

EVACUATING CHINA'S CAPITAL.

DeGiers Announces Withdrawal of Russians.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO QUIT.

Insistent Force to Protect U. S. Interests to Be Left—Russians Loot the Summer Palace.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—The following dispatch, dated Pekin, September 29, has been received from M. DeGiers, Russian minister to China: "In accordance with orders from the highest quarters, I am leaving for Tien Tsin with the whole legation."

Pekin, Sept. 25, via Taku, Sept. 28, via Shanghai, Sept. 30.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—At a conference of the generals today, the Russian commander, Gen. Linovitch, announced the immediate withdrawal from Pekin of the bulk of the Russian troops and the legation. He will leave on Thursday, September 28, and the legation will follow on Saturday. There will remain a mixed force of about 2,000 to represent Russia.

POLICY OF THE POWERS.

Gen. Linovitch asserted that the dispatch from St. Petersburg transmitting the order to withdraw contained a statement that all the powers were adopting the same policy. The other generals replied that they had received no orders of that nature.

German and Japanese columns are operating to the southward near the imperial deer park.

Gen. Alfred Gravelle, the British commander, has gone to Tien Tsin to inspect the British troops there.

AMERICANS WILL WITHDRAW.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 28, via Shanghai, Sept. 30.—(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—Orders from Washington directing the withdrawal of the bulk of the American troops were received this afternoon, and preparations to comply were begun immediately. Gen. Chaffee is here directing the movement, which will commence at the earliest possible moment. It is understood the plan contemplates leaving a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery in Pekin to protect American interests, and the remainder of the troops will proceed to Manliu.

The allied commanders had decided to dispatch a combined land and naval expedition to Shan Hai Kwan, on the Gulf of Liao Tung, leaving Taku, October 1st, the total land force being 22,000. The American detail had not yet been made, nor had a decision been reached as to the naval force.

Now that the order to withdraw has been received from Washington, it is possible that the plans for the expedition will have to be modified, so far as American participation is concerned. Gen. Chaffee, however, is of the opinion on the opposite assumption, and has ordered the Fifth marine battalion to prepare to go.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn will probably be the American warship in the expedition. The troops will go by water and be landed south of Shan Hai Kwan. They will co-operate with a large Russian contingent already on the way. The rest of the American withdrawal represents the other powers here.

NO NOTE ISSUED.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Secretary of State Hay returned today from his summer's vacation in New Hampshire and tomorrow will occupy his desk at the state department. There were no new dispatches awaiting him. Mr. Hay said he "was in the usual health of a man of his age," and would resume his regular duties tomorrow. Beyond the return of Secretary Hay the day passed without Chinese developments.

A special dispatch from Berlin asserting a belief that the United States was about to issue a note on the question of the partition of China, was refuted in an authoritative quarter.

CHINESE EDICTS ISSUED.

London, Oct. 1, 4:30 a. m.—Beyond a number of imperial edicts which throw into still worse confusion the complicated Chinese situation, there is little in today's news to attract attention. From Shanghai comes an unconfirmed report that the allies have seized Shan Hai Kwan. The news with regard to the edicts emanates from Shanghai. According to the edicts, in addition to the edicts ordering Grand Counciler Kuai to take to the sea, the edicts direct that Li Hung Chang's entire plan be followed in regard to anti-foreign outrage, and the edicts ordering that funeral honors be paid in Pekin and Tokyo to the remains of the late Prince Tuan.

Various expressions are heard as to the import of the edict. The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The severe punishment awarded by Emperor Kwang Su will only mean a money fine. There are traces of Li Hung Chang's hand, under American influence, in the edicts."

On the other hand, the Standard's Shanghai correspondent remarks: "The emperor now realizes the true nature of the crisis. After consulting the emperor, she summoned the court dignitaries, and when she assembled, through which she remained silent, the emperor, in a loud voice, delivered a tirade, lasting a couple of hours, against the courtiers. Then, in an angry voice, he dismissed them. After this the decrees were issued. While these have been promulgated, feverish war preparations are still reported from Shanghai, and new appointments have been made to the Chinese army and navy."

The Chinese Official Gazette has reissued a publication, says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, dated September 24th, and contains an order directing the Pekin officials to follow the court, unless their duties here prevent them from doing so.

"The looting continues and daily outrages are held. This is likely to last all winter. Members of the nobility are the heaviest losers, Prince Ching in particular."

SUMMER PALACE DENIED.

London, Oct. 1.—Dr. Morrison, according to a dispatch to the Times from Pekin on September 24th, says: "At the same moment the Chinese offered to permit the British to occupy, without opposition, both Shan Hai Kwan and Tien Tsin. Although it was known that these overtures were supported by the British authorities in Pekin, they were discontinued by Lord Admiral Bruce, on the ground that they would disturb the council of the admirals."

"Systematic Russian denudation of the summer palace has resulted in stripping it of every valuable article. The loot has been packed and labeled, and is now awaiting transportation to Russia. On the second attempt, the white pagoda and two adjoining temples were razed to the ground."

RUSSIANS INVEST MUKDEN.

Shanghai, Sept. 29.—The Russians have invested Mukden, capital of the province of Liao Tung.

AGUINALDO'S SECRETARY

Will Tell the Story of His People in the United States.

New York, Sept. 30.—Sixto Lopez, formerly secretary and confidante of General Aguinaldo, arrived here today on the Campana. Lopez is said to have come here at the invitation of Fisk Warren, and he expects to explain to the people the Filipino side of their fight with this country.

Lopez is a small man with a yellow complexion and straight black hair. His secretary, who says that he has known Lopez for eight years, is a colored man from Queens town, and describes himself as a Britisher from head to foot. At the dock there was only one man to meet him, a sandy-haired man, who was addressed as Mr. George, but refused to give his name. Lopez is said to be a man of great energy and ability, and together they began a hunt of the dock for Fisk Warren, who finally made his appearance, and together they went to the Imperial Hotel.

While coming up from quarantine Lopez gave out the following signed statement:

"My object in visiting the United States is not to interfere in American politics, but simply to tell the people what the Filipino desire in reference to the future government of our country. It is said that my coming to America is in the interests of certain parties and parties. We, as Filipinos, know no parties in the United States. We have only one desire, namely, to see justice for our country."

"Those who desire to give us justice will not doubt be glad to know the wants and conditions of the Philippines. All we want is peace with honor to both parties, and I hope to be able to show that the conditions of our country are such as to fit us for the maintenance of that independence."

"At the hotel he added to the statement: 'The only additional matter to which I need refer is the publication of my book on the Philippines. It is chiefly a history of the country, and will contain views on the Philippines, on past and present events.'"

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MARCUS DALY AND HIS LIFELONG ENEMY, WILLIAM A. CLARK.

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The Mikado Summons Ito.

Yokohama, Sept. 30.—The mikado has summoned Marquis Ito to form a cabinet, owing to the resignation of the Yamagata ministry. When Ito returns to the task to the new premier, his majesty said that, as affairs in China were entering upon the diplomatic stage, the presence of Marquis Ito at the head of the government was necessary.

Various expressions are heard as to the import of the edict. The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The severe punishment awarded by Emperor Kwang Su will only mean a money fine. There are traces of Li Hung Chang's hand, under American influence, in the edicts."

On the other hand, the Standard's Shanghai correspondent remarks: "The emperor now realizes the true nature of the crisis. After consulting the emperor, she summoned the court dignitaries, and when she assembled, through which she remained silent, the emperor, in a loud voice, delivered a tirade, lasting a couple of hours, against the courtiers. Then, in an angry voice, he dismissed them. After this the decrees were issued. While these have been promulgated, feverish war preparations are still reported from Shanghai, and new appointments have been made to the Chinese army and navy."

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GREAT BRITAIN PLAYS POLITICS.

Waiting for Replies of Powers to Germany's Note.

SALISBURY'S LOOP HOLE.

So Far as Known, Emperor William's Demand on China Has Not Been Modified in Any Regard.

New York, Oct. 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Great Britain is playing international politics in connection with the German proposal that the surrender of responsibility for the anti-foreign outrages be made a condition precedent to negotiation with the Chinese government.

Well-informed diplomats here believe that she has delayed her reply to learn the character of those of other powers, and its effect upon the Chinese. Lord Salisbury has no desire to offend Germany.

Her attitude during the war in South Africa has not been overlooked nor does Great Britain forget, in view of the independent attitude of the United States that it may be necessary for England to co-operate with Germany to prevent Russia and France from obtaining larger slices of China than herself in case of partition.

It is understood here that Lord Salisbury has believed it politic to give long consideration to the German proposal, and that the degradation of Prince Tuan and other princes by the German government of China will probably be the loop-hole through which he will crawl.

So far as this government has been informed, Germany has not modified her proposal, though it is likely that she will do so in view of the objections of the United States, Russia, France and Japan.

It is said in official circles that this government contemplates making no representation respecting partition, such as seems to be anticipated in Berlin. Though it is feared that partition will be the only solution of the situation, the authorities are encouraged by the change in the attitude of the Chinese government to make renewed efforts to effect a settlement, which will preserve the territorial integrity of the empire.

A diplomat observed last night that none of the powers could in honor agree to the dismemberment of China, because they had in explicit terms, announced that their purpose was the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the empire.

What the officials fear, however, is that Germany, anxious to gain military laurels, giving a pretext for Russia to make permanent her occupation of Northern China. Once this is done the division of the remainder of the territory among European powers and Japan will be precipitated.

HANNA MAKES ASSERTIONS.

Says Bryan Has Promised to Let Croker Name a Cabinet Officer.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 30.—Senator Hanna arrived here from New York this morning and left tonight for Chicago. He is on his way to return to New York for the purpose of making a speech at the middle of October, but he expects to be in Chicago the closing week of the campaign. In an interview, Senator Hanna said he was pleased with the outlook in New York, where things were looking better than a month ago.

Referring to his recent interview in this city, in which he was quoted as saying Mr. Bryan had promised to let Richard Croker name one of the members of the cabinet if elected, Senator Hanna said:

"I have never denied that interview. In fact, what I said about Croker and a cabinet position has been substantially correct during the past week. I knew what I was talking about when I said that Bryan had promised Croker the naming of one of the cabinet officers. I knew that Bryan had promised to let Croker distribute the federal patronage in New York, and if Bryan is elected Croker can not but be a member of the cabinet in Bryan's cabinet."

Union and Non Union Men Fight.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 30.—As a result of the shooting affair between union and non-union molders last night, three men are dead. They are Henry Gronenberg, who died at the hospital last night, and William Steffeld, who died today. Gronenberg was a union molder. Steffeld was a bricklayer and had no part in the fight. Charles Peck, a non-union man, is under arrest, charged with the murder of Detective William L. Foulk, who was shot through the heart. Paul Irving, Thomas Jennings, Edgar McIntyre and William Webster, also non-union men, were arrested on the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

B. H. ROBERTS IN BROOKLYN.

He Preached to the Latter-day Saints in that Conference.

New York, Sept. 30.—Former Congressman Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, one of the seven presidents of the seventies, in charge of the propaganda of the faith of the Latter-day Saints, spoke at the Amphion academy, Brooklyn, today. This was his first address in this part of the country since he was barred from Congress. The discourse was an argument for the doctrine of the Latter-day Saints.

Rockhill Leaves for Tien Tsin.

Pekin, Sept. 29.—W. W. Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States, left Pekin with a cavalry escort today for Tien Tsin. He will visit Nankin and the Yangtze valley, examine affairs there and advise the viceroys to memorialize the throne urging the return of the court to Peking.

Steyn Overruled Kruger.

London, Oct. 1.—An interesting report comes from Komatipoort to the effect that Mr. Kruger, in a letter to his wife announcing that he is going on a six months' holiday, said, in substance, that after the capture of Mafeking he knew the struggle was hopeless, and he had decided to leave the country. The report is, however, said to be untrue, but that Mr. Steyn's arbitrary behavior overruled his counsel.

Bank of Spain's Condition.

Madrid, Sept. 30.—The report of the bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday, shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 25,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,500,000 pesetas. Spanish gold was quoted at 20.65.

Large Money Order Business.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The postoffice department has issued a statement of the money order business of the country for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. During the year 31,163,650 money orders were issued in the United States. The total transactions, as compared with the previous year, foot up as follows:

Money orders issued 1899, 1900.
Sued \$224,958,363 \$255,670,077
Money orders paid 217,524,391 240,120,280
Totals \$142,434,634 \$164,790,212

COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR.

No Action Has Yet Been Taken on the Recently Signed Protocol.

New York, Oct. 1.—The Herald's correspondent in Bogota says no action will be taken on the protocol recently signed by Minister Uribe and the government of Ecuador. The protocol is not approved because the Colombian authorities are waiting for important data in regard to the attitude of Ecuador in connection with the invasions of the southern frontier of Colombia. Colombia is also investigating whether Ecuador has been in compliance with Venezuela.

In the meantime the Colombian government has given orders to the military authorities on the Ecuadorian frontier to maintain the strictest neutrality. The liberal revolution is now limited to guerrilla warfare in the departments of Cundinamarca and Tolima. The revolutionists in the north, commanded by Gen. Santos, have offered to capitulate.

Gen. Pinzon, the hero of the northern campaign, became minister of war on September 15. He has strengthened and made the department more popular. The Marroquin government is now recognized by the diplomatic corps residing in Bogota. Communications between Lake Maracibo and Enate has been re-established.

Baden-Powell at Pretoria.

Pretoria, Oct. 14.—Col. Baden-Powell has arrived here to take command of the police in the Transvaal and Orange River country, which is proposed to maintain a force of 12,000 men all under General Baden-Powell.

No External Symptoms.

The blood may be in bad condition, yet with no external signs, no skin eruption or sores to indicate it. The symptoms in such cases being a variable appetite, poor digestion, an indigestible weakness and nervousness, loss of flesh and a general run-down condition of the system—clearly showing the blood has lost its nutritive qualities, has become thin and watery. It is in just such cases that S. S. S. has done some of its quickest and most effective work by building up the blood and supplying the elements lacking to make it strong and vigorous.

"My wife used several bottles of S. S. S. as a blood purifier and to tone up a weak and emaciated system, with very marked effect by way of improvement. We regard it as a great tonic and blood purifier."—J. F. DUFF, Princeton, Mo.

S. S. S. is the greatest of all tonics, and you will find the appetite improved once, strength returns, and nervousness vanishes as new rich pure blood once more circulates through all parts of the system.

S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. It contains no minerals whatever. Send for our free book on blood and skin diseases and write our physicians for any information or advice wanted. No charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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