State university, which is located here, were at the meeting in large numbers and each one made his presence felt. A platform had been erected on the south side of the square, as well as the adjoining streets, was covered with a solid mass of humanity, a majority of those nearest the stand being students.

Mr. Bryan had no sooner shown his face than the boys began a clamor which did not cease for 10 or 15 minutes. Even after Mr. Bryan advanced to the front of the stand the din continued, but it ultimately subsided sufficiently to allow him to begin. "I am glad to talk to you," he began, "if you are willing to listen."

A few voices responded: "We are willing."

"If I were an imperialist," Mr. Bryan went on, "I would call out an army to suppress you, but I am not." This sally seemed to please the young men and most of them laughed and cheered.

Some of them jeered to such an extent, however, that an officer was compelled to enter the crowd and arrest several of the noisiest. After this, while the interruptions were frequent, they generally took the shape of questions. One of the questions brought out the explicit declaration from Mr. Bryan: "The democratic party is for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." By the time Mr. Bryan concluded the confusion had ceased entirely and he closed amid cheers.

At the time of the arrest of some of the students Mr. Bryan's attention was not called to the fact and he did not know of it until after the close of the meeting. When informed of what had been done, he immediately sent the following letter to Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh:

"If it is true, as I am informed, that some of the college boys were arrested for disturbing the meeting, please ask for their discharge. I am sure it was the result of boyish thoughtlessness and not malice."

Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 12.—With the two meetings at Saginaw last night Mr. Bryan made 18 speeches during the day, as follows: Hastings, Nashville, Charlotte, Bellevue, Battle Creek, Marshall, Albion, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Howell, Lansing, Laingsburg, Owosso, Chesaning, St. Charles, Bay City and Saginaw. The meetings were generally well attended and some of them were very large. To-day Mr. Bryan will begin with his tour of Ohio. He will make his first speech of the day at Bowling Green in the morning and the tour will conclude at Cleveland next Monday evening.

Indianapolis, Oct. 12.—Indianapolis, which is now holding its first fall festival, last night gave Gov. Roosevelt one of the greatest receptions ever extended to a candidate for political honors. From the crossing at Southeastern avenue up East Washington street to the court house, three-quarters of a mile distant, where he spoke to an immense audience, the sidewalks and thoroughfares were crowded with a mass of humanity through which the procession moved with difficulty. Seated with National Committeeman New, Gov. Mount and W. E. English, Gov. Roosevelt was continually bowing to the multitude and shaking hands with men and women who clustered around his carriage. Leading the procession was a band, followed by several companies of mounted Rough Riders. Then came Roosevelt's carriage, followed by 20 more in which were many of the most distinguished republicans of Indiana.

The court house square and the streets surrounding it were congested by a throng which greeted the governor's arrival with a storm of cheers and as he alighted at the court house entrance cannon boomed salutes. At the close of the governor's speech Curtis Guild made an eloquent speech. The evening was devoted to a parade which was more than two hours passing the reviewing stand in front of the court house. The line of march was decorated profusely.

TIED UP THE ROAD.

A Collision of Freight Trains on the New Jersey Central Blocks the Line.

New York, Oct. 12.—A disastrous freight wreck near the East Bound Brook signal tower on the Central railroad of New Jersey last night tied up all the travel on the road except that which could be sent around the wreck by way of the Lehigh Valley tracks.

The New York and Chicago fast freight, running at the rate of 60 miles an hour, was one of the trains in the collision. As it went past the power house at East Bound Brook a slow freight started to leave a switch and ran out upon the main tracks. The slow freight was half way over when the fast freight rushed into it. The engine drawing the fast train went into the slow train like a knife. The engine was in charge of Engineer Charles Campbell, of Jersey City. It stuck in his post and was cut in two. His fireman leaped before the crash and escaped serious injury.

Grant Now Leads. New York, Oct. 12.—As a result of Thursday's labor of the committee of the senate of New York university 13 new names have been added to those already selected for a place in the Hall of Fame. Those counted were in the following classes: Preachers and architects, judges and lawyers, scientists, painters, sculptors, physicians and surgeons, soldiers and sailors. Far in the lead of the men of letters, especially Ralph Waldo Emerson, who led on Wednesday with 91 votes, was Gen. Grant, who heads the list with 92 votes.

CAPTURED A GENERAL.

Lieut. Johnston, Who Performed the Feat, Tells How the Surrender Was Brought About.

Not every young officer in the Philippine service has the good fortune to capture a Filipino general. Of course, generals are plentiful enough among the insurgents, but Gen. Hizon, whom Lieut. John S. Johnston, of the Forty-first infantry, recently made a prisoner, was a figure of much importance among the ill-conditioned troops who are waging their warfare against our sovereignty in the Philippines. Lieut. Johnston does not boast of his capture as a great exploit. On the con-



LIEUT. JOHN S. JOHNSTON. (Young Illinois Soldier Who Captured a Filipino General.)

trary, he says: "It was one of the greatest pieces of bullheaded luck that ever happened to me. Here is how it occurred: I was out with a detachment of four soldiers and a native. About noon we entered the plaza of San Jose. I observed a man leaving the convent of the village church and crossing a field toward a line of bamboo which fringed the edge of the stream. At the thicket he was met by a servant with a horse, which he mounted and made off in the direction of the Culabasa road. I sent two of my men to head him off."

"He led the chase for about a mile. I in direct pursuit. My pony got tangled up in the branches and I was nearly out of the race. But an accident had also happened to the pursued. His horse had slipped and thrown him, breaking his arm and severely spraining his ankle. He tried to conceal himself under the bank of the stream, but was discovered by Private Wheeler. Arriving myself a few moments later, he surrendered to me, telling me who he was. His splendid gray pony escaped."

Young Johnston is a native of Illinois and a graduate of the state university. He served with distinction in the Spanish-American war.

MISS ESTELLE REEL.

Her Success as General Superintendent of Indian Schools Has Been Quite Gratifying.

Estelle Reel, the general superintendent of the Indian schools, has made her third annual report containing much information of general interest. She believes the Indian problem is approaching a solution. The North American savage responds, she finds, to the ethical impulse in education, and when the red man knows the white man's speech much of the preliminary difficulty of the problem will be cleared away. In laying the greatest stress upon the cultivation of manual training she believes she is preparing her charges for useful lives in the civilized world. The boys are taught trades, the girls domestic arts. Since her appointment three years ago Miss Reel has traveled 41,138 miles. She has lived with the Indians in camp and adobe, has studied the children of the various



MISS ESTELLE REEL. (General Superintendent of Government Indian Schools.)

tribes, and is convinced that the race can be made self-supporting. Miss Reel first came into prominence in 1887, when she ran for the office of county superintendent of schools in Laramie, Wyo. She was elected by a big vote, and since then has made a national reputation as an educator, in which capacity she had labored in obscure places from her girlhood. She is a native of Illinois.

Peccadilloes of Honduras. Honduras is a curious mixture of jungle and gigantic forest, of cocoa and of rubber trees, of bugs, vampires, snakes and crocodiles—of all manner of things that creep and crawl and sting and bite. Here, in every hamlet and city are to be found men from different lands, mostly outlaws from their own country. Chicago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia all furnish their quota. England, France, Italy and even far-away Russia have their share.

Shrewd Yankee Sportsmen. In Maine the bounty on bears is paid on presenting the animal's nose; in New Hampshire the ears are shown. Some enterprising sportsmen exhibit the ears in one state and the nose in another, thus collecting double bounty.

KNOTTY PROBLEM.

Miners' Convention Has Not Yet Solved It.

TOOK NO FINAL ACTION.

First Session Devoted to Organization and Speeches.

IT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

The Operators' Proposition to Raise Wages 10 Per Cent. Will Undoubtedly be Rejected by the Mine Workers' Conclave.

Seranton, Pa., Oct. 13.—Eight hundred and fifty-seven miners who hold in their hands the power to end or continue the anthracite coal miners' strike, which has been in progress for more than three weeks, met in convention here Friday for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent. advance in wages offered by the operators and adjourned until today without taking any action on their employers' proposition. Both sessions were devoted to organizing the convention and to speeches by many of the delegates on the mine owners' concession. It was not expected that anything would be done outside of a general exchange of views. The convention, after it was permanently organized, went into secret session, but it was learned that nothing of a definite nature was suggested which would lead to a solution of what is, to the miners, a knotty problem.

From the remarks of the delegates it was gathered that the 10 per cent. proposition, as it now stands, has very little chance of being accepted. The delegates seemed to be almost unanimous that the operators should first make concessions in the other grievances before the increase is accepted by the mine workers. Great stress was laid on the necessity of abolishing the sliding scale and substituting therefore a tonnage basis on which to fix the rate of wages. The proposition of having the operators guarantee a fixed time for paying the advance was also thoroughly discussed, while not a few delegates said they would be satisfied with nothing but a more liberal increase in wages.

The mode of procedure is a matter which is now occupying the attention of the labor leaders. In case the convention comes to a definite understanding on some proposition the question has been asked how the operators will be advised, in view of the fact that the latter have repeatedly said that they would not recognize the union. President Mitchell will not discuss this phase of the question.

That the present convention will not come to a definite conclusion is the general belief. It is the opinion of several labor leaders that the convention as at present constituted will be a little unwieldy. There was a movement on foot Friday, having for its object the submission of the various propositions as they are suggested by the delegates to a committee appointed by the convention, this committee to report to either this or a second convention. This movement, however, did not gain much of a start. Some of the delegates think that the whole subject should be left in the hands of the national officers, as hinted at by President Mitchell in his brief remarks just before the convention went into secret session. Mr. Mitchell is very popular among the miners, as was shown by the enthusiasm displayed as he delivered his opening address.

President Mitchell is making an effort to prevent the transportation of bituminous coal from West Virginia into the eastern markets where the anthracite fuel is sold. After midnight Thursday night and during the sessions of yesterday's convention, President Mitchell held conferences on the subject with M. W. Guernsey, of Harrisburg, Pa., who is said by Mr. Mitchell to be a railway union official. The coal that Mr. Mitchell alleges is being sent east is mined by non-union miners, which prevents him from taking the same action as he did in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where he requested the men not to handle the coal which was destined for the anthracite market. It is said that Mr. Mitchell's plan is to have the railway unions take up the matter for the purpose of considering the advisability of tying up those railroads which persist in transporting soft coal to the railroad men will take cannot at this time be predicted.

Will Search for the North Pole. New York, Oct. 13.—William Ziegler, a wealthy citizen of New York, announced Friday that he would purchase two vessels and send them in quest of the North Pole during the summer of 1901. The expedition is to be in charge of Evelyn B. Baldwin, who was a companion of Lieut. Peary in his attempts to reach the pole in 1893 and 1894 and also a member of Walter Wellman's expedition. It is Mr. Ziegler's intention to have one vessel remain in the Arctic regions while the other returns for supplies.

Fake Telegram Led to Suicide. Chicago, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Philip Hardy was yesterday found dead in her apartments here, shot through the heart. Letters on the table showed she had committed suicide under the belief that her husband had committed suicide in New York City following a quarrel with his wife. Hardy admitted to the police that he had caused a bogus telegram announcing his death to be sent to his wife, who had secured warrants for the arrest of himself and a woman living near by. Hardy caused the telegram to be sent in the hope that his wife would take no further action.