

HOPEING THE WORD

American Troops All Ready to Leave Peking.

President Must Decide Quickly

The Capital on the Verge of a Famine—Pushing Preliminary Peace Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The question of withdrawing the American troops at once from Peking is now before the President, and a speedy decision is expected and required because of the differences among officials in Peking on this subject, and the issue is for the President to decide. The action of the French Government, as reported by the German press, in joining Russia in orders for the withdrawal of troops, has brought about the contingency touched upon in the reply to Russia in the following language:

"The result of these considerations is that unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia, and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Peking, after due conference with the other commanders as to time and manner of withdrawal."

General Chaffee was made acquainted with the attitude of the Government and was directed to hold himself in readiness to withdraw his troops. Undoubtedly he has conferred with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal, according to the terms of the agreement, and the sending of further supplies to him has been stopped, and he now awaits but the signal from Washington to begin his movement. It is for the President to give that signal.

The considerations now before him before immediate withdrawal are: First, the fact that he is already committed in a measure to the evacuation of Peking, and is represented that China is on the verge of a terrible famine, and the retention of the troops in Peking, preventing as they do the return of the Chinese Government and the supply of provisions to the capital, places the responsibility for what threatens to be a frightful calamity upon the powers who sanctioned the occupation.

On the other hand, strong representations have been made to the President in opposition to withdrawal in advance of the procurement of absolutely sufficient guarantees for the protection of American interests in China and for the safety of the native Christians. This last addition is one most difficult to meet; but, being insisted upon by the missionaries, is being given most careful consideration.

In anticipation of some such state of affairs, the effort has been made to hasten the dispatch of preliminary negotiations. It is highly desirable that some responsible representative of the Chinese Government be recognized in order that we could secure a sufficient guarantee upon which to base the withdrawal of our troops. Li Hung Chang, who is the only light in the East so far as our Government can see, and it is possible that the problem may be solved by a decision to designate Li Hung Chang and to accept their pledge as sufficient for our purposes. Therefore the decision announced today to recall Li Hung Chang's passage from Shanghai to Peking may be regarded as a step in this direction.

Later it was announced that Consul-General Goodnow had reported that Li would leave Shanghai next Friday for Peking. His mode of transportation is not known, but he may have a United States vessel, if such thing is absolutely necessary to his reaching Peking. Possibilities of the negotiations may be conducted there, but the opinion of officials here seems to be that the last act in the negotiations—namely, the signatures to the treaties which must bind China for the future—must take place in the Chinese capital. It is not known that any of the powers is prepared to object to Li Hung Chang's visit.

Meanwhile the State Department is doing its best to force the Chinese Government, through Li Hung Chang, to restore peace in the provinces and cease outrages upon American citizens, which have been continuing for some time. Reports coming by mail are just reaching the State Department as to some of those occurrences. Under date of July 21, 1900, the Consul of the United States at Foo Chow reported that a Chinese official at that place had advised that three native pastors at Shao Wu, about 250 miles from Foo Chow, and a mission station of the American Board, had been destroyed during a riot which occurred at Shao Wu July 24 the large church belonging to the mission, two residences occupied by the missionaries and a grand secret meeting hall, were destroyed by the mob, every article of furniture being carried away. The Consul also states that no loss of life is reported as having occurred during the riot.

Rev. M. W. Wilson, of Hing-shan, who is the pastor of the Shao Wu mission, were at Foo Chow July 23, where they had been for several months previously.

The State Department has made public the following correspondence:

"The following communication was handed to Acting Secretary of State Hill September 11 by the Chinese Minister: A telegram from Earl Li Hung Chang, dated September 7, 1900, transmitted by the Chinese Minister at London, under date of September 10, and received by Minister W. H. Clegg, at Washington, September 11. I have just received a telegram, dated the 7th, from the Governor of Shan Tung, transmitting a dispatch addressed to me by the Privy Council from Tan Tung Au (Shan Su), August 29, the following imperial edict was issued:

"We hereby command Li Hung Chang, Envoy Plenipotentiary, Grand Secretary of State and Viceroy of Chi Li: On the third day of the month of August, 1900, the 26th year, August 23, the following imperial edict was issued:

"The above has been communicated to me in obedience to the imperial will. Another communication from the Privy Council states that the Emperor has issued commanding Sir Robert Hart to confer with the representatives of the foreign nations for the loan of a steam tug to convey Li Hung Chang without delay to Peking, where he is to associate himself with Prince Ching in dealing with all pending questions. There was also a copy of an edict for Li Hung Chang, which the Imperial Council of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, was directed to deputize an official to deliver in person (to Earl Li). The documents referred to have been distributed to the representatives of the roundabout, and it is feared a mistake might arise, the edicts are respectively transcribed (as above). On receipt of the same, the Shan Tung Government is requested to transmit them by telegraph to Envoy."

"Having received imperial orders ordering my speedy departure for the North, I beg to make arrangements to start on my journey tomorrow. I have informed the Secretary of State and request instructions to be telegraphed to the United States commanders at Tien Tsin and Peking to co-operate in affording me protection, if required."

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WHOLESALE MASSACRES

CHINESE SLAYING NATIVE CONVERTS IN NORTHERN PROVINCES.

From 15,000 to 20,000 Perished in July—Women Subjected to Unspeakable Barbarities.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 3:35 A. M.—All the correspondents in China are sending terrible stories of wholesale massacre of missionaries and native Christians. It is asserted that during July between 15,000 and 20,000 converts were massacred in the northern provinces. Large numbers of missionaries are still unaccounted for, and small hope is entertained of their escape. Native reports are subjected to the most careful scrutiny, with the result that although there may be some exaggeration it is impossible to doubt that in the main they are correct.

The horror is intensified by confirmation of the reports that the women were subjected to unspeakable barbarities and tortures, being stripped and slowly clubbed to death. This was one of the mildest methods. The Boxers wreaked fiendish vengeance upon them. The powers are called on for swift punishment. Fears are expressed lest the Russian Government, which does not encourage the missionary propaganda, should prove lukewarm in this matter.

Statements were current in the European capitals last evening that all the powers had repented to the Russian proposition, that Great Britain and Germany had declined to evacuate Peking, that Austria and Italy had decided to be guided by Germany's decision, and that the other powers had agreed to a more or less moderate extension of the Chinese in China are intended as a purely precautionary measure.

Private dispatches received here say that the international forces attacked the Chinese fortifications at Pei Tang, north of Taku, and that the losses were considerable. The German transport Rhein, with Lieutenant-General von Lessele on board, has arrived at Shanghai. Rear-Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in Chinese waters, left Shanghai yesterday on board the cruiser Fuerst Bismarck.

Raid on Boxers. TIEN Tsin, Sept. 8, via Shanghai, Sept. 11.—A body of 4000 allied troops, including 200 men of the Fifteenth Infantry, under the command of Major Robertson, marched today against the cities of Shen Hai Sien and Ti Li, where the presence of Boxers threatens the Tien Tsin region. The advance was made in two columns for the purpose of attacking the towns. General Doward personally commanded the expedition. The Japanese siege guns were taken with the expedition, which included a large force of cavalry.

Chinese Funds Confiscated. PEKING, Wednesday, Sept. 5.—The Russo-Chinese Bank, which, as announced yesterday, closed here today, and removes to Shanghai, will confiscate, as part of the indemnity to be paid to Russia, the funds of the Russo-Chinese Bank deposited with it, against which the Chinese drew for the payment of their troops.

A Lone Robber. Held Up the Passengers on a Burlington Train. DENVER, Colo., Sept. 12.—Westbound passenger train No. 3, on the Burlington Railroad, which arrived in Denver at 7:10 o'clock, was held up by a masked robber, who secured from passengers about \$400 in money, two diamond watches and other articles of minor value.

The lone robber, flourishing a revolver, made his way through the car and forced his victims to hand over their money, threatening to shoot if they did not comply. A good description of the road agent was secured, and Burlington officials at once offered a reward of \$100 for his capture, dead or alive. The robber is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weight 150 pounds, dressed in blue overalls, linen hat and striped overcoat, about 35 years old, brown hair.

The robber boarded the train at Benkelman, 200 miles out of Denver, where a stop was made to cool off a hot box and to change the engine. The robber, who was in the rear car into the Chicago sleeper, and there covered Porter Bell with a revolver and compelled him to start through the car, drawing back the curtains from the berth. Mr. Wilson, the brakeman, was also compelled to go ahead and pull back the curtains. The robber confined his operations to the men, and ordered the women and children to get out of the car and to the platform.

"Dig up your purse," he commanded of B. W. Wilson, of Sacramento, who was in the Chicago sleeper. Wilson "dug up" 125 in gold and silver, and handed it over. He had no other money, and he was destroyed by the mob, every article of furniture being carried away. The Consul also states that no loss of life is reported as having occurred during the riot.

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THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Beat Philadelphia in the Ninth Inning.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—The finish of today's game was as exciting as the veriest enthusiast could desire. Up to the eighth inning Waddell had been almost invincible, and the visitors had steadily increased their lead. In the local team's half of the eighth eleven men batted. They made seven hits, three of which were singles, netting seven runs, which tied the score. In the ninth inning, however, Pittsburg made another run, and Philadelphia failed to tally. Attendance, 3000. Score:

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New York and Chicago Broke Even. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The New Yorks and Chicago broke even this afternoon. Attendance, 2000. Score:

First game—..... RHE..... RHE Chicago.....10 17 New York.....10 16 Batteries—Menefee and Cline; Mercer, Seymour and Grady. Umpire—Emella.

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National League Standing. Won. Lost. Pct. Pittsburgh.....57 44 56.1 Philadelphia.....56 45 55.6 Chicago.....55 48 53.3 St. Louis.....52 50 46.8 New York.....52 50 46.8 Cincinnati.....48 54 41.0

The American League. At Kansas City—Kansas City, 1; Indianapolis, 0. Chicago—First game—Chicago, 12; Cleveland, 4. Second game—Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 1.

At Milwaukee—First game—Milwaukee, 2; Detroit, 1. Second game—Milwaukee, 2; Detroit, 1.

At Minneapolis—First game—Minneapolis, 7; Buffalo, 6. Second game—Minneapolis, 3; Buffalo, 7.

The Day's Races. Green Brino Won the 210 Trot at Empire City Track.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—In the opening event, the 210 trot, at the Empire City track, there were eight starters, and the public made a lively plunge on Pilatus, who sold at \$100, while the whole field only brought \$125. The favorite was never formidable in the race, which he led to a duel between Green Brino and Captain Jack. Eight met in the 215, and Daphne Dallas sold at \$25 to \$40 for the field. The favorite won in straight heats.

210 Trot, purse \$1000—Green Brino won the second, third and fourth heats in 2:14, 2:11, 2:14; Captain Jack won the first, 2:15; Little Dick, 2:16; Louie Mac, Pilatus, Della Wilkes, Onward, Silver and Ellert also started.

215 Pace, purse \$1200—Daphne Dallas won three straight heats in 2:14, 2:15, 2:14; Lolita, Connie, Hamble, Roy, Idamont, Orlin B. Barton, and Robert B. also started.

Free-for-all wagon trot—Franker won, Zembia second, time, 2:34; 211 Trot, purse \$1000—Aico won the first, second and fourth heats in 2:12, 2:08, 2:11. Gip Walnut won the third heat in 2:08; Annie Thornton, Paul Revere and Silvermaker also started.

Races at Harlem. CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Results: Four and a half furlongs—Reina Del Cella won, Katherine Ennis second, Ep third, time, 0:53 2-5.

Six furlongs—May Beach won, Sly second, George third, time, 1:13 1-5.

Steeplechase, September handicap, full course—Passé Partout won, Lord Chesterford second, time, 1:45 2-5.

Mile and six furlongs—The Lady won, Scarlet Lily second, Florizart third, time, 1:43 1-5.

Match, purse \$1000, six furlongs—Beats Mack won, John A. Morris second, time, 1:13 3-5.

Five and a half furlongs—His Eminence won, Shut Up second, Harry Herenden third, time, 1:30.

Six furlongs—May Chamber won, Admetus second, Croesus third, time, 2:37 2-5.

Seven furlongs—Highland Lad won, Specifice second, Sim W. third, time, 1:27 2-5.

Races at Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 12.—The results of today's races were:

Trotting, 2 1/2 class, purse \$1000—Janice won, second, Dora Doe third, time, 2:14.

Trotting, 2-year-olds, 2:30 class—Leroy won, Jennie C. second, best time, 2:50.

Two starters, 2-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile—Moriel won, Jennie Red second, Merry Boy third, time, 1:24.

Running, maiden 3-year-old, selling, 5/8 furlongs—Phil Archibald won, George Dewey second, Location third, time, 1:30.

Running, six furlongs, selling—Lode Star won, Flush of Gold second, Leocomo third, time, 1:14.

Running, seven furlongs—Phlegon won, Treathan second, Miss Vera third, time, 1:23 1/2.

Races at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Results: Mile and three sixteenths—Sprung won, Orris second, Bridgeton third, time, 2:02.

Six furlongs—Tony Lepping won, Curd Gilcock second, Merriman third, time, 1:24.

One mile—Alice Turner won, Hi Nocker second, Hi Kollar third, time, 1:43.

Hurdles, mile and a quarter—Tonto won, Francis Pope second, Donnetta third, time, 2:18.

Six furlongs—Hi Lee won, Lasso second, Bummer third, time, 1:14.

Seven furlongs, selling—Lamasocco won, Colonel Gay second, Marie G. Brown third, time, 1:24.

Races at Gravesend. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Results: Five and a half furlongs—La Vallero won, Lamson second, Scurry third, time, 1:40 1-5.

Mile and an eighth—Decatur won, King Bramble second, Bangor third, time, 1:54 1-5.

Five furlongs—Barbara Fritchle won, Julia Hanover second, Templeton third, time, 1:03 3-5.

Mile and a sixteenth—Big Gun won, five and a half furlongs—La Vallero won, Lamson second, Scurry third, time, 1:40 1-5.

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Her in the day, Dr. Nansen spoke, saying that the Duke of Abruzzi had not only renewed the noble tradition of Italy, but had given the youth of all nations a noble example.

At 11 P. M. the Duke started for Italy, intending to return in about a fortnight. He was accompanied to the railway station by Dr. Nansen.

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