

1850.

fifty Years of Progress.

1900.

GENERAL OTIS AT
HIS OLD HOME.The City of Rochester Gives Him a
Grand Ovation.

WILL HOLD PHILIPPINES.

American Protection Promised to In-
telligent Men, and That Promise
Will be Fulfilled.

[Early Dispatches.]

Rochester, N. Y., June 15.—Major
General E. S. Otis was today given a
welcome here in his old home. There
were at least 10,000 visitors in the city.
General Joseph Wheeler arrived about
noon, and he was given an enthusiastic
reception.

The celebration reached its climax in
the parade, which took place this afternoon.
The United States army was
represented by about 1,200 men of the
tenth infantry and the fifth and
seventh artillery.

The Marine band from Washington
was a feature of the procession. The
National Guard of Pennsylvania and
New York, several separate military
regiments and many civic organiza-
tions were also in line.

There were fireworks and a band con-
cert in honor of the general, and
the day was brought to a close with a
banquet at Powers hall.

Charles J. Bissell acted as toast-
master, and after flattering references
to the guests of the evening, introduced
General Otis, who said in part:

"I have heard a great deal about the
Philippines since my return. I know as
well, however, in spite of all that has
been said, that the Philippine islands
are the possession of the United
States, and the United States cannot
be driven from them and cannot withdraw.
The men of the Philippines want
American protection and govern-
ment, and to them I have promised
protection from all loss of life and prop-
erty, and I know that this country will
stand by that promise."

General Joseph Wheeler, who was ac-
companied by an enthusiastic reception, was
the next speaker. His address was an
entire review of the military career
of General Otis.

Major J. Hill, LL. D., was the next
speaker. His theme was "Our National
Development."

Robert Fassett followed on "Expan-
sion," and James S. Sherman spoke on
"The Beginning."

PRESSING ON POPULATION.

Placed at About Seventy-Eight
Millions, Nine Hundred Thousand.

Chicago, June 15.—The Chicago Trib-
une will tomorrow print a summary of
the census compiled from the best
available information. The figures
showed that 3,000,000 persons
were added to the United States.

The general result of the work is given
in the following table:

Population of the United States, ex-
cluding Alaska and island posses-
sions, per cent of gain, 1890, 25.7.
Total population, 1890, 62,622,250.
Population of 1890, 62,622,250.
Population of 1900, 65,622,250.
Increase of population, 3,000,000.
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THIRD DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The death of the third duke of Well-
ington removes one of the ablest and
most distinguished statesmen of the
nineteenth century. He was a man of
great energy and ability, and his
services to his country were of the
highest order.

He was born on the 26th of August,
1769, at Stratfield Mortimer, in
Buckinghamshire. He was educated
at Eton and at Christ Church, Ox-
ford, and then at the Royal Military
Academy, Sandhurst.

He served in the Peninsular war,
and was distinguished by his gallantry
and his ability. He was created Duke
of Wellington in 1812.

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KELLY-KENNY ON
THE BOER WARIt is the "Rummiest" Thing the
General Ever Saw.

ROBERTS GETS ALL CREDIT.

When Matters Go Wrong, Others are
Blamed—Little Hobs Censured for
Not Capturing Boers.

[Early Dispatches.]

London, June 16.—(Copyrighted, 1900,
by the Associated Press.)—What with
exciting news from the war that was
supposed to be over in South Africa,
sensational reports in regard to the
war that is said to be pending in China
and alarming dispatches relative to
the rebellion against British rule in
Ashanti, to say nothing of the gay
Ascot meeting, the death of Mrs. Glad-
stone and the death of the duke of
Wellington, the week in England has
been one of considerable interest. In
fact, so generally absorbed has the
nation become in its own affairs that
those of other countries fail to elicit
the slightest comment.

A VERY RUMMY THING.
"The war," as it is learned, Gen.
Kelly-Kenny said to Gen. Tucker a
few weeks ago, "is the rummiest I
ever saw. If we, referring to the
division commander, 'do things wrong,
we are sent home in disgrace. If we
do them right, Roberts gets all the
credit.'"

And the war is "rummy" than ever
Gen. Kelly-Kenny had any idea of. The
spectacle presented this week of a
victorious British general in command
of the greatest army this country ever
put under one man, shut off from all
communication with the outer world
while units of his forces, of the seven
hundred men who were annihilated by
a supposedly pacified enemy, whose
territory was annexed, stands almost
unique in military history. While Lord
Roberts is not blamed for these dis-
asters, there is strong feeling among
the leading South Africans in London
that he or some one blundered at
Pretoria.

Those who know every inch around
the Transvaal capital say Lord Rob-
erts took the most arduous side to
approach it, whereas, with easier means
of access he might have gone east-
ward and shut off all possibility of Gen.
Botha's retreat. As for the capture
of Pretoria, was practically an
empty triumph except for its moral
effect. What old South African cam-
paigners are asking is: "Why did
Roberts not get Botha and his men and
take Pretoria straightaway? Instead of
occupying a deserted town and letting
the Boers calmly walk away under the
nose of his overwhelming force?"

Yet, while this question is frequently
heard there is a general admiration for
Lord Roberts and belief in the effi-
ciency of his tactics that even those
who ask it are loath to criticize him
until they know all the details.

ALDRISHTH MANEUVERS.
The patent fallibilities of the generals
fighting at the front have caused en-
dless criticism since the war began, but
scarcely any blunder in South Africa
has drawn upon it so much criticism
as the recent Aldrishtn maneuvers,
when 30,000 troops engaged in a
sham battle on the hottest day of the
year. The inquest upon four of the en-
listed men who died from heat prostra-
tion records the fact that the troops
started early in the morning without
an adequate meal and that the forage
cans they were using were utterly in-
sufficient to protect their heads from the sun.

More damning indictment of military
equipment was scarcely ever so quickly
and efficaciously secured than by this
simply verdict of a coroner's jury.

Besides the men who died some 400
had to go to the hospitals. The result
is that the obnoxious forage cans are
likely to be done away with.

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GOVERNOR LON V. STEPHENS AND THE STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

management during the last twenty-
eight years. I must ask you to advance
Estelene in front of Cynthia from her
left, not from her right; to throw your
self on your knees in front of her with-
out any explanation; to fail at Cynthia's
feet and not on any account to cross
Pygmalion, or, indeed do any business
not arranged at rehearsal. If you do
not comply with my wishes in these
respects, I will apply for an injunction
to prevent your playing the piece, or
otherwise, as I may be advised."

The next day Gilbert wrote again:
"I understand you interpreted sev-
eral exclamations last night when Miss
Repton was delivering her important
speech at the end of the second act of
'Pygmalion' and Galatea, thereby
greatly impairing the effect of that
speech and causing it to be indistinct
and confused. As this was not done at
rehearsal, I had no clue to your inter-
vention or I should have cautioned you
before this. As it is I must direct your
attention to the necessity of keeping re-
lationship during the delivery of impor-
tant speech in question. As, unfortunately,
experience has taught me that a mere
request of mine is not likely to receive
much consideration at your hands, I
have instructed Miss Repton how to
deal with the difficulty should it arise
again. My instructions to her are to
stop short at the first interruption, re-
main silent until the interruption ceases
and then begin again. Should the in-
terruption be repeated she is again to
stop until the annoyance ceases alto-
gether."

Miss Steer writes that the real
difference of opinion resulting in Mr.
Gilbert's ebullience arose from quite
another matter. When arranging with
Mr. Gilbert for the production of the
two plays in question which he made
an imperative condition at that time
was not to engage Miss Repton, who
apparently, is a protegee, for the part
of Cynthia.

"On Wednesday evening I requested
her to wear the wig provided for the
part, and she curtly refused, whereupon
Mr. Gilbert interfered and vehemently
stated he would not allow her to dis-
figure herself by wearing a wig. Af-
ter some emphatic expressions of opin-
ion Mr. Gilbert left the theater."

Aside from this theatrical matters
have been dull and the managers are
already talking of closing.

The princess of Wales, who is a regu-
lar attendant at Convent Garden, sum-
moned Mr. Maurice Grau Tuesday and
congratulated him on the success of the
opera season.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING TRUST.
Twelve Men, Charged with Forming
One, Put on Trial.

Chicago, June 16.—Twelve of the
twenty men indicted some time ago on
a charge of forming a trust to control
the business of photo-engraving in Chi-
cago have been put on trial before
Judge Hutchinson. They waived a
jury and the evidence was heard by the
court. Further testimony will be heard
next Monday. Conspiracy to form an
unlawful combination in restraint of
trade is the allegation.

The organization was to be known as
the Photo-Engraving Association of
Chicago. Its object, according to the
prosecution, was to fix control and regu-
late the business of engraving and
etching in Chicago, and practically in
the West. The combination was in di-
rect violation of the law.

The Assistant State's Attorney Barnes
sprang a surprise on the defense when
he produced a copy of the agreement,

the original of which, the defense de-
clared, had been lost. Gustav Hesser,
who had been invited to join the as-
sociation, but did not have a copy of
the agreement made from the original.
This was produced.

AMATEUR BICYCLE RECORDS.
Walter W. Smith Breaks Two at the
Berkeley Oval.

New York, June 16.—In a private trial
at Berkeley Oval, Walter W. Smith, a

young member of the King's county
Wheelmen of Brooklyn, broke two
world's amateur cycling records.
Paced by a motor cycle, Smith made a
half mile with a flying start in 1:45, and
a mile in 1:23.

This tops 4 1/2 seconds from the for-
mer motor paced flying start record of
1:32 2/5, made by A. W. Ross at Wash-
ington, D. C., on November 23, 1899,
and one-half second from the former
half-mile record of 4:55, made by Geo.
Fuller at San Jose, Cal., on December
3, 1899.



SCENES IN PEKING, THE DISTURBED CAPITAL OF CHINA.

BOXERS BURNING
ALL THE BRIDGESThey Destroy the Railway in Front
of Seymour.

ENGLISH SUSPICION RUSSIA.

Christian Refugees Swarm Into Peking
—Mission at Yun Nan Fu Attacked
—Insurrection Spreading.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, June 16.—The Chinese
situation has not improved during the
last twenty-four hours, and the London
correspondence of the Tribune.

Admiral Seymour, with 2,300 marines,
is not more than three-fifths of the dis-
tance between Tien Tsin and Peking,
and the Boxers are destroying the rail-
way in front of his force and burning
bridges behind it. The excitement at
Shanghai and Tien Tsin is increasing,
and it is rumored that the relief column
is itself in need of rescue. Admiral
Seymour is a cool, intrepid officer of
excellent judgment, and he can be de-
pendent upon to conduct the force to
Peking if supplies hold out. The foreign
admirals may have miscalculated the
strength of the Boxers, and it may be
necessary to send a Russian military
force to support the marines. The Rus-
sian reserve of seventeen hundred men
is already on shore with guns and
horses, and this can be increased by
4,000 men from Port Arthur. English-
men who have a confirmed habit of see-
ing a deep intrigue in everything Rus-
sian, are convinced that the bridges
are burned and the marines isolated
in order to provide the garrison at Port
Arthur with a pretext for sending an
army to Peking. In this Chinese affair
it is difficult enough to find out
what is on the carpet without trying
to look under it.

CHRISTIAN REFUGEES.

Dispatches received here before mid-
night were mainly from the coast
towns, and there was little trust-
worthy intelligence from the capital.
Christian refugees had swarmed into
Peking from the mission stations, and
the embassies and Protestant churches
and buildings were barricaded. The
China inland mission at Yun Nan Fu
had been attacked and the insurrec-
tionary movement was spreading from
province to province. There had been
a quarrel between French and British
marines over an engine, but a recon-
ciliation has been effected by the
American consul at Tien Tsin. There
were rumors of hard fighting, but
these were not confirmed with author-
ity.

BRITISH POLICY.

The British policy is not understood,
but there is a general impression among
members of parliament that a European
concert will lead to Russian occupa-
tion, and that Lord Salisbury will not
offer objections. Russia, by making a
settlement of some kind with Japan
in Korea or elsewhere, will have a free
hand and not be interfered with.

KLERKSODP SURRENDERS.

Gen. Kitchener Reports a Boer Attack on a
Reconstruction Train.Were Driven Away Before They Did
Any Damage—Two Officers
Were Wounded.London, June 16, 4 a. m.—The war
office issues the following dispatch
from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria Residency, June 14, 10:40
p. m.—Klerksdorp surrendered on June
9, to an armed party sent on by
Hunter.

"Kitchener reports that the Boers
attacked a reconstruction train early
this morning a few miles north of
Rhenoster river. He sent out mounted
troops and drove off the enemy before
they could do damage. One man was
killed and eleven wounded, including
two officers.

A messenger from Klerksdorp re-
ports that Cronje, who commanded
there, determined to surrender as soon
as he knew for certain that Pretoria
was in our possession. His example
has been copied by many in the neigh-
borhood. The court house is now said
to be full of arms."

LIEUT. COMMANDER COLWELL.

Is Being Investigated for Failure to
Obey Orders.New York, June 16.—A special to the
Herald from Washington says:

Lieut. Commander J. C. Colwell, just
relieved as American naval attaché in
London, is under investigation for fail-
ure to obey orders of the navy de-
partment. A court of inquiry, of which
Captain F. A. Cook and Medical Direc-
tor C. H. White are members, sitting
for this purpose in Washington, navy
yard.

Lieut. Commander Colwell received
orders to report on a certain date in the
United States preliminary to going to
the Philippines. He failed to report
and sent an explanation that his con-
dition was such, in consequence of an
operation, that it was inadvisable for
him to travel. It is alleged that he
subsequently placed himself under medi-
cal treatment in order to justify his
explanation.

The department believed that Lieut.
Colwell had tried to get out of
his orders so as to remain longer in
London. The court is expected to sub-
mit its findings in a few days.

OUR SOLDIERS
MAY GO TO CHINACabinet Discusses Question of
Sending Them.

ADMINISTRATION'S VIEW.

At First Was Intention to Send Only
Marines—Crisis Is Acute—Boxers
Have No Fear of Warships.

[Early Dispatches.]

Washington, June 15.—The cabinet
meeting today lasted until after 1
o'clock. Much of the time was devoted
to the discussion of the Chinese situa-
tion, which is regarded as critical. The
severance of communication with
Peking and the failure to hear from
Minister Conger for sixty hours natu-
rally creates considerable anxiety and
the complications in connection with
possible future contingencies were
talked over but nothing further will
be done until later advices are received.
No effort will be spared, however,
should the occasion arise, to protect
the lives and property of American
citizens. Secretary Long said there
were still 800 marines at Cavite who
were available in case of necessity.

SOLDIERS NEEDED.

It seems probable that after all the
United States troops in the Philippines
will be called upon to furnish a con-
tingent to assist in the rescue of the
foreign missionaries in China, and in
the protection of the foreign embassies
and legations. A change has come over
the administration in this regard, for
as late as yesterday there was a firm
determination not to go beyond the
employment of marines and sailors.

There was still such a purpose when
the cabinet met this morning and there
is even now a disposition to limit the
United States forces employed to the
navy, if sufficient force can be secured
from that source. So inquiries are be-
ing made of the navigation bureau and
in turn of Admiral Remey to see to
what extent the United States forces
in China can be augmented.

REASON FOR THE MOVE.

It is realized that the small force
now engaged is entirely disproportion-
ate, when compared with the foreign
contingents, to the interests and duty
of the United States. The newspaper
reports that the Chinese imperial
troops are opposing the progress of the
relief column has given great concern,
and without doubt has had as much to
do with bringing about the determina-
tion to increase the United States
force as the direct appeals of the
friends of the missionaries in the
United States.

CANNOT SPARE MARINES.

There is reason to believe, however,
that the navy has done all that it can
do with safety in China at this stage
and that recourse must be had to the
army. Already Admiral Remey has
indicated that he cannot spare more
marines, and he is looking to the navy
department for another battalion to re-
place the men he has been obliged to
withdraw from the naval station at
Cavite to assist Admiral Kempff.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

There is genuine need for all the
available marines at Cavite, and it is
said here that the naval vessels in the
Philippines are fully and profitably
engaged in scouting through the archi-
pelago and preventing the landing of
filibustering expeditions with supplies.

MAY SEND TROOPS.

Therefore, it is admitted that the
cabinet is seriously considering the
dispatch of troops to Tien Tsin, and it
is understood that inquiries are being
made, probably directed to Gen. Mac-
Arthur, as to the number of troops that
can be spared for this emergency, and
the possibility of securing transportation
for them.

The troops could not be gotten to
Tien Tsin in less than a week even if
the order for their employment should
go forward today.

CRISIS IS ACUTE.

That the crisis is by no means past,
but on the contrary, is rather more
acute, is evidenced by the cablegram
received by the state department this
morning from the United States con-
sul at Tien Tsin. He says that the
mob are in control of the native city
of Tien Tsin and that the authorities
do not seem to be able to do anything
with them. He adds that the foreigners
in Tien Tsin are still safe.

NO FEAR OF WARSHIPS.

The surprising feature of this tele-
gram is the announcement that the
Boxers are operating freely under the
very guns of the men of war, for it is
understood that several gunboats are
lying off Tien Tsin, which is also the
depot of the relief column. Fortunately
the Nashville and the Monocacy are
just about due at Taku, and one or
both of these vessels will soon be able
to command the situation at Tien Tsin.

TROOPS AT MANILA.

The records of the war department
show that there are now in the city of
Manila and vicinity the Fourteenth
and Twentieth infantry and one battery
of Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth ar-
tillery, less than 3,000 soldiers alto-
gether. There are, however, no less
than 57,000 soldiers distributed among
the various commands outside of Ma-
nila and some of them would certainly
be called upon to furnish marines for
the city in case the above mentioned
troops should be sent to China.