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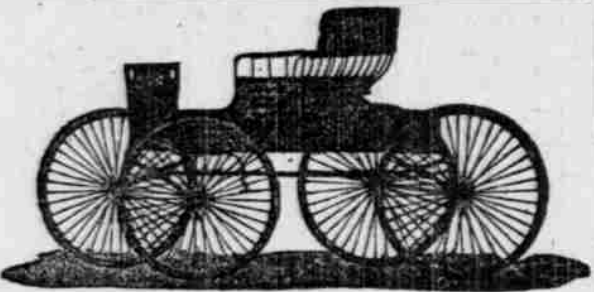
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COMPLAINED OF THE FOOD. TO PREVENT FILIBUSTERING

Mutiny in the Penitentiary at San Juan. MacArthur Sent Officers to Watch Chinese Ports.

SAN JUAN, June 11.—Five hundred inmates of the Penitentiary here mutinied today and refused to take breakfast. They asserted that the food was not fit to eat, and the leader struck the warden in the face.

The Penitentiary is guarded by a detachment of 20 members of the Porto Rico Regiment, and the authorities, fearing that the convicts had planned a concerted movement to break jail, called in the guard, whereupon the prisoners attempted to rush the troops, who fired three volleys at the wall or in the air. Three of the inmates were injured by splinters, not seriously. The military authorities then called out a company of regulars. This assistance, however, was not asked for by the civil authorities, and the native company had quelled the disturbance before the regulars arrived.

Mrs. Gladstone's Condition. LONDON, June 11.—Mrs. Gladstone has suffered another relapse, and is now unconscious.

APPEALS TO POWERS

Imprisoned Chinese Emperor Begs for His Relief.

CALLS PALACE PARTY USURPERS

Suggests That a Joint Protectorate Be Established to Govern the Country Through Him.

LONDON, June 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Weng Tung Ho, Emperor Kwang Hui's tutor and confidant, who was dismissed by the Dowager Empress after the coup d'etat in 1898, sends, with the special sanction of the Emperor and his party, including three Viceroys, a message to the people of the West. It is in part as follows: "His Majesty is convinced through ample trustworthy sources, that the loyal support of many scores of millions of the Chinese will be accorded to his proposals for putting an end to the usurpation brought about by the action of the Empress Hsi Tai. The Government of China being virtually non-existent, the Emperor proposes that the foreign powers, whose troops dominate the capital, shall remove his Imperial person from the palace, in which His Majesty is confined a prisoner; shall declare Empress Hsi Tai and her present Ministers to be usurpers, and shall bring Emperor Kwang Hui to Nankin, Wu Chang or Shanghai, whichever the said foreign powers deem to be the most suitable situation for the new capital of the Chinese Empire under the new conditions. It is proposed by His Majesty and his advisers that the foreign powers should declare a joint protectorate and undertake the task of governing the country through His Majesty."

"The message suggests that the protectorate should abolish certain boards in Peking, appoint new Ministers, abolish the existing so-called army, establish a gendarmerie under foreign officers, take control of the customs, the posts and telegraphs and work them through Chinese officials, establish uniform currency, readjust taxation and insure the freedom of religion."

"Weng Tung Ho, who predicts a peaceful acceptance of such a regime, goes on to say: "China is ripe for the change of tide which the reactionaries vainly seek to stem. If it should be, on the other hand, that the foreign powers seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire for the new capital of the huge task of facing millions, who, although lacking in training and who make but contemptible soldiers, possess boundless powers of passive resistance, and would be able to wear out the patience of any European ruler seeking to govern them without regard to the prejudices of the oldest civilization."

"The conquest of China would be possible with 100,000 troops, but to retain the government would require 1,000,000 soldiers, and centuries of work. The task would be the most arduous and perilous for any nation to undertake. The results for both conqueror and conqueror. His Majesty and his advisers beg America and Japan to pause before resorting to dismemberment, which can be deferred at least until the Emperor's efforts to govern his people and to restore the happiness of this great division of the human race have proved abortive. If the people are assured that the powers are guiding and protecting His Majesty and do not intend to swallow the country piecemeal, they and the soldiers will return unquestionably to the allegiance from which the Empress diverted them."

CHANGE IN TSUNG LI YAMUN. Empress' Direct Challenge to the Foreign Powers.

LONDON, June 11.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Changes have been made in the Tsung Li Yamun. One Chinese has been retired and four Manchus, rigidly conservative, have been appointed. Prince Ching, the only member with a knowledge of foreign affairs, has been superseded by Prince Tuan, a powerful supporter of the Boxer brotherhood."

The Times, commenting upon the reorganization of the Tsung Li Yamun, considers its significance unmistakable, and says: "It means that the Empress Dowager has finally thrown off the mask, and has resolved to stake everything on her anti-foreign policy. She has been confirmed in the belief that the Boxers, who are one of the chief patrons of the Boxers, and a representative of the most reactionary party in China. That she is determined to take up the line of the Boxers, who have so far enjoyed impunity, which has encouraged those qualities, and combined with her ignorance of the forces she is dealing with, and with the main influence of her entourage of eunuchs and parasites, as well as place-hunters, her willfulness has induced her to offer a direct challenge to the foreign powers. The challenge is one which they cannot decline to take up if they must act, and they must act together, as, indeed, they are doing. If the Empress is to have her way, the position of no foreign power in China will be worth a month's purchase, and Western civilization will disappear from the country altogether."

EUROPEAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Powers Will Show China That They Mean Business.

LONDON, June 11. S. A. M.—The last message out of Pekin to reach London left yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, going by way of the Russian telegraph through Manchuria, the Tien Tsin line being cut. It is as follows:

"General Tung, a Mohammedan, extremely hostile to foreigners, arrived here this morning, and had a long audience with Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, who is also a Mohammedan. Prince Tuan has been appointed chief of the Foreign Office over Prince Ching, who is more friendly toward the foreigners."

"The dispatch of more marines was in response to a telegram from the Ministers to the Consul at Tien Tsin for additional troops. The Consul has agreed to meet the troops coming by the first train. The arrival of the Empress Dowager has rendered the city somewhat more quiet than it had been recently. The troops have erected a barricade before the building in which they have taken refuge, and they have a small guard of the cathedral, under the protection of a French guard of 25 men, who will hold out to the end. I am convinced that Pekin, especially the Tartar city, is safe. At Tien Tsin the Viceroy finally consented to furnish transport for a relief force of 400 under an American commander. The partial restoration of the railway is expected to be effected by tomorrow. More massacres of Christians are reported."

Shanghai under today's date, reports that there has been street fighting in Pekin since early Sunday afternoon. The

Russians are making large purchases of canned provisions at Shanghai, and everything points to an outbreak of hostilities. All British missionaries will probably be ordered to return quickly to treaty ports.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yesterday at 1:40 P. M., says:

"Recd from the Tien Nan Fu district say that the French Minister has telegraphed that a crisis is imminent, and that he is advising all foreigners to evacuate Yunnan."

All the telegrams indicate that the situation has not in the least improved. On the contrary, the disorders have spread from the neighborhood of Pekin to the capital itself, which is growing turbulent in anti-foreign demonstrations. In addition to the burning of the Pekin Club, the Secretary of the Belgian legation has been roughly handled in the streets. Hostile crowds continue to demonstrate against the legations. Two thousand international troops are approaching the city, and the advance guard is due to arrive today (Tuesday).

The United States, according to dispatches from Copenhagen, has given "hearty adhesion" to the scheme for a European demonstration. The Russian Minister in Pekin, who also acts as the envoy of Denmark, is credited with having sent a dispatch to the Danish Foreign Office to the effect that a demonstration has been planned under the leadership of England and Russia, in which all the great powers and several of the smaller will take part. The latter are not called upon to send troops, as there are enough on the spot, but they are to be asked to delegate the right to hold their flags with the great powers in order that a demonstration may be made or a battle fought under the flag of all Europe. Japan and the United States have been informed, and agree to the agreement.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA. A Russian Authority Says It Will Be a Terrible Thing.

LONDON, June 11.—The Daily Express publishes the following from St. Petersburg: "Prince Ochtomsky, editor of the Viedomosti, and who is a great Chinese authority, says that the Boxers are one of the old secret societies with which modern China is honeycombed. They have been working against foreigners for several generations. The Boxers will probably be put down, but it is feared that a great number of men, women and children will be murdered before that can be effected."

"The Prince says the present difficulty is of a temporary nature, and cannot be compared with the great upheaval that is still to come. European attempts to divide and to coerce China will only result, he predicts, in the Chinese becoming more united in their hatred against foreigners. He considers that the Europeans are to blame for exploiting and humiliating the Chinese. They have been working against foreigners for several generations. The Boxers will probably be put down, but it is feared that a great number of men, women and children will be murdered before that can be effected."

"The Prince goes on to say: 'The awakening of the Chinese will be terrible. All those warlike instruments of destruction, the use of which they are being taught, will presently be turned against the Europeans themselves. The Chinese have no fear of death, and they make excellent soldiers under European instruction.'

"The prospect for Europe and Russia is not pleasant. One plan, perhaps the best plan, would be to disarm the yellow seas and to police China with European troops, but the powers are so jealous of one another that even this plan is difficult to carry out. In case of a general revolt Russia has not too many troops at her disposal, considering that she has not only to guard a long stretch of railway, but to protect her subjects in the interior. The Chinese, however, will therefore not be able to send any troops to Pekin."

"The Prince sincerely trusts that Russia will have to fight the Chinese. He regards the present disturbance as the worst thing that could have happened. Russia's interests being so limited to it. Anglosphere here say, England is at the bottom of the whole trouble. China and is endeavoring to divert European attention from South Africa by causing a disturbance in the far East."

AS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON. Foreign Diplomats Do Not Look for Complications.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Chinese crisis continues to be an absorbing topic at the foreign embassies and legations in Washington, but the prevailing sentiment is that it will be confined to the borders of China, and will not eventuate in any territorial dismemberment involving the various powers. It is pointed out that up to the present time the Chinese have not shown any disposition to molest the foreigners, and that the Chinese have been most positively their sole purpose is to restore order and protect their citizens and property, and, while there has been some suspicion of a ulterior motive on the part of some of the Chinese, this has not been taken into account. On the contrary, all the official declarations have disavowed anything more than a restoration of order.

Under the British Admiral. LONDON, June 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated today, says:

"The British Admiral, Sir George Edwards, is acting under the orders of the British Admiralty. It is reported that the head of a foreigner has been seen exposed on the pole north of Tien Tsin. The Chinese are fleeing from Pekin and Tien Tsin to Shanghai. There are ominous indications of outbreaks in the Yangtze district. All classes of natives in the Yangtze display intense hostility toward foreigners, and the Chinese soldiers point their guns at foreigners as they pass."

England Averted a War. VICTORIA, B. C., June 11.—The steamer Queen Adelaide, from the Orient, brings a story that six weeks ago Japan and Russia were close to war over the land of a Japanese trader, whose removal was requested by Russia, at Masampo. War was said to have been avoided by the refusal of Britain to act with Japan.

Adeles from Shanghai tell of the murder of the Chinese General Yang Lo, while parleying with the Boxers near Tien Tsin. He was cut down from behind. Adeles from Shanghai also say that he was found to be supplying arms to the rebels in South China, and the Chinese Government has asked for his removal.

Rebuilding the Railway. TIEN TSIN, June 11.—An American officer who has just arrived from the front for provisions reports that the forces are repairing the track between Lofa and Lang Fang. He caught a Boxer last evening who was attempting to set fire to a bridge, and he saw several corpses, evidently the bodies of men killed by troops of General Nieh.

The fifth train left at 5 P. M. today with provisions. Great anxiety is felt here respecting the fate of the foreigners in Pekin.

Marines and Guns for Pekin. TIEN TSIN, June 11.—The Captain in charge of the British defenses here commanded a third special train yesterday, and a fourth today, for the transport of 23 Russians and two guns, and 26 French marines, with stores and one gun for the British. The international forces are near Lang Fang, 40 miles from Pekin, but it is doubtful if they reach the capital before Tuesday.

WHY HE HESITATES

Governor Stephens' Statement Regarding St. Louis Strike.

FRICITION WITH CITY OFFICIALS

He Says It Has Not Been Necessary, Up to the Present, to Order Out the Militia.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 11.—Governor Stephens today gave out the following statement, which he had wired to the New York World, regarding the St. Louis strike:

"Replying to your telegram just received, I am glad to state that the

present railway strike and the crisis through which the city is now passing, is of the nature of a public emergency, and that no acts of any kind be done which may tend to produce or create excitement in public places, such as the assembling of crowds or groups of persons upon the streets, the discussion of the situation in boisterous language or the discharge of firearms or fireworks."

"Therefore, I, the undersigned, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by law, do hereby proclaim and direct that all persons in the City of St. Louis refrain from gathering in numbers on the public streets or in public places; that all persons, particularly women and children, remain indoors as much as possible until the present situation is relieved; that jeering or abusive language, or language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, be not indulged in."

"And all persons are especially warned against the discharge, within the city limits, of firearms of any description, and against the firing of exploding or incendiary torpedoes, fire crackers or any species of fireworks."

"All minors are warned to keep within doors during the next three days, and parents are notified that all minors found out of doors between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise are subject to arrest and imprisonment under the provisions of section 2323 of the revised statutes of Missouri of 1899."

"HENRY ZIEGENHEIM, Mayor."

President Hanna of the Police Board, said tonight that the Mayor's proclamation would be rigidly enforced.

The Central Trades and Labor Union proposes to establish a "bus line" in St. Louis, to compete with and run parallel to the line of the St. Louis Transit Company, on which there is a strike, to be operated by union men. At a meeting at the Waldorf Hotel last night the first step was taken toward this end by the adoption of a resolution to raise at least \$100,000 to purchase and equip the necessary "bus system." From the resolution adopted and the declaration of the speakers, however, forth the policy will be to win the strike, if possible, on the basis of a general boycott, which in all its ramifications is to reach to almost every industry in the city. The fare on a "bus" for a distance equal to that traversed by the street-car line will be 5 cents.

COLOMBIAN WAR. Commander Logan Reports a Federal Defeat.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

"Colon, June 10.—It is reported that an engagement has taken place, resulting in the defeat of the National forces yesterday. The National forces, however, have been reinforced and ordered to renew the attack. The loss in killed and wounded was five officers. Reports are very conflicting. I shall remain here."

"LOGAN."

The cablegram was from Commander Logan, of the cruiser Machias, which has been bringing on the Gulf side of the Isthmus of Panama for the past month, protecting American interests. It is said at the Navy Department that Commander Logan would be prepared at a moment's notice to put a force of marines and sailors on a special train and rush them across the Panama Railroad to Panama, if their presence there should become necessary to safeguard the lives of Americans and American property. The latest reports from the eastern part of Colombia, however, represent the total defeat of the insurgents.

Latimer Ordered to Manila. WASHINGTON, June 11.—General Charles H. Latimer, assistant to the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane here, has been appointed by Surgeon-General Sternberg as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Army for the purpose of proceeding to Manila and taking charge of the insane soldiers there.

Quiet Day After Sunday's Disorder. Mayor's Proclamation. ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Sunday's scenes of disorder and bloodshed were followed today by comparative quiet throughout the city. Last night's riot was the all-absorbing topic, especially among the police force and the officers and men of

the Sheriff's posse comitatus. They discussed it in all its bearings, the opinion being expressed that the posse had done its full duty and no more. The strikers and their sympathizers naturally viewed the occurrence in a light diametrically opposite to that of the Sheriff's posse, the officials of the former making the claim that the men were shot down in cold blood.

Cars were operated until midnight on the Laclede-avenue, Market-street, Olive-street, Washington-avenue, Compton Heights and Park-avenue lines. The surveillance of the police department was not relaxed in the least, as compared with the preceding days of the strike. If any of the strikers were detected, they were being maintained peace and order, as in some quarters it was feared the lawless element of the community might possibly take measures to even up yesterday's score, when three striking employees were killed and nine persons injured by the posse, the same degree the two rival parties of the posse on their mettle.

In answer to a letter directed by Chief of Police Campbell this evening to Mayor Ziegenheim, the following proclamation was issued by the latter:

"Whereas, during the pendency of the

SCOTT THE LATEST

Union Iron Works Man Named for Vice-Presidency.

OTHER CANDIDATES LOOMING UP

Yet a Possibility That Governor Roosevelt Will Be Chosen by the Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Names are constantly being sprung for Vice-President, and friends of the Administration quietly give a tip that this man or that man has been selected for the place. One of the latest of these is President Scott, of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, and another is a candidate announced from friends close to the Administration. Another intimation is given that the President himself desires Allison to be nominated, and even the Essex candidate is looming up somewhat. It looks like a pre-concerted plan now to have all the candidates brought forward, with the final result that the nomination is to be forced by general acclamation upon somebody agreed on by the Administration. There is yet a possibility that Governor Roosevelt will be the man.

Trade Prospects in China. The prospect for the growth of American trade in China is arousing considerable interest in the East at the present time, and Eastern papers have taken up and are agitating the question. In all this talk, while it is generally conceded that China offers a fertile field for our growing trade, it is as generally agreed that Manila is the gateway through which we must enter the Orient. Great prospects seem to be in store for that city, and those commercially interested predict that in the end Manila will equal, if not exceed, Hong Kong as a commercial port. In this same connection there is a strong sentiment on this side of the country that the United States, in view of the vast opportunity open to it, would do very wrong not to avail itself of them and insist, along with other nations, on its rights in China. It is contended that we should not allow other nations to secure the full control of the China trade, to our own detriment. Yet this is not a sentiment favoring the division of China. The Eastern people do not demand nor do they think it wise to divide China up between the several nations, but they do think that all commercial nations should have an equal show, and that where there is an opportunity to make commercial advancement, a more matter of sentiment should not be allowed to intervene.

One Month's Exports. The monthly statement of the exports of the United States for May, 1900, shows the following, as compared with the same month of 1899:

	1899.	1900.
Breadstuffs.....	\$22,074,297	\$22,000,000
Cattle and hogs.....	2,645,510	2,433,000
Provisions.....	13,682,357	15,434,000
Mineral oils.....	6,761,935	1,500,000
Total.....	\$37,964,500	\$37,500,000

Decrease.

Bounty Money for Fern's Crew. The Court of Claims decided today that the crew of the United States steamship Fern is entitled to a share in the distributions of the bounty money which is to be paid by the Government for the destruction of Cervantes' fleet. The court held that the Fern was within signaling distance, and was capable of rendering assistance at any moment during the battle. The case was contested by the attorneys for Admiral Sampson and others.

Reginald Tower Goes to Pekin. Word comes from London that Reginald Tower, secretary of the British Embassy here, will shortly become first secretary of the British Legation at Pekin.

Treaty With Portugal. After a year's suspension, the arrangement between the United States and Portugal, establishing reciprocity on certain articles specified in section 3 of the Dingley act, was renewed today. The President's proclamation announcing the fact will be issued tomorrow. The international arrangement was suspended, owing to a clerical error.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. National Committee Begins Preliminary Work in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The subcommittee of the Republican National Committee today started the convention ball rolling, and from now until the National committee shall have concluded its business the party leaders will be full of activity. The subcommittee held its first meeting at noon in the headquarters of the national committee at the Hotel Waldorf. Those present were: Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, chairman; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Senator Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia; Senator John M. Spooner, of New Jersey; and Colonel Charles Dick, of Ohio. The absent members were Senator Hanna and Richard C. Kerens, of Missouri. The committee was in secret session the better part of two hours. The committee took up the matter of arranging for the meeting of the full National committee at the Hotel Waldorf. This meeting will be highly important, as the National committee will then take up the contests from the various states. There are more than 30 of these, and it is not known how long it will take the committee to decide them. Chairman Hanna will arrive here Wednesday morning, and other committeemen are expected at that time.

The citizens' reception committee, of which ex-Mayor Warwick is chairman, held a meeting today, at which close upon 30 citizens were present. This committee has adopted a plan of having subcommittees look after the wants of every state and territorial delegation, and Chairman Warwick today announced these committees, which number over 50.

As the French See It. PARIS, June 11. 4 A. M.—The Figaro, in a leading article on "European Diplomacy at Pekin," says:

"If the collective action of the powers fails, the most likely combination to prevail will be that of the Russian, French and German, which came to the aid of the country at the conclusion of the war of 1895, in obtaining better terms of peace with Japan. Nothing, however, shows as yet that a solution of the crisis is impossible, but if the status quo is to be maintained, it will be necessary to land more than 200 men at Taku. The powers count too much upon moral prestige and too little upon the eloquence of rifles and cannon."

No Bond Issue Says Huntington. NEW YORK, June 11.—C. P. Huntington, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, declared today that reports to the effect that the company will issue bonds to meet certain obligations is not true. No action looking to a bond issue has been considered, according to Mr. Huntington.