

REACHED PEKIN ON WEDNESDAY

The Legations in the Chinese Capital Have Been Relieved and the Foreigners Liberated.

THE ENTRANCE OF ALLIES UNOPPOSED

Li Hung Chang Has Received a Dispatch Announcing the Arrival of International Troops— Dowager Empress Gone to Hsian Fu.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 17.—The first definite announcement of the relief of the legations came from Berlin.

"The allies have entered Pekin without fighting. The legations are relieved, and the foreigners are liberated."

Such is the dispatch received from the German consul at Shanghai and given out by the Berlin foreign office at 1 p.m. to-day.

The collapse of Chinese resistance is explained in dispatches from Shanghai as being due to the failure of the Chinese to flood the country below the Tung Chow. The earthworks connected with the dam at the Pei Ho were unfinished and the canal at Tung Chow was full of water, facilitating boat transport when the allies arrived there.

Signals between the allies and the legations holding part of the wall at Pekin were exchanged during the morning of August 15th (Wednesday). Troops are still arriving at Taku. The German transports Wittkind and Frankfurt are due there to-day. The Russian transport Nijni Novgorod ran on a reef on August 14th. The Japanese transport Takasago, which went ashore recently, has been towed off and is now at Port Arthur.

A dispatch from Yokohama, under the name of an official, states that the capital of Korea, says the inhabitants of the Pyong Yang district, adjoining the frontier, were alarmed at the landing of 1,000 Russians in that neighborhood.

Chinese Minister Elated.
Washington, Aug. 17.—At the state department a cipher dispatch was received from Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, but unfortunately it referred only to points already pretty well known. A dispatch from Admiral Remy, dated at Taku yesterday, gave information as to the situation in Pekin on the 10th. The Chinese minister was elated when word reached him of the press dispatches announcing that the legation should soon be relieved. He pointed out that Shanghai was some eight hundred miles from Pekin and it was surprising that information had come from Tien Tsin or Taku, only about 100 miles from Pekin, and the base of the allied forces. Moreover the appeal of Li Hung Chang for an armistice was dated August 15th so Earl Li had not known at that time of the alleged retirement of the imperial party from Pekin.

The Chinese officials had no knowledge whatever of the reported departure of the Empress Dowager and the imperial household from Pekin on August 7th, which, it is said, will make no change in the prerogatives of the imperial government.

Entered on Wednesday.
London, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "The allies entered Pekin on August 15th. It is believed that Yuan Shi Kai's troops have gone thence to Shen Si to protect the Empress, who, according to the reports received by local officials here, with Tuan, the imperial household, and the bulk of the army and Boxers, left Pekin on August 7th for Hsian Fu."

Li Receives the News.
Shanghai, Aug. 17.—Li Hung Chang has received a telegraphic dispatch announcing that the allied forces entered Pekin Wednesday, 15th, without opposition. The British troops will land here tomorrow.

From Berlin.
Berlin, Aug. 17.—It is semi-officially announced that the foreign legations at Pekin have been relieved.

German Consul's Report.
London, Aug. 17.—"The allies have entered Pekin without fighting; the legations are relieved and the foreigners are liberated."

The foregoing, received from the German consul at Shanghai, was given out by the Berlin foreign office at 1 p.m.

Reinforcements for the Front.
Paris, Aug. 17.—A dispatch received here from Gen. Frey, commander of the French marine force in China, dated August 9th, says the rapid advance of the allies towards Pekin was due to the excellent scouting of the Russians and Japs.

Gen. Frey has returned to Tien Tsin in order to lead the reinforcements of French troops to the front. Finding the Germans, the Austrians and the Ital-

ians who were not represented with the advance column, the general offered to give them facilities for getting to the front with his command. They accepted with thanks, and a new column, formed of forces of the nations mentioned, started for Pekin.

Japan's Expenses.
New York, Aug. 17.—In regard to the rumor that Japan was about to raise a war loan in the United States, S. Uchida, consul of Japan in this city, said: "I am in a position to state that our government has no intention of floating any loan in connection with the war in China."

Message From Pekin.
Washington, Aug. 17.—The navy department has made public the following dispatch from Admiral Remy: "Taku, Aug. 16.—A message from Pekin, 13th, says: 'Legations closely blockaded by Chinese. Provisions ample for three weeks, all reported well.' Remy."

A Scheme That Failed.
New York, Aug. 17.—Relative to the advance on Pekin, a cablegram to the Tribune from London says: "The difficulties encountered by the allies are strikingly illustrated in a message from an Express correspondent with the relief force. At the battle of Ho-Shi Wu, the cavalry had to charge through an undergrowth so dense that it was impossible to see the enemy, and almost impossible to sit on horseback. The Chinese had carried out a number of big excavations with the object of running off the water from the Pei river, and which it must have taken nearly a month to construct. They were almost finished when the allied forces arrived on the scene."

Murdered by Boxers.
Toronto, Aug. 17.—The sad news reached the China Inland Mission here yesterday through a cable announcing the deaths of the three children of Rev. A. R. Saunders, a missionary who went to China, from Toronto some years ago, from injuries received at the hands of Boxers while the children were on the way from Peking to the province of Shanai, to Hankow.

The cable adds that Miss H. J. Rice, of Haydenside, Mass.; Miss M. E. Huston, of Mobile, Ala.; and Mrs. E. J. Cooper, of Scotland, were also murdered.

London, Aug. 18.—The following message was received last evening at the imperial custom office in London from the commissioner of customs in Chee Foo: "Pekin was relieved on the night of the 15th."

It is the only official message that has reached England in confirmation of the earlier reports.

The Morning Post, which is the only paper printing the Chee Foo message, says: "Today is not only a national rejoicing, but it is also a day of congratulation for all the powers of the world."

Proceeding to discuss the probabilities of a cessation of hostilities, the Morning Post assumes that the United States is willing to abandon any further aggressive action, but it questions the disposition of Germany and the other powers to agree to such a course.

The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says he learns that no formal request for an armistice has yet reached the powers, and that it is improbable that any such request will be granted.

The other papers, commenting upon the general situation, owing to the lack of definite news when the editorials were written, most of them advocate a stern inquisition regarding outrages and the punishment of the leaders, even if they have to be pursued all over China. They have to be pursued all over China. They have to be pursued all over China.

The Daily Graphic, in a paragraph evidently inspired, says there is no reason to believe that any of the powers will repudiate the previous understanding to respect the integrity of the empire and the dynasty, adding that the proposal to land a British force at Shanghai originated, not with the British government, but with the Chinese.

At the same time urged that this should not be done, if likely to lead to international complications. "This," says the Daily Graphic, "disposes of the story that the viceroy of Nankin changed his mind under influence of the consuls. Her Majesty's government, we believe, have no intention of contesting the right of France or the United States to land troops should either think it necessary."

Shanghai dispatches say Emperor Kwang Su accompanied the Empress Dowager to Hsian Fu much against his will. Prince Tuan commanded the rear guard of the imperial escort of which Boxers formed 85 per cent. It was expected that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang would follow after the arrival of the allies. All the palace treasures were sent to Hsian Fu.

Ordered to Negotiate.
London, Aug. 17.—The Chinese minister at Tokio, Ti Sheng Toh, 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 Empress Dowager and Emperor Kwang Su, but is determined to prevent the escape of Prince Tuan; of Kang Yi, president of the board of war; of Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, and of Chao Shu Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau.

"Li Hung Chang," the dispatch continues, "has received instructions from the throne to arrive at a peaceful settlement and to give assurance that she has no intention of annexing any part of Manchuria. If the reply is favorable, Earl Li has orders to negotiate without delay. Simultaneously the military governor of Manchuria will be directed to cease hostilities."

with the evident intention of flanking us, I made a turning movement to the left and rear and drove them away. Later in the day, about 2 p.m., they again made a flanking effort, but at this time the infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city, and aided us by a cross fire. This company was commanded by Capt. C. M. Long. The effort of the enemy proved a failure and we drove them in.

"We remained in the trenches until 8 p.m., when we received an order from the brigadier-general commanding us to withdraw, which was probably the most difficult action of the day, since the enemy had so well covered our position that their shots struck the crest of the trenches and threw dirt in our faces, many being hit.

"On the 14th instant, the south gate having been blown in, we moved into the walled city about 4 o'clock a.m. We found the city filled with dead Chinamen and animals. No resistance was made to our occupation in the walled city itself, but an infantry fire was kept up by the Japanese infantry upon the enemy, who responded from the suburbs. Then we have had a most disturbed possession of all Tien Tsin."

Col. Meade encloses a letter from Gen. Dowager, commanding the British forces, in which he says: "I blame myself for the mistake made in the taking up of their position by the Ninth regiment, not remembering that troops wholly fresh to the scene of action and hurried forward in the excitement of the attack were likely to lose their way. Still the position they took up and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking line and inflicting serious losses on the French and Japanese. The Ninth regiment were fighting somewhat outside my sphere of action, so I am unable to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment, although, circumscribed as they were, fighting for about twelve hours, almost alone and unsupported, they did not give back a foot of the ground, until directed to retire under cover of night and the fire of naval guns. Such instances must have been very numerous. The one I refer to is the bringing back to me by the acting regimental adjutant, Capt. Lawton, of the account of the position of the regiment across a wide and fire-swept space, and returning with reinforcements to guide them to his regiment, when he was severely wounded. The withdrawal of the regiment was a delicate military operation, finally carried out on which I congratulate Lt. Col. Coolidge and the officers and men under his command."

Major Waller's report is of especial interest as he had command of the marines in the fight before Tien Tsin was reached. The report is dated Tien Tsin, June 28th, and says in part: "At noon on the 27th, the Russians having attacked the arsenal, the scene of my repulse on the 22nd, and which had not been captured, asked for reinforcements. I sent out Second Lieut. Jolly with forty men. Mr. Harding, my adjutant, joining as a volunteer, and placed the whole under command of Commander Cranbrook, R.N. This force was about 1,800 strong, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the parapets, out of their fortifications and in full flight. It was developed that the enemy had about seven thousand men at this point. Our men charged over the parapet, with a British company, being the first in this part of the fight. Our loss here was one wounded and Lieut. Jolly overcome by the heat, but not until after he had brought his men back to their quarters. Lieut. Harding acted as

volunteer and captured an imperial flag, which he has presented to me."

London, Aug. 18.—While awaiting the details of the taking of Pekin, the papers here again comment on the superior official intelligence of authorities at Washington.

The St. James Gazette says: "The relief of the legations may now be accepted without reservation."

The Westminister Gazette attributes the celerity of American reports to the fact that the Americans are erecting field wires and have a staff officer assigned for the express purpose of sending news.

The following dispatch has been received at the Russian war office, in St. Petersburg, from Gen. Alexioff: "Port Arthur, Aug. 13.—Gen. Fleischer, with a force of all arms, captured Hai Cheng on August 12th, after three days fighting. The Chinese loss was 400 and four guns. Five hundred Chinese retreated with 8 guns."

Bruce's Dispatch.
London, Aug. 18.—Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the admiralty: "Pekin captured August 15th. Legations safe."

A Friendly Reception.
London, Aug. 18.—The second edition of the Daily Telegraph publishes a special dispatch from Shanghai which says: "The allies entered Pekin unopposed, and met with a friendly reception from Prince Ching. All hostile elements escaped from the city. The imperial court fled for Shen Si on the 11th, with the Manchus. The Kansu troops have gone southwest with the object of drawing off the allies and preventing them from following the court."

Attack on City.
New York, Aug. 18.—The allies reached Pekin on Tuesday night and attacked the city on Wednesday morning. The Chinese having opposed their communicating with the ministers, says a Chee Foo cable to the Herald. Tung Chow was captured by the allies on Monday and they advanced within eight miles of Pekin. The enemy fled the night before. The Japanese took the arsenal and 5,000 ruku of rice.

Demolished the Gates.
Shanghai, Aug. 18.—The general attack on Pekin began on August 15th in the morning. The same evening the Japanese demolished the Cham Lang and Tong Chi gates, and entered the capital. The other armies entered by the Tong Quien gate. They sent detachments at once to the legations, where the ministers were found safe.

Four Hundred Chinese Killed.
Tokio, Aug. 17.—Gen. Yamaguchi wires from Pekin under the date of August 16th as follows: "The allies arrived at Pekin early yesterday, opening with artillery the eastern side of the walls, which were obstinately held by the enemy. The Japs and the Russians were on the north of the Tung Chow canal. The Americans and the British were on the south side. At nightfall, the Japs blew up the two eastern gates of the Tartar city and entered."

In the meantime the Americans and British had entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gate.

"Detachments of each force were sent toward the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communication. All the ministers and their staffs were found safe. The losses of allies have not been ascertained."

"Four hundred Chinese were killed."

From United States Officers.
Washington, Aug. 18.—Official confirmation continues to pour in to-day that

the allied armies had taken Pekin and that the legations were safe. The first dispatch came from Brigadier-General Barry, who had just arrived at Chee Foo. His dispatch said: "Taku, Aug. 17.—Indiana, transport, arrived on the 16th. All are well. Will go to the front. Pekin taken August 15th. Legations safe."

About the same time the state department received a cable message from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, stating substantially the same as regards the taking of Pekin. The text of the Goodnow dispatch was to be given out later in the day. The Barry dispatch spoke of Pekin as being taken, which to a man of military training clearly meant that it was not without a struggle. This tallied with the Japanese admiral's statement of fierce resistance and a considerable number of casualties among the Japanese attacking party. Admiral Remy also uses the expression that Pekin was "captured."

Taking of Matow.
New York, Aug. 18.—"Counters from the front report that after the capture of Ho Hsi Wu, the allied troops marched on Matow," says a cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser from its correspondent at Chee Foo under the date of August 17th.

"Gen. Tung Fuh Sang, with a large army barred the way, but they fought him back nine miles, completely demoralizing his army and taking Matow with trifling loss. Until Ho Hsi Wu was reached the march was hot and dusty, but after leaving these torrents of rain had fallen and made marching heavy."

"The Chinese were preparing enormous trenches at Ho Hsi Wu with which to flood the country, but the rapid advance of 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 Pekin, one remaining to resist the advance and the other moving south. The allies, led in advance by a squadron of Bengalese cavalry, big turbaned Indians, who enjoy the heat from which white men suffer. On Tuesday they turned the enemy's flank and captured standards and bugles, killing 35 and one officer. We lost 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 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 Pekin."

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

"The British are sending up another Lyddite gun and the Russians two more batteries."

"The 6th cavalry has been reinforced by two troops and the entire regiment has gone to the front."

"I have just received news from spies from Pekin that Gen. Li Ping Heng and the Chinese imperial guard are inside the city with 30 modern Krupp guns. Gen. Jung Lu and 10,000 Manchu troops hold the Forbidden City, and that 15,000 troops from Ho Nan are bivouacked outside the walls. The Chinese force at Pekin is 40,000."

Prostrated by Heat.
Tung Chow, Aug. 12.—The Japanese entered Tung Chow to-day, blowing the gates open. Where the heaviest opposition was expected none was offered. The allies are camping to-day about the walled city of Tung Chow, after seven miles of marching under a terrible sun. Many Americans and British are prostrated.

Acting Minister Wounded.
Vienna, Aug. 18.—The Austrian foreign office has received a dispatch announcing that the Austrian acting minister at Pekin, Dr. von Rosthorn, has been slightly wounded.

More Murders Reported.
New York, Aug. 18.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions in this city this morning received the following cablegram: "Chee Foo.—Definite news via Tien Tsin, missionaries at Pao Ting Fu all killed. (Signed) W. O. Elterich."

Mr. Elterich is the Presbyterian board's member at Chee Foo. It is thought that the Presbyterian missionaries at Pao Ting Fu number three, and that altogether there were fifteen foreign missionaries at that place.

Marquis Ito Declined.
London, Aug. 18.—A Yokohama message to the Mail says that Li Hung Chang sent the government appeal to Marquis Ito asking him to use his power with the powers. The Marquis replied expressing sympathy, but stating that interference was impossible at present.

FATHER BOUCHET EXPLAINS Why He Refused to Celebrate Mass for the Late King of Italy.
(Associated Press.)
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 18.—Father Bouchet, who refused to celebrate mass for the late King Humbert at the request of the Italians of Louisville, said last night that his refusal was due to the fact that King Humbert had been excommunicated. Father Bouchet does not believe the reports that the Pope allowed mass to be celebrated for the dead King.

LEGION OF HONOR.
(Associated Press.)
Paris, Aug. 18.—Among the foreign commissioners figuring in the list of decorations conferred by the Legion of Honor is Director-General of the United States, Ferdinand W. Pack, of Chicago, who is appointed a grand officer of the legion.

with the evident intention of flanking us, I made a turning movement to the left and rear and drove them away. Later in the day, about 2 p.m., they again made a flanking effort, but at this time the infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city, and aided us by a cross fire. This company was commanded by Capt. C. M. Long. The effort of the enemy proved a failure and we drove them in.

"We remained in the trenches until 8 p.m., when we received an order from the brigadier-general commanding us to withdraw, which was probably the most difficult action of the day, since the enemy had so well covered our position that their shots struck the crest of the trenches and threw dirt in our faces, many being hit.

"On the 14th instant, the south gate having been blown in, we moved into the walled city about 4 o'clock a.m. We found the city filled with dead Chinamen and animals. No resistance was made to our occupation in the walled city itself, but an infantry fire was kept up by the Japanese infantry upon the enemy, who responded from the suburbs. Then we have had a most disturbed possession of all Tien Tsin."

Col. Meade encloses a letter from Gen. Dowager, commanding the British forces, in which he says: "I blame myself for the mistake made in the taking up of their position by the Ninth regiment, not remembering that troops wholly fresh to the scene of action and hurried forward in the excitement of the attack were likely to lose their way. Still the position they took up and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking line and inflicting serious losses on the French and Japanese. The Ninth regiment were fighting somewhat outside my sphere of action, so I am unable to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment, although, circumscribed as they were, fighting for about twelve hours, almost alone and unsupported, they did not give back a foot of the ground, until directed to retire under cover of night and the fire of naval guns. Such instances must have been very numerous. The one I refer to is the bringing back to me by the acting regimental adjutant, Capt. Lawton, of the account of the position of the regiment across a wide and fire-swept space, and returning with reinforcements to guide them to his regiment, when he was severely wounded. The withdrawal of the regiment was a delicate military operation, finally carried out on which I congratulate Lt. Col. Coolidge and the officers and men under his command."

Major Waller's report is of especial interest as he had command of the marines in the fight before Tien Tsin was reached. The report is dated Tien Tsin, June 28th, and says in part: "At noon on the 27th, the Russians having attacked the arsenal, the scene of my repulse on the 22nd, and which had not been captured, asked for reinforcements. I sent out Second Lieut. Jolly with forty men. Mr. Harding, my adjutant, joining as a volunteer, and placed the whole under command of Commander Cranbrook, R.N. This force was about 1,800 strong, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the parapets, out of their fortifications and in full flight. It was developed that the enemy had about seven thousand men at this point. Our men charged over the parapet, with a British company, being the first in this part of the fight. Our loss here was one wounded and Lieut. Jolly overcome by the heat, but not until after he had brought his men back to their quarters. Lieut. Harding acted as

volunteer and captured an imperial flag, which he has presented to me."

London, Aug. 18.—While awaiting the details of the taking of Pekin, the papers here again comment on the superior official intelligence of authorities at Washington.

The St. James Gazette says: "The relief of the legations may now be accepted without reservation."

The Westminister Gazette attributes the celerity of American reports to the fact that the Americans are erecting field wires and have a staff officer assigned for the express purpose of sending news.

The following dispatch has been received at the Russian war office, in St. Petersburg, from Gen. Alexioff: "Port Arthur, Aug. 13.—Gen. Fleischer, with a force of all arms, captured Hai Cheng on August 12th, after three days fighting. The Chinese loss was 400 and four guns. Five hundred Chinese retreated with 8 guns."

Bruce's Dispatch.
London, Aug. 18.—Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the admiralty: "Pekin captured August 15th. Legations safe."

A Friendly Reception.
London, Aug. 18.—The second edition of the Daily Telegraph publishes a special dispatch from Shanghai which says: "The allies entered Pekin unopposed, and met with a friendly reception from Prince Ching. All hostile elements escaped from the city. The imperial court fled for Shen Si on the 11th, with the Manchus. The Kansu troops have gone southwest with the object of drawing off the allies and preventing them from following the court."

Attack on City.
New York, Aug. 18.—The allies reached Pekin on Tuesday night and attacked the city on Wednesday morning. The Chinese having opposed their communicating with the ministers, says a Chee Foo cable to the Herald. Tung Chow was captured by the allies on Monday and they advanced within eight miles of Pekin. The enemy fled the night before. The Japanese took the arsenal and 5,000 ruku of rice.

Demolished the Gates.
Shanghai, Aug. 18.—The general attack on Pekin began on August 15th in the morning. The same evening the Japanese demolished the Cham Lang and Tong Chi gates, and entered the capital. The other armies entered by the Tong Quien gate. They sent detachments at once to the legations, where the ministers were found safe.

Four Hundred Chinese Killed.
Tokio, Aug. 17.—Gen. Yamaguchi wires from Pekin under the date of August 16th as follows: "The allies arrived at Pekin early yesterday, opening with artillery the eastern side of the walls, which were obstinately held by the enemy. The Japs and the Russians were on the north of the Tung Chow canal. The Americans and the British were on the south side. At nightfall, the Japs blew up the two eastern gates of the Tartar city and entered."

In the meantime the Americans and British had entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gate.

"Detachments of each force were sent toward the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communication. All the ministers and their staffs were found safe. The losses of allies have not been ascertained."

"Four hundred Chinese were killed."

From United States Officers.
Washington, Aug. 18.—Official confirmation continues to pour in to-day that

A Great Name is a guarantee of Superior Worth

There are many brands of baking powders, but Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is recognized at once as the brand of great name, a powder of highest favor and reputation. Everyone has absolute confidence in the food where Dr. Price's Baking Powder is used. Pure and healthful food is a matter of vital importance to every individual. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder assures the finest and most wholesome food.

NOTE.—Avoid the imitation baking powders. They are mostly made from arsenic, a cheap, caustic acid, which enables the baking powder to be sold at a lower price, but is injurious to health.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.