CHINESE START FIRES IN PEKIN.

British First to Enter the Legation Enclosure.

INDIANS' FORCED MARCH.

Russian Troops First to Enter the City-Russians Would Not Accept the Decision Not to Violate the Imperial Palace - How Capt. Reilly Was Killed.

"The flags of the allies," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, "are now floating over the Imperial palace, Street fighting, however, continues Considerable assistance in the capture of Pekin was rendered by 4,000 armed native Christians. The Legations were enabled to hold out by purchasing ammurition from the Chinese,"

American action in refusing to deal with Li-Hung-Chang in the peace proposal meets with unanimous approval at the hands of the morning papers. The Standard says: "We imagine that other powers will take the same course, at any rate until Earl Li produces satisfactory evidence of his authority to negotiate."

Only Three Days' Rations

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The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Petin at 11 o'clock this morning. The Eddian troops entered the British Legation at 1, and the Americans at 3. There was a joyful reception from the wall.

The emaciated tenants could have lasted but a little longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four shells fell in the Legation during the slege; 55 were killed and 160 wounded. The Japanese began the battle before daylight, and they are still fighting about the north wall, where a part of the Chinese are defending the Imperial city. The Japanese Ensualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians had 5 killed and 12 wounded. The Americans and British had a few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack to morrow, and the troops were arriving at camp, five miles east, all ulght. They were completely exhausted, and slept in the cornfields.

The generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of a heavy attack on the Legations, pushed forward independently, the British, Americans, and French on the left, and the Russians and Japanese on the right.

Egginning at 2 o'clock this morning, the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artilery engaging the Chinese heavily where. The Americans and British they entered the city, where there was street fighting.

Reilly's battery attempted to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal. The Chinese had continually violated the armistice.

The food supplies sent to the legations by the Empress Dowager were sufficient for one day.

WHAL COMMAND IN CHINA.

WILL COMMAND IN CHINA.

Hustrious Career of Count Waldersee, Who Leads Allied Armies.

see, Who Leads Allied Armies.

Count Waldersee, who has been chosen by the allied nations to supreme command of the armies operating in China, is 68 years old, and has been an officer in the German army ever since he was 18 years old. In 1864, fourteen years later, he participated in the Prussian-Danish war. His extraordinary ability attracted the attention of King William, who appointed him adjutant to his brother, Prince Karl, in whose staff he served during the opening of the Prussian-Austrian war in 1866. This war gave him an opportunity to study Moltke's tactics, when he was detailed to the general staff, whose chief was the great strategist.

In 1870 Count Waldersee was sent to Paris as an attache to the em-

was the great strategist.

In 1870 Count Waldersee was sent to Paris as an attache to the embassy. The reports which he sent to like Government previous to the war, embodying his views how to fight the French army, were of such correctness and eminent judgment that he was made an adjutant to the royal headquarters. In this capacity he showed his great knowledge of men and his fine tact, when the king ordered him to accompany the army of Prince Frederick Karl. This position was very precarious, for the reason that a comparatively young officer was practically made supervisor of the old warrior, whose well-known recklessness the king wanted to curb. But so diplomatically did Waldersee serve the king that the prince and he became warm friends.

His many-sided abilities as a soldier and diplomat were recognized, after the conclusion of the war, when at the suggestion of Prince Bismarck he became acting Imperial ambassador. In the following year he commanded a cavalry regiment, became chief of the Tenth Army Corps general staff and in 1881 was made assistant of Moltke, with the rank of a quartermaster-general. In this responsible position he served for seven years, until Aug. 10th. 1988, when he succeeded his great master as chief of the army's general staff. In this capacity he became the counselor of His Majesty In high military inatters, but a d'esension soon followed, which kept the count away

from Berlin. The Emperor, however, saw fit to correct his attitude, and has since shown his unlimited appreciation of the great and, withal, so modest soldier. In 1895 Count Von-Waldersee was elevated to the front rank of a field marshal, and was the recipient of high honor, when, on April 27th of this year, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the army

army
Wherever he went, whatever he undertook, his men were with him. Amiable and kind, totally free of personal vanity toward high or low, he is the fdol of his fellow officers and his men. In the field he demands much, but he knows how to get it without spoiling the ever-present willingness of his soldiers.

At the Legations.

At the Legations.

A despatch to the Morning Post, dated Pekin, Aug. 15, via Chefoo, Aug. 22, says that the Tsung-li-Yamen on Aug. 12th requested a conference with the Ministers, with the view of bringing about peace, but the request was refused, as there was nobody on either side who was authorized to treat. That night there was the longest fusillade of the siege, the firing lasting twelve hours. On August 13th the Tsung-li-Yamen begged to be excused from holding a conference, saying the members were too busy. Later the board wrote that they had forbidden further firing on the Legations, and that they would contimartial anyone who disobeyed, but that evening there was the sharpest general firing. Many shells fell into the Legation. Fifteen hundred Americans attacked the Imperial palace on Aug. 15th. and captured the four courts. The American flag is flying on the Imperial granary. The miperial Bank has been looted.

Cable From Conger.

"Pekin, Aug. 19.—The entire city, with the exception of the Imperial palace, is occupied by Japanese, Russian, British, American, and French. It is being apportioned into districts for police supervision. The Chinese army fled. The Imperial family and the court have gone westward, probably to Sianfu, in the Province of Shensi. No representatives of the Chinese Government are in sight at Pekin, and the conditions are chaotic. The palace is ernment are in signt at Fekili, and the conditions are chaotic. The palace is expected to be taken immediately. Many missionaries have started for home, while others remain in charge of the Christian refugees, numbering about 1,000.

The Navy Department has received the following cable gram from Admiral

the Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remer".

"Chaffee's losses—Six killed, thirty wounded, two days' fighting."

The Japanese Legation has received a telegram, Aug. 21st, from the Foreign Office at Tokio, giving the following despatch, received yesterday, from the Japanese acting Consul-General at Shanghai:

"A despatch received here from a Chinese official at Paoting-Fu says that by the Empress Dowager's orders Hsui-Yung-Yi, Li-Shan, and Lien-Yuen were executed on the 11th, and Yung-Lu, who was to have shared the same fate, is now in a jail of the judicial department, and that the Empress and Emperor left Pekin on the 13th, escorted by Tun-Fu-Shinng's troops, for Wu-Taishan, via Chuchow and Tseching-Kwan, Kangye, it is further stated, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Wu-Wei army, while Princes Taun and Chwang, and Tsong-Chi, Kang-Yi, and Hsui-Tung have been ordered to remain at Pekin.

"Another telegram, dated the 16th, has been received here from Paoting to the effect that though the Empress Dowager has left Pekin, the Emprero has decided to remain a telegram and dissension are apprent of the part of the property of the property has decided to remain behind."

Downger has left Pekin, the Emperor has decided to remain behind."

Fires, fighting and dissension are apparently following in the wake of the relief of Pekin.

The Daily Mail publishes despatches from the Chinese capital, dated as late as Aug. 17th, declaring that a great fire was then raging in the imperial city. The Russian commander had declined to accept the decision of the other generals not to violate the imperial precincts, and street fighting was going on.

Gen. Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already, and that it would be unwise to take the imperial palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaching three gates as cabled by the special correspondent of the Associated Press. The Russian general, however, maintained that his Government had declared war against China, and that, therefore, there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred percincts. Judging from various, and in many cases, contradictory, despatches that have reached Europe this morning from Pekin, the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that sentries were paced to prevent louting. Hence it is presumed that the imperial buildings, although captured, will not be destroyed.

The fires appear to be incendiary and to be caused by the Chinese themselves.

All the despatches point to the fact that when the latest message received here left Pekin the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all waiting for instructions from their Governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien Tsin, although

ing their methods from their Governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien Tsin. aithough the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Ministers will not leave Pekin until negotiations for indemnity are under way. Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese Government on Aug. 17th. They were then searching for Prince Tuan.

Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the Empress Downager is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Pekin, but surrounded. She appears to have disappeared completely.

It is reported that the Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Noble, was

slightly wounded during the siege.
St. Fetersburg despatches announce good progress in the Manchurian campaign. The town of Mergen was captured on Aug. 18th with trifling Russian loss, while the Chinese suifered severely, leaving 10 guns, 700 rifles and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the Russians. The reports of the risings in Northern Corea are confirmed. It is believed that these are not due to ill-will toward foreigners, but to local dissatisfaction. The Corean Government is sending troops to the disaffected districts.

According to telegrams from Shang.

According to telegrams from Shanghal, considerable uneasiness is fetthere over the fact that no despatches have been received from Pekin since Aug. 20th.

Another Shanghal despatch locates Emperor Kwangsu as under the protection of the allies, and the Dowager Empress as already captured by the Japanese.

Describing the engagement west of

the Japanese.

Describing the engagement west of Tien Tsin, Aug. 6, a special despatch says: "The 6th U. S. Cavalry worked with drill-like precision in the hand-to-hand fighting, and the Chinese only escaped through the bungling of Gen. Dorward."

Berlin learns that there has been fighting west of Tien Tsin, which creates the impression that the Province of Pechili must be effectively occupied before peace negotiations will become feasible.

Britons' Work at Pekin.

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London, Aug. 23.—Gen. Gaselee, the commander of the British forces at Pekin, has telegraphed to the War Office as follows:

"Pekin, Aug. 15, via Che Foo, Aug. 21.—At a conference Aug. 12th it was agreed that the alhes should concentrate within five mies of Pekin Aug. 14th and the assault should begin Aug. 15th. The attack, however, commenced early in the morning of Aug. 14th, and our troops had to make a forced march of 15 miles from Tung Chow in great heat.

"We were on the extreme left, and attacked the southeast gate of the Chinese city. There was practically no opposition, as we were not expected at that point.

"The Indian troops broke down and rushed the gate, and I entered with cavalry and guns. I then sent other cavalry and the Punjab Infantry to the Temple of Heaven to secure our left flank and camping ground, and with the other corps pushed on towards the legations.

"At 3 o'clock we got on the canal, opposite the water gate, and were eignalled from the wall held by legationers. I, with a portion of the staff and 70 findians, rushed across the almost dry moat, and entered through the water gate without loss.

"We found all well in the legations.

"We found all well in the legations.
"MacDonald immediately showed me around the positions with the view

of further action.

"In the meantime our field artillery had been brought up to bombard the central gate of the Tartar City, but a sortle by the Americans and Russiuns of the garrison along the wall anticipated the bombardment and the gate fell into our hands.

"Two field guns were then brought into the legation, and the rest were sent back to the Temple of Heaven." At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Americans, under Gen. Chaffee, en-

"At about 5 o close in the attention the Americans, under Gen. Chaffee, entered the legation, and then we moved on towards the central gate of the Tartar city for the night.
"By nightfall we had 400 men in the

legation. (Here, apparently, some words are

missing.)
"During the evening, at the Temple of Heaven, we were engaged, and after inflicting heavy losses, we occupied the south gate of the Chinese city."

How Capt. Reilly Was Killed.

How Capt. Reilly Was Killed.

Pekin, Aug. 15, via Chefoo, Aug. 22.

—Captain Reilly was standing on the wall and directing his battery when a bullet struck him in the mouth, killing him instantly.

The battery hammered at the gates until they fell. In the meantime the infantry cleared the streets and walls, where the Chinese soldiers, with a fine cover, stubbornly resisted. The fighting was close and sharp.

A French battery, while shelling the approaches to the palace, narrowly missed the Americans.

Russia's Share in the Fight.

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St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—Gen. Linevitch. commander of the Russian troops in the Province of Pechili, telegraphs to the Minister of War as follows:
"At 2 o'chock on the morning of Aug. 14th our troops stormed the eastern gate of Pekin, and were the first to enter the city.

gate of Pekin, and were the list to enter the city.

"The Russian flag was first hoisted on the wall. The bombardment of the gate lasted fourteen hours. The Russians then scaled and occupied the wall. The Chinese, however, still held the observatory and other towers, when they subjected our troops to a heavy, enfilading fire, until our infantry forced them to leave their positions.

"Our losses were:

Our losses were: Killed-Col. Antinkoff and twenty

"Wounded—Gen. Wasilowski, Col. Modi and five other officers, and 102

men.

"In the meanwhile the allied troops stormed and captured another gate and entered the cty.

"We found the Imperial Government had fled and that the legationers were in great straits."

The despatch concludes with describing the recent attacks on the legations.

During this siege the inmates of the Russian legation had five men killed and twenty wounded.

The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company has been advised that a new cable has been opened for business between Chefoo and Taku, China, also tween Chefoo and Taku, China, also tween Chefoo and Taku, China, also tween that the Tsinanfu-Pekin courier service is suspended, the couriers not having been able to arrive there. Telegrams have, however, been re-forwarded by Selegraph from Tsinanfu via Chefoo, and from there by best means possible,

TRAITOR LETTERS PUBLISHED.

Caithness M. P. Mobbed by His Constituents.

DeWet's Cunning Scouts - Boers Quite Active-Their Losses-Fires in Natal - Boer Commandoes Operating Aggressively in the Southwest.:

London, Aug. 23.-The Colonial Office to-day made public the text of the correspondence seized at Pretoria. Besides Mr. Henry Labouchere, Mr. John Edward Ellis, Liberal member of Parliament for the Rushcliffe division of Nottingham-shrie, wrote to Mr. Solly for facts favorable to the Transvaal, and Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical member for Caithness, and tormer Consul-General of the South Aircan Republic in London, wrote to President Kruger under date of Aug. 29th, 1899, of the unsatisfactory results of a conversation he had with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr. Clark said he thought war was inevitable, and discussed the effect of President Kruger's seizing the passes. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical member

Clark Called a Traitor.

London, Aug. 23.—Dr. Clark is con-demned by the morning papers, irre-spective of party. Some of the Gov-ernment organs, in big black type, proclaim him a traitor of the worst kind.

Last evening he was mobbed by his constituents, and was moubed by his constituents, and was only sav-ed from a worse fate by one of his supporters, who held the furious crowd at bay with a revolver.

Kruger Was Warned.

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London, Aug. 24.—The most interesting documents in the collection are letters from Sir Henry Devilliers. Chief Justice of Cape Colony, and Mr. Merriman, who was lately in the Cape Cabinet, and is now leader of the party in the colony which sympathizes with the republics.

Strongly as both writers supported the Afrikander cause, they were most emphatic in urging President Kruger, during the months preceding the outbreak of hostilities, to grant reasonable concessions to the Uitlanders. Devilliers, who was one of the commissioners to sign the convention of 1881, goes as far as to declare that he would never have advised the British Government to grant independence to the Transvaal if he could have foreseen President Kruger's narrow, oligarchical policy. Mr. Merriman writes in the same sense, and directly warns the President that the continued denial of political rights to the Uitlanders must prove an explosion, and draws a vivid picture of the evils which the reactionary attitude of the dominant party in the Transvaal was bringing upon the country. The whole correspondence will doubtless supply material in the coming general election to the Ministerial speakers, who will malmtain that by the admission of the Transvaal advocates themselves war was inevitable unless President Kruger's Lioness. system

Kruger's Lioness.

Kruger's Lioness.

London, Aug. 23.—A welcome addition to the inmates of the Zoological Gardens, and what bids fair to be the popular favorite in the lion house at Regent's Park, arrived at its new quarters at midnight on Saturday. This is the lioness which, as a cub, was caught by Mr. Cecli Rhodes in Rhodesla, some fourteen months ago, and, after a short stay at Buluwayo, was sent to Pretoria as a present to President Kruger. Kruger declined the gift, which was returned to the giver. She has now been sent here.

Blaze at Durban.

Durban, Aug. 23.—A big fire occurred at the harbor, resulting in the destruction of the whole cargo of forage landed from the steamer Twickenham. There were several thousand tons of the material, which was the property of the Imperial Government, and which had just been stacked on the wharves.

A gale was blowing at the time, and although there were 14 steamers and fire engines on the scene they were unable to save any of the forage. Latterly the firemen directed their energies to keep the fire from spreading to an adjoining shed, which was piled to the roof with ammunition for the British troops. In this, after four hours' strennous exertion, the firemen were successful, although they were assisted at a very critical time by the shifting of the wind. How near matters were to a catastroophe much more terrible than the destruction of the forage may be realized from the fact that the ammunition shed was scorched and slightly burned on the side facing the forage stacks.

How Canadians Captured Guns.

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How Canadians Captured Gnns.
London, Aug. 23.—Bennet Burleigh writes to the Dally Telegraph from Pretoria:
"When it was settled that General Baden-Powell was to come into Pretoria to meet Lord Roberts, General Hutton set out towards the northwest with 300 mounted infantry to secure the safety of the Rustenburg road. A party of 25 or 30 Canadians scouting to Hutton's right fell across a small commando of Boers, probably about 250 strong. Putting a bold face on

the matter, the Canadians attacked, and as the enemy retreated they followed up, and found hidden away in the bush two guns, one a nine-pounder muzzle-loader and the other a captured mountain gun. They brought them both in to General Hutton, and subsequently to Pretoria. The other incident was an attack by a body of the enemy upon Rustenburg. Co'onel Hanbury Tracy defended the little town, and when hard pressed, and shot and shell were flying thick, a body of 400 Australian Bushmen, who had made a forced march from Rhodesia, opportunely arrived and fell upon the Boer rear, defeating them with considerable slaughter."

Boers More Active.

Pretoria, Aug. 24.—The Boers in the southwestern part of the Transvaal are tecoming more aggressive owing to the energy of Generals De Wet and Delarey. Boer officials have been reinstated at Zeerust, Klerksdorp, and Rustenburg. Several commandoes are operating from Lichtenburg. Their probable objective is Mafeking or Vryburg.

There is a Boer force eighteen miles north of Mafeking.

Gen. De Wet is well served by scouts clad in khaki. They mostly carry British passes and enter the British camps. His horses are in excellent condition. Many of them are British branded as cast-offs.

7,000 Since January.

Middleburg, Aug. 23.—From some official papers which have been found it appears that the Transvaal Boers suffered losses between Jan. 2nd and June 20th to the total of over 7,000. Of these the deaths numbered 1,000.

Deporting the Women.

Watervalonder, via Middelburg, Aug. 22.—From Wonderfontein another train load of Boer women and children was sent through to Belfast last night, where they were received by Gen. Viljoen and several other commandants, including Koch, nephew of the late general of that name.

The women and children profess themselves pleased at the reunion, but it is doubtful whether their male relatives are.

The enemy are demoralized, and looting is wholesale and more bitter, accompanied by burning, the sniping of outposts, and the flogging and maiming of negro suspects.

The enemy's garrison there is reinforced now by about six hundred.

It is observed that half of the ammunition carried in the Boers' bandollers consists of soft-nosed bullets. Deporting the Women.

It is observed that that of the am-munition carried in the Boers' bando-liers consists of soft-nosed bullets. This iniquity has been pointed out to Viljoen, who has made no reply. The enemy seem hardened against such ap-

Military Scandal. Pletermaritzburg, Aug. 23.—Sensational trials have just concluded, as the result of which Webb, a master tailor of the Dublin Fusiliers, has been sentenced to two years' hard labor for falsification of accounts and for-

gery.

Along with Sergt. Harris, of the same regiment, Webb purchased a large number of boots and had them sent to the camp; then he sold them to another firm, pocketing the proceeds without paying for them. Harris turned Queen's evidence.

Natal Swept by Fire.

Natal Swept by Fire.

Pictermaritsburg, Aug. 23.—The southern portion of Natal is a scene of desolation, owing to disastrous grass fires, which, during the heavy gales prevailing on Scturday, Sunday, and Monday, swept the country for miles, wiping out whole native villages and burning many Kaffirs to death. Many others are dying of fearful injuries.

The grass just now is like tinder, and such was the fury of the gale that the fire leapt roads and rivers, and came upon the natives without the slightest warning. There are two instances of whole families being burned to death in their huts. A large number of cattle and sheep were destroyed.

In one case a mother and her children were pursued by the flames, and the mother had to abandon a girl of ten to save the younger ones.

There is great weeping and walling among the native villagers, who have lost all. To-day blackness and desolation reign where formerly was smiling plenty.

ONE DAY WAS ENOUGH

For the Bride of Holmes Picked From 500.

SHE HAS JUST VANISHED.

Binghamton report: The bride of a day, whom Andrew Holmes acquir-ed by a matrimonial advertisement, and who said she was willing to wear the clothing left by his first wife,

the clothing left by his first wife, has disappeared.

Holmes is a wealthy farmer, who lives near Walton. He owns a good deal of property, is an old soldier with a pension, and is a power in local politics. His first wife died several years ago. Suddenly he felt the need of a guiding hand in his household affairs, and decided to advertise for a second wife. The advertisement said that the woman must be of a kind loving disposition.

He received more than 500 replies, and selected Miss Margaret Canfled, of New York. She inspected the dresses, expressed herself satisfied with the conditions and the wedding was arranged.

with the conditions and the wedding was arranged.
The day following the ceremony Mrs. Holmes said she was going to West Hurleyville after her trunk, and would be back by dark. That was two weeks ago, and she has not yet returned to Walton. Her husband is frantic with grief, as he says he had failen deeply in love with her.
He has offered a reward for information as to her whereabouts, and fears she has met with Tou'play.