TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Discount rates were 5 to 7 per cent on call and time loans. Clearances, $3,885,206; balances, $379,611. New York exchange, 25c discount bid, 15c discount asked; Louisville, 25c discount bid, par asked; Chicago, 15c discount bid, 10c discount asked; New Orleans, 25c discount bid, par asked; Cincinnati, 25c discount bid, par asked.

The local wheat market closed lower at 71½c n. Aug., 71@71½c Sept., 72½c n. Oct., 74½@74¾c Dec., 73@74½c No. 3 red; corn closed lower at 39½c n. Aug., 39c Sept., 38½c b. Oct., 33¾c Dec., 33½c n. year, 40½c No. 2 white; oats closed at 21½c n. Aug., 21½c a. Sept., 22½c Dec., 24c b. May, 22@22½c No. 2.

The local market for standard mess pork closed firm at $12.50 for new. Prime steam lard, East Side, closed higher at 6.67½@6.70c.

Local spot cotton closed quiet.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Interesting political dates have been arranged for Peoria.

Samuel Murdy of Chenoa, Ill., fell dead while arguing politics.

The Oklahoma cotton crop is larger and better than ever before.

Fall River cotton manufacturers are planning to reduce their wage scale.

Illinois Republicans will open the campaign at Jacksonville to-day.

A. S. Burleson was renominated for Congress in the Ninth Texas District.

Colonel Bryan will tour the East and speak in Missouri during this month.

Republicans have planned to vote Mexicans in two Texas Congressional Districts.

Miners and operators in Kentucky, Kansas and Missouri are in disagreement and many mines are closed.

The nail and wire mills of Anderson, Ind., are all closed by the trust, and 1,000 men thrown out of work.

Towne will speak at Bloomington, Ill., in September. Fellow citizens of Stevenson will accord him a cordial welcome.

Weston Starr of Chicago and Judge McCann of New York, formerly prominent Republican speakers, have renounced their party to support Colonel Bryan.

Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia will probably announce that he will not be a candidate for re-election, as his State is too nearly Democratic. He will work for a Cabinet position in case McKinley should be elected.

FOREIGN.

Anarchists caused the panic at King Humbert's funeral, designing to be able to kill King Ferdinand.

Berlin War Office officials attribute Russia's desire to retire from Pekin to its need of troops in Manchuria.

King Leopold of Belgium will abdicate his throne in favor of his nephew, Prince Albert, upon the occasion of Albert's marriage.

It has just been learned that Li Hung Chang's credentials as peace envoy are signed by the Empress Dowager, who is strongly anti-foreign, instead of by the Emperor, who is pro-foreign.

President McKinley's Cabinet is badly split over this Government's reply to Russia. The President was guided by Secretary of War Root's advice, while Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, wished to negotiate with Great Britain alone in solving the Chinese problem.

German diplomat speaking at Wassington says his Government, while believing it inadvisable to evacuate Pekin at this time, would join the Powers if there occurred a concerted withdrawal of troops. The policy of the Berlin Government, he declared, was for complete harmony.

Russia's proposal to withdraw announced to the United States and this Government's reply were communicated to American representatives at foreign capitals. The two replies, one from Great Britain and one from Germany are inconclusive. The State Department believes that Japan will support the American position.

SPORTING.

St. Louis hammered Chesbro off the rubber and won easily.

Experts who were at the ring side deny that there was any jobbery in the Corbett-McCoy fight.

Atlantic City gamblers tapped a wire carrying Corbett-McCoy fight bulletins and got away with $1,000 in bets.

Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston defeated Miss Beatrix Hoyt in the semifinals of woman's golf championship at Shinnecock Hills.

RAILROADS.

A conference of Choctaw route officials was held at Oklahoma City.

A new safety appliance law will be put into operation in Great Britain.

President E. S. Washburn of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, died at Rye Beach, Me.

General Superintendent E. C. Russell of the Lackawanna, has been succeeded by Thomas L. Clark.

The New York Central is said to be discussing the advisability of building a fleet of steamers for ocean traffic.

The Frisco will have trackage rights over the Houston and Texas Central, between Denison and Sherman, Tex.

President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four and others are mentioned as probable successors of the late C. P. Huntington as president of the Southern Pacific.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Aug. 31.—Arrived: Cap Frio, Hamburg, etc.

Hamburg, Aug. 30.—Arrived: Bulgaria, New York.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.—Arrived: Cymric, New York.

Hamburg, Aug. 31.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, New York.

Yokohama, Aug. 31.—Sailed: Breconshire, Victoria.

Sydney, New South Wales, Aug. 29.—Sailed: Moana, San Francisco.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.—Sailed: Numidian, Montreal.

Moville, Aug. 31.—Sailed: Anchoria, from Glasgow, New York.

Queenstown, Aug. 31.—Sailed: New England, from Liverpool, Boston.

Southampton, Aug. 31.—Sailed: Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, New York, via Cherbourg.

New York, Aug. 31.—Arrived: Columbia, from Hamburg.

Queenstown, Aug. 31.—Arrived: Lucania, New York for Liverpool and proceeded.

Naples, Aug. 31.—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, New York for Genoa, and proceeded.

Cherbourg, Aug. 31.—Sailed: Steamer Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg and Southampton, New York.

New York, Aug. 31.—Arrived: Steamship St. Paul, Southampton and Cherbourg; Minneapolis, London; Campania, Liverpool and Queenstown.

TENSION BROKEN BY BATTLE.

Clash Took Place Between Roumanian and Bulgarian Peasants.

Vienna, Sept. 1.—As a result of the tension between the Roumanian and Bulgarian Governments, due to the demand of the former for the suppression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, a frontier conflict took place yesterday between Roumanian and Bulgarian peasants at Verciorova, a few miles from the celebrated "Iron Gate" of the Danube, on the Roumanian side of the stream.

Two Bulgarians were killed and many of both parties were wounded.

ECZEMA; NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50c.

Fire at Narragansett Park.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 31.—Shortly after the beginning of the racing in the closing day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park this afternoon, fire broke out in one of the stables near the three-quarter turn, and with great rapidity destroyed three stables and a number of cattle sheds and burned to death four race horses. Several strings of other horses were taken out safely. The horses destroyed comprised three in the string controlled by B. Simon of London, Ontario.

The Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

MONUMENT IN HONOR OF HEROES OF SAMOA.

Unveiling Ceremonies Described by Commander of Naval Station at Tutuila.

SPLENDID STONE WAS RAISED.

Inscription Refers to American and English Soldiers Killed in the Shore Engagement in July, 1899.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received an interesting letter from Commander B. F. Tilley, commanding the United States naval station at Tutuila, describing the promising conditions in the American section of the Samoan Islands and recounting the impressive ceremonies attending the unveiling of a monument to the American and English dead who fell in the shore engagement there in July, 1899. Of the conditions, Commander Tilley says:

"I am glad to report that everything connected with the new Government is progressing in a most satisfactory manner in all the islands. The natives show much interest in the new methods of government, and they are striving to learn and to comply with my wishes. The general condition of the people could not be more satisfactory. They are quiet everywhere, and are improving their roads, cleaning up their villages and their surroundings and planting their gardens and plantations. Prosperity for the islands seems fully assured.

"The enrollment of a force of Samoans for service in the islands has done away with the necessity of having an armed force of our own on shore and will win the natives to loyalty and allegiance to the Government of the United States.

"During the past month I have visited all parts of the islands and have found everything in a very satisfactory state."

Regarding the monument in question, Commander Tilley says the unveiling took place at Mulinuu in Apia, on July 29.

The officers and men of the Philadelphia contributed liberally for the expense of purchasing the memorial stone, and officers and men of several British ships likewise contributed. The stone, which is large and imposing, weighing twenty-two tons, was obtained at Sidney. It was brought to Apia by her Majesty's ship Pylades, commander Tupper, and put in place by the officers and men of that ship. The monument is situated in a lot not far from the ocean, commanding a beautiful view.

The land has been given in fee to the British and United States Governments. A handsome iron fence, with stone foundation, surrounds the plot. It is a part of the conditions of the deed that the German Government shall cause the prospect to be kept open to the sea. No building of any kind shall be erected between the lot and the ocean. The land is given in lieu of ground where the bodies of the men were originally interred.

Commander Tilley has sanctioned the disinterment of the bodies of our men, and similar action was taken by Commander Tupper. The lot is situated not far from the dwelling-house of the Governor. Commanders Tilley and Tupper had requested Governor Solf, representing the German Government, to unveil the monument.

The Governor made a short address, then drew aside the American and English flags, disclosing the memorial stone to view. The Governor and others had brought numerous wreaths of flowers and placed them on the monument. Among these wreaths was one from Matifaa, with a short note.

Commander Tilley says:

"I feel confident that it will be gratifying to the department and to all the friends of the officers and men to whom this memorial is erected to know that everything possible has been done to show respect to their memory. The ceremony was attended by all the German officers in uniform and by nearly every resident of Apia. In his address before the unveiling, Governor Solf gave assurances for his Government that the memorial would be guarded and cared for perpetually. The names of Lansdale and Monoghan head the list of the American dead; those of Freeman and Long of the British. The simple inscription, "Killed in Action April, 1899," tells the story of their patriotic devotion to duty.

JAPS PROTECTED WOMEN.

Court Ladies Fed, Guarded Against Insult From Soldiers.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The following telegram from the Japanese Foreign Office was received to-day at the Japanese Legation:

"On the 25th seventy Chinese surrendered. Of these five each were detained by the Japanese and British forces for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs among the Chinese, the rest being set at liberty.

"On the 27th, 260 more surrendered, most of whom were guards and court officials. One of them, a military officer, after being brought to the Japanese headquarters, where he was kindly treated, was sent to the palace to make the necessary preparations for the parade of the allied forces through the palace, to be held on the 28th, in commemoration of their successful entry into the city.

"As a large number of court ladies were found in the palace, every precaution was taken to protect them from insult, and assurances were given them of the readiness of the Japanese forces to supply them at any moment with food and other necessaries."

MERCHANTS FEAR A WAR.

Port Arthur House Cables That Russia and Japan Will Clash.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 31.—The prospects for a clash between Russia and Japan in the near future are causing some uneasiness in this port among merchants interested in the Oriental and Siberian trade.

A representative of one of the largest operators in that field cabled to a Portland house four days ago from Port Arthur that war was imminent between Japan and Russia. As this would have interfered with some business in view, the Portland house cabled back that the war rumor was discredited here.

To-day a second cable was received from Port Arthur, as follows: "Cable of 27th confirmed; war is now certain." As the sender is in very close touch with officials high in the Russian service, much credence is given the report in this city.

NO LOOTING BY AMERICANS.

Tien-Tsin Outrages Charged to the Chinese.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Officials of the War Department are positive that the soldiers of General Chaffee's army took no part in the extensive looting which followed the fall of the Chinese city of Tien-Tsin.

At the direction of Secretary Root peremptory orders were issued to military officers to exert every effort to prevent looting and to severely punish disobedience of such orders. For this reason, and from reports which have come to the department, the officials are confirmed in the opinion that our men refrained from disregarding the orders of their superiors.

They think that the Chinese themselves are responsible for much of the pillaging and disorder during the entry of the allied forces.

WILL COMPETE IN ST. LOUIS.

Picked Men of the Kentucky Guards to Drill for Big Prize.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 31.—It has been decided that forty picked men of the local battalion of the Kentucky State Guards, under command of Captain C. W. Longmire, will go to the St. Louis Exposition on October 1, to compete in the interstate military drill for the $1,000 prize.

PRESIDENT'S CABINET IS SPLIT BY NOTE TO RUSSIA.

Secretary Root Has Become Mr. McKinley's Chief Adviser and Overruled Mr. Hay's Suggestion to Treat With Great Britain Alone.

The Republic Bureau,
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, Aug. 31.—President McKinley's Cabinet is badly split on the policy of the United States Government in the Chinese troubles, and the indications are that the unpleasantness thereby engendered will not be obliterated during this administration. Along with this statement, the information was secured from a high source to-night that, should Mr. McKinley be re-elected, not a single member of the Cabinet—unless it be Secretary of Agriculture Wilson—will retain his place in that body.

The first clash was between Secretary of State Hay and Secretary of War Root. For more than a month Mr. Hay has been away from his desk here at Washington, and is said to be quite ill at Lake Sunapee, N. H. In spite of his condition, however, he has been at the long-distance telephone when a meeting of the Cabinet was in session, and has thus taken part in all the deliberations between the President and his confidential advisers.

Nevertheless his absence from the scene advanced Secretary Root to a place of considerably more inportance than he could have commanded simply as the holder of the war portfolio, however great that distinction. Mr. Root is admittedly one of the greatest lawyers in the country, and to him, in the absence of the premier, the President looks for guidance in the complexities of the Chinese situation. The acting Secretary of State, Mr. Adee, was forced to assume a minor role under this condition of affairs. He simply carried out the instructions arrived at by the President and Secretary Root.

As days passed on Mr. Root grew wonderfully in favor with Mr. McKinley, and his word became more potent than that of Secretary Hay. In a number of instances the New York lawyer's advice was taken against the counsel of the Ohio lawyer, and it is fair to suppose that Mr. Hay began to grow restive. The climax did not come, though, until the United States was called upon to declare herself on the proposition of Russia with regard to China.

Secretary Root advised that a conditional alliance be made with the Czar. The matter was laid before the Cabinet, and over the telephone came Secretary Hay's demurrer sharp and quick and unmistakable. He wanted no Czar in his. Great Britain and Great Britain alone, he said, was the only country with which we could afford to join issues, and if we did not do so, then we should form a combination with no other Government. It was at last Wednesday's Cabinet meeting that the President was brought face to face with choosing between Secretaries Hay and Root. The ordeal was plainly apparent to the other members, and, according to the stories told here, the situation was painful.

Mr. McKinley talked with the premier over the telephone and sought to convert him to Secretary Root's way of thinking, but all to no purpose. Mr. Hay was obdurate, and so the President was compelled to make his choice. His mind having been once made up, he announced his decision. Russia it should be, and Russia it was with whom the United States joined hands in hopes of causing peace in China. The other members present at the meeting—Postmaster General Smith and Secretaries Gage, Wilson and Hitchcock—nodded their assent.

"The President could have made no other decision," explained one of the officials of the State Department to-night. "Russia had made a proposition along lines identical with our own policy. We could not have turned it down simply because Secretary Hay wished to throw the weight of the United States in England's favor. England has not made a single suggestion to show that she wanted our co-operation to bring about an end to the Chinese troubles, and it would have been worse than folly to have held off Russia merely in the hope that an understanding of some kind with England might be patched up."

GERMANY SHOWS SIGN OF YIELDING.

Continued From Page One.

roys, to whom we have extended encouragement through our Consuls and naval officers.

"This present good relation should be promoted for the peace of China.

"While we agree that the immediate object for which the military forces of the Powers have been co-operating, viz, the relief of the Ministers at Pekin, has been accomplished, there still remains the other purposes, which all the powers have in common, which are referred to in the communication of the Russian Charge, and which were specifically enumerated in our note to the Powers of July 3.

"These are: To afford all possible protection everywhere in China to foreign life and property; to guard and protect all legitimate foreign interests; to aid in preventing the spread of the disorders to other Provinces of the Empire, and a recurrence of such disorders; and to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law to friendly Powers, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

Concerted Action Necessary.

"In our opinion these purposes could best be attained by the joint occupation of Pekin under a definite understanding between the Powers until the Chinese Government shall have been re-established and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with adequate provisions for reparation and guarantee of future protection. With the establishment and recognition of such authority, the United States would wish to withdraw its military forces from Pekin and remit to the processes of peaceful negotiation our just demands.

"We consider, however, that a continued occupation of Pekin would be ineffective to produce the desired results, unless all the Powers unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Any Power which determines to withdraw its troops from Pekin will necessarily proceed thereafter to protect its interests in China by its own method, and we think that this would make a general withdrawal expedient. As to the time and manner of withdrawal, we think that, in view of the imperfect knowledge of the military situation resulting from the interruptions of telegraphic communication, the several military commanders at Pekin should be instructed to confer and agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, as they agreed upon the advance.

"The result of these considerations is that, unless there is such a general expression by the Powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia, and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Pekin after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal.

"The Government of the United States is much gratified by the assurance given by Russia that the occupation of New-Chwang is for military purposes incidental to military steps for the security of Russian border Provinces menaced by the Chinese, and that as soon as order shall be re-established Russia will retire her troops from those places if the action of the other Powers be not an obstacle thereto.

"No obstacle in this regard can arise through any action of the United States, whose policy is fixed and has been repeatedly proclaimed.

(Signed) "ALVEY A. ADEE,
"Acting Secretary."

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 29, 1900.—You will communicate the foregoing to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and invite early consideration and response.

It is apparent from the American note that the administration is inclined to be suspicious of the motive underlying the Russian proposal.

The United States Suspicious.

"Any Power which determines to withdraw its troops from Pekin," Mr. Adee states, "will necessarily proceed thereafter to protect its interests in China by its own method, and we think that this would make a general withdrawal expedient."

The authorities will make no specific explanation of this expression, but the impression given by the officials is that as Russian interests are in the North, Russia will continue to occupy that territory so long as she may deem necessary for their protection, and this occupation may be prolonged indefinitely.

One important effect of the announced determination of Russia will be to strengthen Muscovite influence in China. It is a fact that at least one Power objected to treating with Li Hung Chang because it believed him to be under Russian influence, and the representative of this Power here said to-day that he would not be surprised had Russia been in communication with the Chinese Viceroy before it made its proposal to the Powers. Russia will more than ever be regarded in China as the best friend of the Imperial Government. She kept Japan out of China after the war between the Tokio and Pekin Governments, and then, as a reward, secured concessions in territory, the cession of which was demanded by Japan. She will, according to a diplomat who discussed the situation to-day, ask to be again rewarded when the allies leave Pekin.

But more than a prospective reward, it is undoubtedly a fact that Russia considers Pekin within her ultimate sphere of influence. It will be necessary for her to retain troops along the line of her railroad from Siberia to Port Arthur to protect it from destruction, and this will necessitate the maintenance of an armed force in China and mean the Russianization of Manchuria.

According to an official dispatch received by Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister to the United States, Japan was represented in the relief of Pekin by 7,720 men and fifty-three guns; Great Britain by 2,232 men and thirteen guns; Russia by 3,480 men and twenty-two guns, and France by 400 marines and eighteen guns. Great Britain and Japan, therefore, were overwhelmingly the superior of the Russian-Franco forces. Since that date, however, all the Powers have hurried re-enforcements to Pekin, but the Russians are still numerically greatly inferior. From the military point of view in St. Petersburg it is desirable that the Russians should retire, and it is altogether likely they will do so, especially in view of the declared purpose of the administration to order General Chaffee to withdraw "unless there is such a general expression by the Powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation."

A Mistake to Withdraw.

An early withdrawal from Pekin by the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Russia may be anticipated, but it is the belief of the administration that a withdrawal from Pekin at this time would be a mistake.

Secretary Adee's note in reply to the communication of the Russian Government declares that it is the opinion of this Government that the purposes set forth in the note of July 3 can best be attained "by the joint occupation of Pekin under a definite understanding between the Powers until the Chinese Government shall have been re-established and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with adequate provisions for reparation and guarantees of full protection."

What this Government desires above all else, however, is harmony of action among the Powers. The President does not propose to be drawn into any international complications over China if it can possibly be avoided. The withdrawal of any one Power from Pekin would endanger such complications, and the United States would at once recall General Chaffee and confine its efforts to the protection of Americans and their interests until such time as the Powers might be able to unite again upon a common line of action.

Whatever might be the attitude of the other Powers, Minister Conger and the American forces would withdraw as the only means of avoiding serious international complications if the other Powers withdraw.

The full text of the French Government's answer to Li Hung Chang's peace proposals of August 19 and 21 has just been received here. It proves to be almost identical in language with the reply of the American Government, which laid down as a preliminary to peace overtures that security in the Chinese capital and responsible Government authority be established.

It has been developed, in the course of the careful consideration which officials have given to Li Hung Chang's credentials, that they were issued by the Empress Dowager, and not by the Emperor, Kwang Tsu. This may have an important bearing on the subject, as it opens up the authority of the Empress Dowager since the coup d'etat of September 8, 1898, when she took the reins of power from the hands of the Emperor. It involves also the issues between the Empress Dowager, who is anti-foreign, and the Emperor, who is pro-foreign. Still a further consideration is the Russian sympathies entertained by the Empress Dowager as against the British sympathies held by the Emperor.

MAY SEND MORE SHIPS.

American Force in Asiatic Waters Considered Too Small.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The administration is planning to increase the naval force under Admiral Remey in Chinese waters.

It is known that the Navy Department recently inquired into the strength of the foreign squadrons in Asiatic waters and found that the United States force was even below that of China. There is reason to believe that the advisability of adding to Remey's force has been considered by the Naval Policy Board, headed by Admiral Dewey, which is now in session at Newport. Admiral Bradford, who has just returned from Newport, declines to talk of the purpose of his visit, but it is stated on good authority that he particularly discussed the advisability of coaling stations in the event of a general conflict, and especially in reference to the Pacific Ocean.

The colliers Caesar, Scindia and Saturn are on their way to China and orders have been issued for the hasty repairs of others for this service.

SAY REPORTS WERE FALSE.

Officers Declare Legationers Were in No Imminent Danger.

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Taku, Aug. 28, via Shanghai, Aug. 30.—There is much recrimination between the foreigners besieged in Pekin and the members of the relieving force. Officers say that the besieged sent out alarmist reports and that the condition of the foreigners was never one of such extremities as the official dispatches represented.

The foreigners, they assert, could have resisted indefinitely.

The besieged accuse the General of timidity, and of exaggerating the Chinese opposition. They think a much smaller army might have made the march and relieved them months sooner.

The looting at Pekin proceeds industriously and openly. The officers of every nation, except the American, ignore the repressive order and all the allies ridicule the Americans for their abstention.

Missionary Green of the China Inland Mission, his sister, wife and their two children, who were for some time held as prisoners by the Boxers at Hsing-Han-Sien, near Pao-Ting-Fu, were well treated. A company of Chinese Catholics has held a town near Pao-Ting-Fu for three months against the Boxers and imperial troops.

The officials have offered large sums for their capture.

An intercepted letter written by the Viceroy at Pao-Ting-Fu, who commanded at Tien-Tsin during the fighting there, complains that the Boxers are overrunning the country southwest of Tien-Tsin, particularly the cities on the grand canal, despising the officials, who at first countenanced them, and looting and killing the enemies of their organization and fighting the imperial troops.

The gates of Pao-Ting-Fu are kept closed and the people inside are suffering, the Boxers practically besieging the place.

The Viceroy reports that the Taotai of the city of Tsang-Chow, on the canal, invited 2,000 Boxers to a feast, and that while the Boxers were eating, and their weapons were stacked, the imperial soldiers, by his orders, fell upon them and slaughtered all of them.

ALL MANCHURIA OCCUPIED AND DOMINATED BY RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—Official dispatches confirm the report of the occupation of Tsi-Tsi-Kar, which leaves only Mukden to be captured in order to place the whole of Manchuria in Russian possession.

Apparently there is no intention to relax that hold.

General Kouropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, has just ordered two batteries of Krupp guns to protect the Manchurian railway.

Eight new batteries of quick-firers will be distributed among the four new Siberian army corps.

RUSSO-AMERICAN PROPOSAL STIRS EUROPEAN POWERS.

English, German and Austrian Press Regards the Outlined Course of Procedure as Opposed to Interests of Those Nations.

London, Sept. 1, 4:20 a. m.—In the absence of further news from China the papers are again filled with discussions of the Russo-American proposals, which, so far as may be gathered from the opinions in the various European capitals, are calculated to subject the unity of the allies to an exceedingly severe and dangerous test.

In Germany especially these proposals are so diametrically opposed to Emperor William's policy that they have produced something like consternation. As the Daily News editorially remarks:

"Count von Waldersee was assuredly not sent to assist in restoring the Empress Dowager."

It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is the pivot of the matter. Emperor William intended, by dispatching Count von Waldersee, to have the master hand in the Chinese settlement. Russia has taken the wind out of that officer's sails and is now posing as the friend and protector of China.

The morning papers express the greatest suspicion of the intentions of Russia. The Times editorial fairly represents the opinion of all, saying:

"The advantages of Russia's policy are not manifest; and it is very doubtful whether it will recommend itself to Powers like England and Germany, that have large commercial interests in the establishment of a stable and progressive Government and to replace the reactionary clique which has impeded all progress and development in China in recent years.

Allies' Courage Involved.

"Negotiation with Li Hung Chang would be a condonation of Government crimes and the throwing away of all the advantages gained by the occupation of Pekin.

"Much mischief may already have been done by the hesitation to enter the Forbidden City. To withdraw from Pekin would be interpreted as proving not only that the allies are cowards but that they are hopelessly divided. It may be that some of the Powers will withdraw; but that does not imply that others are bound to leave Pekin and to acquiesce in the restoration of a Government guilty of a gross international crime."

The Standard says:

"Diplomacy sometimes makes strange bedfellows. It is curious to find the mighty autocrat of the Old World and the great Republic of the New gently coaxing the other Powers along the paths of peace. Nothing could be better than the spirit of these documents, and it is interesting to find two such Powers so anxious to determine the controversy in an unselfish spirit."

The Daily Mail says:

"Russia has forced the hand of the United States against the better judgment of the latter. At the same time the United States Government has adduced such valid reasons why the Russian policy is a bad one that it will hardly be expected that other Powers will concur."

Praises America's Attitude.

The Daily News, which complains bitterly that the British Government does not communicate a particle of information respecting these important negotiations, calls Mr. Adee's dispatch "very able" and asks what the British Government is doing in the matter.

The Daily Chronicle thinks the question of the "open door" will prove the rift within the lute which now sounds such sweet harmony between the United States and Russia.

"Russia," says the Daily Chronicle, "has heard of the 'open door' before from a greater naval Power than the United States and has replied by simply slamming the door in that Power's face."

The paper then proceeds to comment upon the difficulty of understanding Russia's real motives and the dangers of following Russian leadership.

The Daily Telegraph remarks:

"The Russian proposals are among the most extraordinary coups attempted of recent years, even by Russia. The upshot will probably be the acceptance of Li Hung Chang to negotiate some kind of a compromise with the Empress Dowager."

Vienna specials show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annoyance there. It is believed that Austria-Hungary will follow in Germany's steps, but it is recognized in both Berlin and Vienna that the withdrawal of Russia and the United States from Pekin would leave the other Powers little option but to follow.

Japs May Depart From Amoy.

"Germany's attitude toward the Chinese crisis," says a dispatch to the Times from Tokio, dated yesterday, "is causing much perplexity in Japan.

"The Chinese authorities at Amoy having guaranteed the security of life and property, the Japanese marines will now withdraw."

Five companies of troops from the Japanese garrison at Tapiah, Island of Formosa, started Tuesday for Amoy.

It is announced that the United States battleship Oregon and four German battleships have been ordered to Wu-Sung.

WHAT DOES GERMANY WANT?

Paris, Saturday, Sept. 1.—Under the heading, "A Little Rift in the Concert," M. Valfrey records in this morning's Figaro the realization of his prophecy that the entry of the allied forces into Pekin would result in some severe shocks for the concert of the civilized Powers. The particular shock in question is the trouble over accepting Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary of the Chinese Government. Russia and the United States are known to have officially recognized him. He says:

"Evidently the thing which hampers the Cabinets is the mystery still hovering over the projects of the Emperor of Germany; in other words, over the terms and the extent of the instructions which Count von Waldersee is bearing.

"What does Germany want? She proclaims her territorial disinterestedness, but she probably will formulate a tremendous demand of another kind.

"Again, if Li Hung Chang were allowed to enter the field at once to negotiate peace, what would become of the European or, to use the expression in vogue, the worldwide mission that has been attributed to Von Waldersee?"

OREGON AT NAGASAKI.

Battleship to Touch China and Then Come Home.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The battleship Oregon arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, to-day. She eventually will return to the United States for the complete repair of injuries sustained in her grounding, but will first go to China.

RUSSIA'S NOTE IN BERLIN.

Belief Prevails That Japan's Action Will Guide the Czar.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The German Government has received a note from Russia, proposing the evacuation of Pekin. It is stated here that this note is based on the untenable nature of the military situation, and seems at present, at least, to make this evacuation subject to the proof of military necessity.

In fact, it is only a temporary evacuation of Pekin which is proposed, based entirely on military grounds.

Up to the present Germany has not answered this note. Doubts are felt here whether Japan will withdraw her troops from Pekin. In that case Russia also would maintain her occupation of the city. This would cause the collapse of the whole plan.

FEARS ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

Cologne, Aug. 31.—A semiofficial dispatch to the Gazette from Berlin asserts that the Russian proposal that the allied troops evacuate Pekin is not acceptable to Germany.

It is contended that the Chinese would interpret such an evacuation as a confession by the allies of weakness and virtual defeat, the effect of which would be to reunite the Chinese hordes and reopen the campaign.

The Gazette hopes that Russia will not object to the other Powers remaining in Pekin should the Russians be withdrawn. The paper points out that conditions in Manchuria necessitate a concentration of the Russian force. The Powers therefore should arrive at an understanding which would enable Russia to confine her operations to Manchuria, and leave to the other Powers the continuance of operations in China.

PARADE OF FOREIGN TROOPS.

Allies Celebrated the Occupation of the Chinese Capital.

Yokohama, Aug. 31.—General Yamaguchi, commanding the Japanese troops in China, reports that a meeting of foreign Ministers and commanders has decided to maintain guards at the gates of the imperial city, intrusting the south gates to the Americans, while the Japanese hold three others. It was also decided to commemorate the occupation of Pekin by a march of the allied troops through the imperial city August 28.

Many of the Eunuch Guards have left the palace, and have surrendered themselves. The inmates of the palace have been assured that they will be treated with every consideration.

UGLY RUMORS ABOUT JAPAN.

Amoy Missionaries Report an Uneasy Feeling Prevalent.

New York, Aug. 31.—A cablegram was received here to-day by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America from the Reverend Philip W. Pitcher of the Amoy Mission. The message follows:

"Disquieting rumors are afloat about Japan. There is an uneasy feeling prevailing, considered temporary. Everything and everybody all well."

SUMMER PALACE OCCUPIED.

Russian Troops Captured the Emperor's Residence.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—General Linevitch, commanding the Russian troops at the Chinese capital, reports from Pekin under date of August 29, that the Russian detachment, on the previous day, captured without loss, the imperial summer palace.

The Russian artillerymen have also unearthed at Pekin thirty cannon and many rifles. A large quantity of silver was found at the Tsung Li Yamen.

WOUNDED ON PATROL.

Lieutenant Waldron Struck by a Sniping Shot.

Washington, Aug. 31.—A dispatch received from General Chaffee at Taku gives further particulars regarding the wounding of Lieutenant William H. Waldron, Ninth Infantry, at Ho-Si-Wu, on August 24. It states that he was wounded by a sniping shot while on patrol, and sent to the general hospital at Tien-Tsin.

VON WALDERSEE AT ADEN.

Field Marshal Received by a British Guard of Honor.

Aden, Aug. 31.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, selected to command the international forces in China, landed here to-day and was received by a guard of honor of British troops.

NATIVE PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Canton Viceroy Thinks Their False News Caused Discontent.

Hong-Kong, Aug. 31.—The Acting Viceroy of Canton has suppressed all the native newspapers on the ground that they have been publishing false news, detrimental to the maintenance of peace.

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