

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

PEKIN CAPTURED  
BY THE ALLIES.

Was a Sharp Fight—Friends Inside—Legations Rescued—Chaffee Had Messengers—China's Appeal to Japan.

New York, Aug. 18.—The allies reached Peking on Tuesday night and attacked the city Wednesday morning, the Chinese having opposed their entry with the minimum force, says a cable to the Herald.

Tung Chow was captured by the allies on Monday morning and they advanced within eight miles of Peking. The enemy fled the night before. The Japanese took the arsenal and seized fifty thousand rick of rice.

## PRINCE CHING INSIDE.

London, Aug. 18.—The second edition of the Daily Telegraph publishes a special dispatch from Shanghai, which says:

"The allies entered Peking unopposed and met with a friendly reception from Prince Ching. All the hostile elements have already escaped from the city. The imperial court left for Shen-Si on August 11 with the Manchus. The Kaiser troops have gone southwards with the object of drawing off the allies and preventing them from following up the court."

## FIGHTING WAS SHARP.

New York, Aug. 18.—Couriers from the front report that after capturing Ho Hai Wu the allied forces marched on Maotai, says a special cable to the Journal and Advertiser from its correspondent at Che Foo, under date of August 15, via Shanghai, August 17. On Tuesday, Peking, with a large army, fought their way, but they fought him back nine miles, completely demoralizing his army and preventing it from making any stand at Maotai which was taken with trifling loss.

Until Ho Hai Wu was reached the march was terribly hot and dusty, but since leaving these torments of rain

and that 15,000 troops from Honan are bivouacked outside the walls. The total Chinese force at Peking is 40,000.

## LI APPEALS TO JAPAN.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: A Yokohama message to the Mail says that Li Hung Chang has sent an urgent appeal to Marquis Ito asking him to use his good offices with the powers. The marquis has replied expressing sympathy, but stating that interference is impossible at present.

## RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

New York, Aug. 18.—Russian atrocities in New Cheung have excited the Chinese, says a special cable to the Herald from New Cheung, under date of August 11, via Shanghai, August 17. It was reported that 15,000 Chinese were confined here determined to recapture the Chinese city at any cost, and the Russians have sent a torpedo boat to Port Arthur for reinforcements.

## LONDON PHLEGMATIC.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Perhaps if London had been fuller or if the weather had been cooler, or if we had not all been satiated with sensations of one kind or another, the news of the relief of the Peking legations might have aroused some popular excitement. But, though the event has been very anxiously awaited in the clubs, public offices and the West End, all places which are more or less devoted by their habits just now—the man in the street takes the matter quietly.

## NO CHEERS.

London, which went raving mad over the rescue of Baden-Powell's few hundred colonial troops from the Boxers, has not a flag or a cheer for the women and children at Peking saved from Chinese cut throats. But, then, the contradictory reports about the legations have left the public in a state of complete bewilderment, so that they do not know



LIEUT. GEN. NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., IN HIS BRILLIANT NEW UNIFORM.

AMERICA IS  
AT THE FRONT.

has also been in consultation with British financiers who are specially interested in the ability of the United States to make loans to Europe. The senator said:

"The sudden development of our industries and the immense accumulation of money growing out of the fact that Europe is paying \$300,000,000 annually for American products has not only brought the bank rate and sea loans up one and two per cent respectively, but the western banks are now buying paper in the East, because there is no demand for money."

## SEND MONEY TO ENGLAND.

"The fact that half the British war loan (all if it had been paid) was taken in the United States demonstrates these conditions which have already made New York one of the financial centers of the world. If the conditions continue, and I have no doubt they will, New York will soon be a dangerous rival of London in financing the government of the world."

The rapid information we are acquiring regarding the industrial conditions of the world, the necessity of finding a market for our increasing surplus products, and also our active participation in the solution of the Chinese problem, tend to make New York an active competitor in the schemes for the development of the Far East. It is a near possibility that the New York stock exchange will actively deal in many foreign stocks and bonds.

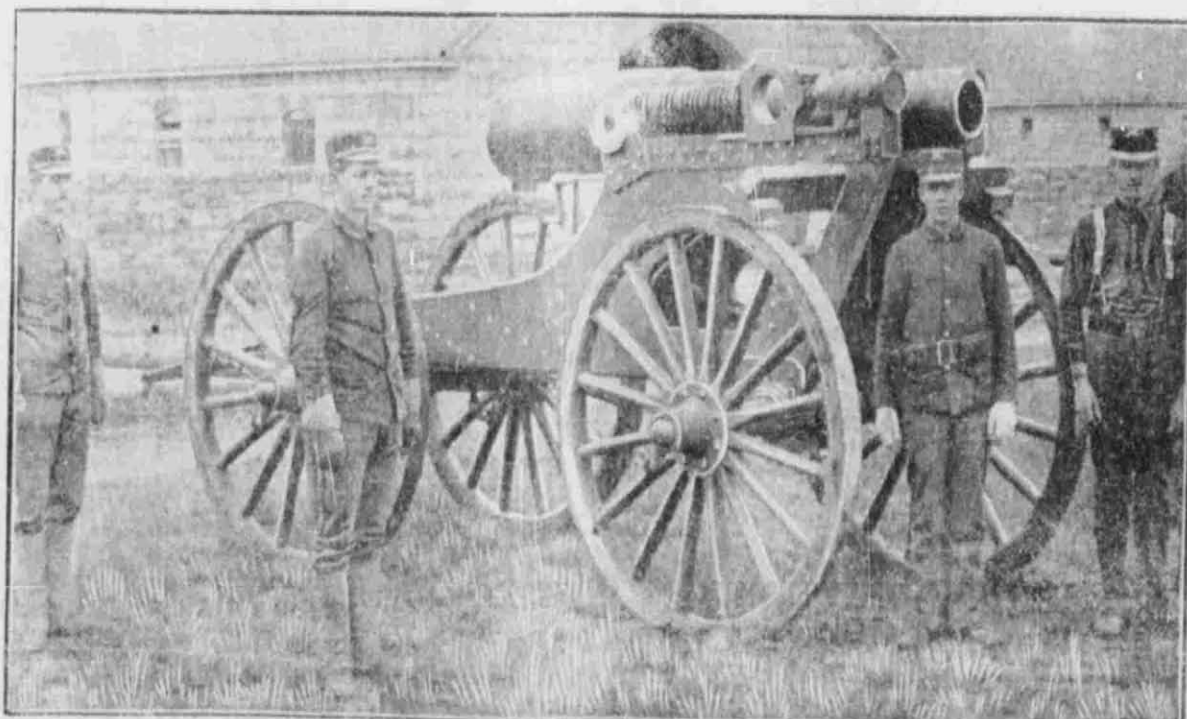
## NEW YORK A MISANTHROPIC CENTER.

"The United States, with 3,000 miles of ocean from European governmental complications, will never take a militant part in the rivalry and jealousies and wars of Europe. Those very miseries, the wars, make the United States every year stronger as a financial factor and will, I believe, make New York the financial center of the world. Up to two years ago the European cabinets took no interest in American diplomacy and finance. America was regarded as a granary in times of poor harvest on this side and as a dumping ground for surplus population. Now, no cabinet in Europe makes a move without inquiring what is the position of the United States in the matter."

## Yellowstone Park Fire.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Acting Superintendent Goode of the Yellowstone National Park today telegraphed the interior department that another big forest fire has broken out there and is now raging between the lake and the upper basin. The department wired authority for the employment of outsiders to assist in fighting the fire, but none could be secured. The interior department has requested the war department to detail for this purpose some of the men engaged on the roads there.

## UNCLE SAM'S CRACK SIEGE BATTERY.



Siege Battery O of the United States army, which is the first in America, is booked to leave Presidio August 20th for service in China. It is commanded by Captain John R. Williams, Lieutenant C. Horn and Lieutenant T. Ward. This photograph has just been taken especially for us at Fort Riley by Mrs. Williams, who is the most expert amateur photographer among our many clever army women.

ADMIRAL REMEY  
SENDS THE WORD

First Official Notice of Relief of Legationiers—Allies Enter Peking Over Obstinate Resistance.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The allied forces have captured and entered Peking, in the face of obstinate resistance, and the members of the foreign legations are safe. Official confirmation of the fall of the Chinese capital came to the United States state department today in the shape of two cables, one from Admiral Remy and the other from Consul Fowler at Che Foo. The cablegram from Admiral Remy came to hand first, early in the evening, followed very soon by that of Consul Fowler.

Taku, Aug. 17, 1 a. m.—Harvard Navigation, Washington—Just received telegram from Tien Tsin, dated 16th, 10 p. m.: Peking was captured on August 15th. Foreign legations are safe. Details follow shortly.

That from Consul Fowler, giving important details of the occurrences at the time of the capture of the city, was given out in the subsequent official statement.

Che Foo, Aug. 17, 1900 (received August 17, 7:55 p. m.)—Secretary of State, Washington—17th. Japanese admiral reports allies attacked Peking east 15th. Obsolete resistance. Evening Japanese entered capital with other forces. Immediately surrounded legations. Inmates safe. Japanese loss over 100. Chinese, 300.

Previous information which has been received here shows that the allies took possession of Tung Chow on the 12th instant. From that city to Peking the distance is not very great, not more than a dozen miles.

## HALT AT TUNG CHOW.

It seems evident, therefore, that the allies halted for a time at Tung Chow, probably for the purpose of giving the men a rest and preparing for the attack upon the capital city in force, after waiting until the distance had been cleared of a rear of the advancing hosts should be.

## COLONEL J. S. CULNER.



This is a fine photograph of Col. J. S. Culner, commanding the Fifth Illinois Infantry, who was among the first volunteers for Chinese service from the National Guard.

five at the front. Possibly also, the delay was the result of negotiations begun by the Chinese officials looking to the delivery of the ministers with a Chinese or other escort. If negotiations were attempted they must have failed, as the army continued on its march and attacked the capital three days after reaching Tung Chow.

## FEARED LOSS OF LIFE.

The officials here were aware of the fact that the stronghold of the Boxers was in the Chinese city and for the allies to attempt to force their way through into the Tartar city, in which the legation compounds are located, might mean a great loss of life and possibly a defeat. It was also known that the imperial troops who have sided with the Boxers were many of them, in or near the Chinese city, and that much of the artillery and rifle fire which has been poured into the legations had been from the walls separating the two cities.

## CHAFFEE WILL INFORMED.

These facts evidently were communicated to Gen. Chaffee and the other commanding officers of the allies. Realizing these obstacles, it appears that the allies decided to attack the city by the east gate. There are four gates to the city on the east, two leading to the Chinese city and two to the Tartar city. Just which one of them was selected as the attacking point, Consul Fowler's dispatch does not disclose.

## JAPANESE LOSS.

Contrary to the press reports of today, Consul Fowler's dispatch shows that the attack on the city met with strong resistance. The Japanese forces engaged with the advance, according to the understanding of the officials here, numbered 10,000 men, so the loss suffered by them was over 1 per cent. Allowance is made for losses in the forces of the other armies, but it is presumed that it was in proportion to that of the Japanese.

## PRESIDENT REJOICES.

The President was overjoyed on hear-

ing of the news of the safety of Minister Conger and his associates. He has been hopeful all along that their rescue from the perilous position in which they have been for so long a time would be successfully accomplished. Tonight's news confirms that hope.

As soon as he heard the news, Secretary Root came in from the country club and remained for some time with the President, discussing the latest information which had come to hand.

Nothing has come directly to the war department from Gen. Chaffee, but the adjutant general's office is continuously expecting advices. The officials were busy during the evening and waited until a late hour before leaving for home, without receiving any dispatches.

## LONDON GETS THE WORD.

London, Aug. 18, 1 a. m.—Peking was relieved on the night of the 15th, this message was received last evening at the imperial customs office in London from the commissioner of customs in Che Foo. It is the only official message that has reached England in confirmation of the earlier reports. Admiral Remy's dispatch not having arrived in time for publication in the London morning papers.

## NOW THINK TO RUSSIA.

The Chinese minister at Tokio, Li Hung Chang, has telegraphed Li Hung Chang, according to a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, that Japan is willing to use her good offices in behalf of the emperor dowager and Emperor Swang Su, but is determined to prevent the escape of Prince Tuan of Yang Ku, president of the board of war, of Hui Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, and of Chao Su Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau.

"Li Hung Chang," the dispatch continues, "has received instructions from the throne to ask Russia if she is willing to assist China to arrive at a peaceful settlement, and to give as-

FIERCE AND FAMOUS FIGHTER BRIGADIER GENERAL  
THOMAS H. BARRY.

One of the cleverest and bravest volunteer officers in the army is Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, new chief-of-staff to the commanding general at Manila, who is not unlikely to be transferred to China in the event of more active hostilities.

## AMERICANS SUFFER FROM HEAT.

The American troops are suffering severely and many are falling out exhausted.

The Chinese were preparing for enormous trenches at Ho Hai Wu with which to flood the country, but the rapid advance of the allies surprised them before they had turned in the water, and they dropped their spades and fled.

The Chinese army split into three, one retreating to Peking, one remaining to assist the advance and the third moving south.

## MESSENGERS GOT THROUGH.

The allies are led in their advance by a squadron of Bengalese cavalry, big urbaned Indians, who enjoy the heat from which the white men suffer. On Tuesday they turned the enemy's flank and captured many standards and banners, killing thirty-five, including one officer. We lost only one horse. The Japanese cavalry engaged the enemy's front, at the same time acting as infantry.

Messengers from the legations are getting through the Chinese lines daily and reporting to the allied commanders.

They say the Chinese government brought strong pressure to bear on the ministers in an effort to induce them to leave the city and thus save China the disgrace of the capture of Peking.

## WERE 40,000 CHINESE.

Gen. Chaffee sends word to Tien Tsin that it is not safe to send on supplies without a strong escort.

The British are sending up another 10,000 men and the Russians two more regiments. The Sixth cavalry has been reinforced by two troops, and the entire regiment has gone to the front.

I have just received news from spies from Peking that Gen. Li Hung Chang and the Chinese imperial guard are inside the city with thirty modern Krupp guns. Gen. Junk Li and 10,000 Manchus troops hold the forbidden city,

what to believe. The Peking foreigners have been massacred and revived so often in the telegrams of the newspapers and news agencies that at length some people have begun to doubt whether they ever were in danger at all. It is not believed that the leaders of the anti-foreign movement have surrendered to the allied commanders. More probably Prince Tuan and his associates, accompanied by the emperor dowager, have retired to the West, under the protection of Gen. Tung Fuh Siang's Mahometan troops.

## THE SHANGHAI BUNGLE.

The muddle made over the landing of Indian troops at Shanghai has continued to the end and caused a great deal of indignation in mercantile and financial circles where it was feared that the vacillation of the imperial government might do serious mischief to their interests and prestige in China. After a refusal of Viceroy Liu, at the instigation of the French and Russian consuls, to countenance the landing of troops, the transports at Woo Sun from Hong-kong were kept waiting for a couple of days while the British foreign office considered the matter further.

## TROOPS WILL LAND.

On Thursday morning the admiral was ordered to take the troops to Wei Hai Wei. He accordingly steamed away from the Yang Tse amid the protests of the British and other foreign residents. But no sooner had the ships gone than a message was received ordering them back and a torpedo boat was dispatched in pursuit of the squadron. Accordingly, the transports returned to the Yang Tse and, it is now said, are to land their troops, or a portion of them, today. The effect on the Chinese cannot be good, nor has England gained anything by the whole proceeding.

Nothing is officially known here as to the alleged armistice between Japan and China, for the alleged separate negotiations by former powers. It is thought that what is meant may be purely a military convention between the Japanese advance guard and the Peking authorities for steps to be taken with reference to the release of the ministers and a formal entry into the city.