

OLD GLORY IN THE VAN

INTREPID YANKEE TROOPS LEAD IN THE ATTACK ON CHINA'S FORBIDDEN CITY

POWERS MUST HAVE ENTENTE

STRONG GOVERNING HAND NEEDED TO RE-ESTABLISH STABLE CONDITIONS IN CHINA

MCKINLEY TO LI HUNG CHANG

Time Not Appropriate to Conduct Peace Negotiations at Present—Report From Chaffee.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 4 a. m.—Today 1,500 Americans attacked the imperial palace, says a dispatch to the Morning Post from Peking, dated Aug. 15, "and captured four of the courts. The American flag is flying over the imperial granary and the imperial bank has been looted."

Describing events prior to the relief, the Morning Post's correspondent cables: "On Aug. 12 the tsung li yamen requested a conference with a view to peace. No armistice was granted, however, and that night we endured the longest fusillade of the whole siege. It lasted twelve hours. Aug. 12 the tsung li yamen begged to be excused from any conference, saying the members were too busy. Later they wrote that they had forbidden firing on us, and would court-martial any who disobeyed. During the evening many shells fell in the legation compound."

The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with the Japanese minister in London, Kato Takki, which represents him as having said:

EMPRESS TO BE RECKONED WITH. "The empress is the heart and soul of China. So long as she lives, so long as she remains in China, whether the supreme power is taken from her or not, she will always be the greatest force, the one above all others to be reckoned with. The difficulty will be to get any one who can speak to her. I fear the influence of Li Hung Chang is now of extremely little weight."

"The powers must come to a final understanding quickly. Riots, anarchy, bloodshed and misery throughout China will be the inevitable result of a policy that does not immediately disclose itself. The government must be re-established. The Japanese envoy expressed his approval of the reported American suggestion regarding a conference of the powers, and said he believed that satisfactory pecuniary compensation could be secured, if the resources of China were properly developed, despite the fact that her present revenues are pledged."

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent, expresses the opinion that his labors in China will be of long duration, "as pacification will be a difficult undertaking."

Three hundred and seventy-five thousand Russian troops are already in the far East, or on their way there by land or sea, or under orders to embark. This statement is made by the Moscow cor-

rejection is probably too strong a term to apply to it. The United States places itself in the position of being ready at the proper time to take up peace negotiations but in the present unsettled condition of affairs in the empire, the lack of knowledge as to who are the responsible rulers, and what constitutes the actual Chinese government, it is made clear that the time has not arrived for pursuing the negotiation proposed.

No question is raised as to the authority of Li Hung Chang to represent his government, but it is said that his credentials, like those of all others who come together for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace, will be examined by the respective representatives and the validity of the papers of each representative determined by that body. The United States, however, in communicating with Mr. Wu, recognizes him as the official representative of the Chinese government.

Minister Wu received the reply early this afternoon and work was immediately begun on its translation, first on the American text to the Chinese, and then from Chinese into cipher. This took some time and it was not until late in the day that the reply was actually dispatched.

The most important development of the day as to the actual conditions in Peking came late in the afternoon when the state department made public a dispatch from Minister Coger dated at Peking only three days ago. It is as follows:

NEWS FROM CONGER. "Peking, Aug. 19—Secretary of State, Washington: The entire city, with the exception of the imperial palace, the press report already printed of the British, Americans 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 Si-An-Pu, in the province of Shen Si. No representatives of the Chinese government are in sight in Peking. The Chinese government is not taken immediately. Many missionaries have been killed. The Chinese others remain in charge of the Christian refugees, numbering about 1,000."

Admiral Remy reported in the morning bringing the story of the Peking operations to the 16th in Peking and confirming the press report already printed of the death of the gallant Capt. Kelly in the final assault on the outer walls. Almost as important as the Peking news in this dispatch was the statement that the Boxers are again concentrating around Tien Tsin and last Sunday morning the Sixth cavalry with about 400 English and Japanese troops had a lively brush with the Boxers eight miles outside of Tien Tsin, where about 100 of the Chinese were killed and five Americans wounded. It was evident from Admiral Remy's account of the Boxers that they are still in force enough around Tien Tsin to make considerable show they are evidently not in the humor holy to contest an engagement. The casualty list in this fight seems to indicate a sudden and total rout.

The signal office contributed its quota to the news in the following dispatch to the press, dated Peking, Aug. 17. "City occupied. All well. —"Scriven." The signal office says that while this dispatch was several days in coming through to Washington there is reason to believe the military telegraph line is now working into the Chinese capital. There was also notice received at the department today that the Taku-Chefoo cable is in working order. It is thought there will soon be a direct and reliable wire communication from the war department to Gen. Chaffee's headquarters at Peking.

ALLIES HAVE MUCH TO DO. "The most important dispatch of the day was not made public by the war department, but was the subject of an extended conference at the White house this morning between the president and Secretary Root. It was from Gen. Chaf-

THEY NAME BOMERICH

KENOSHA LAWYER CALLED BY ACCLAMATION TO LEAD WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS

WILL POLL A HEAVY VOTE

THE CANDIDATE IS POPULAR WITH ALL FACTIONS OF THE PARTY

NATIONAL TICKET INDORSOR

Platform a Strong Protest Against Trust Domination in the Affairs of the Nation.

Governor—Louis G. Bomerich, Kenosha. Lieutenant Governor—Thomas Patterson, Waukesha. Secretary—Joseph H. Woodnorth, Milwaukee. State Treasurer—August Bartz, Fall Creek. Attorney General—George C. Cooper, Superior. State Superintendent—Homer B. Hubbard, Beaver Dam. Insurance Commissioner—Robert A. Thompson, La Crosse. Railroad Commissioner—George W. Hill, Antigo. Chairman of the State Central Committee—A. F. Warden, Waukesha. Presidential Electors—First district, G. W. Stevenson, Lafayette county; Second, R. F. Sherman, Dane county; Third, W. J. Hoffman, Vernon county; Fourth, H. J. Millman, Milwaukee county; Fifth, E. H. O'Meara, Washington county; Sixth, John Beyer, Calumet county; Seventh, Stephen Richmond, Trempealeau county; Eighth, A. K. Voshard, Kenosha county; Ninth, Amos Holgate, of Marinette county; Tenth, George D. Clene, St. Croix county; at large, F. W. Coltzhausen, Milwaukee county, and John Rosch, Winnebago county.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 22.—The Democratic state convention for the nomination of a full ticket, which was held at the Pabst theater by State Chairman George W. Peck at noon today. The main floor was given over to the delegates, the on-lookers occupying the balconies. The theater was prettily decorated with a profusion of the national colors. The most striking part of the decorations was a huge picture of William Jennings Bryan, which was draped in national colors and placed on the front of the stage.

Chairman Peck introduced Clark L. Hood, of La Crosse, as the temporary chairman, who sounded the keynote of the campaign. Trusts he characterized as an ulcerous growth of the body politic. "The people had confidence in the integrity and ability of William Jennings Bryan," he said, "and if elected he would find a way to correct the trust evil." When Mr. Hood had concluded committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions and a recess taken until 2:30 p. m.

It was nearly 4 o'clock before the convention was ready for business. The assembling of P. H. Martin, of Green Bay, was made permanent chairman, and made a speech eulogizing Bryan. Other speeches occupied the time until 5 o'clock, when the committee on resolutions reported. The resolutions in part are as follows:

"We affirm the principles as set forth in the platform adopted by the national party in convention assembled at Kansas City, and hereby pledge ourselves to give support by vote and word to the furtherance of the candidacies of our matchless leaders, William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. "The constitution of our country provides for a government based upon the broad and equitable principles of representative government by consent of the governed. "That under this constitution and under these principles we have formed and maintained the most enlightened, the most humane, the best government the world has ever known. "We denounce, therefore, the abandonment of this principle by the McKinley administration, and in its stead the establishment of a government by force. "We express our opposition to the McKinley policy of establishing colonial dependencies as adjuncts to our republic. We denounce the McKinley revolutionary, destructive of the fundamental principles of free government, and the abandonment of that splendid system upon which was founded our free institutions. We will fight to the last ditch every attempt to establish a military system, which necessarily leads to compulsory military service as an obligation of citizenship, and will strenuously oppose the maintenance of a large standing army unnecessarily, with all its attendant burdens and expenses. "We denounce the attitude which the McKinley administration has assumed towards the gigantic question of capital, commonly known as trusts. "Other resolutions favor legislation equalizing the tax laws of the state upon the basis of constitutional uniformity and a revision of the laws relating to transportation rates and license fees of quasi-public corporations. "Opposition is expressed to a joint resolution amending the constitution vesting the control of public schools in the hands of the state superintendent, which will give effect to a general banking law, a joint resolution for the reorganization of the state."

Louis G. Bomerich, of Kenosha, was then nominated for governor by acclamation and the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock. "On reassembling a communication was received from the Populist convention stating that that convention would endorse the present ticket, as endorsed by the Democratic convention. The list of presidential electors as elected by the various districts and state electors at large were then elected and the balance of the state ticket as above nominated with but little opposition. The name of Mr. Bryan was greeted at every mention during the speeches and harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings."

POPS WILL SUPPORT TICKET.

Indorse Democratic Electors—Abandon Idea of Separate State Ticket. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 22.—The Populist state convention comprising about fifty delegates opened late this afternoon. Cyrus M. Butt, of Viroqua, was chosen for temporary chairman and made a short speech. After a short recess a motion was made to endorse the McKinley ticket and took occasion to say if the Democrats wanted to fuse with the Populists that the first advances must be made by the other fellows.

The platform was then presented and adopted and in part is as follows: "The People's party of Wisconsin standing for all that is reasonable and practical in securing the elevation of man into higher and nobler conditions, maintaining the enactment of its principles into law will bring about a state government and society, which compared to the present crude and barbaric state, will appear to be paradise on earth." "Trusts are then denounced and the Democratic national convention is com-

TRIBULATIONS OF BUDDING GENIUS.



The foregoing idea is warmly indorsed by the Paul Dispatch, which, in an editorial in its issue of Aug. 21, says: "The same impetuosity that sent Teddy Roosevelt with his rough riders up San Juan hill drove him into character. The man who framed the Kansas City platform as regards and traitors in his speech in this city. Forthwith his enemies declared that he said that all Democrats were cowards and traitors, and he has felt obliged to say that he had the platform in mind, and that his declarations were as he termed them, it follows, naturally, that men who support

that platform and its candidates are that the platform is in their relations to the country. The remark was an unwise one, and no doubt the governor regrets having used it; certainly, he does not think that Democrats or Populists or Silver Republicans are traitors or cowards. If he does, he is lonely in his opinions. Still of what have Democrats and their associates to complain in this matter of calling names? Is not their very paramount plank a charge that all Republicans and others who support the Republican policy are traitors and cowards who would overthrow it and establish an empire in its place?"

mended in having indorsed W. J. Bryan and to him is pledged undivided support. "The national platform adopted at Sioux Falls is indorsed and the following demands are made: Abolition of monopoly in money, transportation and land; direct legislation known as initiative and referendum; public control of public utilities, national, state and local. The issue of all money on a run by the great Central Northern between Great Falls and Butte. C. W. Clark, son of Senator Clark, was here, and was called hastily to Butte. He ordered a special train, and Democrats and Populists, which started at 3 o'clock, arriving at Butte at 6:45, making the run of 181 miles, including all stops, in three hours and forty-nine minutes."

FAST RAILROAD RUN.

MONTANA RECORD BROKEN BY A GREAT NORTHERN SPECIAL.

GREAT FALLS, Aug. 22.—The fastest time ever made on a railroad in Montana was on a run by the Great Northern between Great Falls and Butte. C. W. Clark, son of Senator Clark, was here, and was called hastily to Butte. He ordered a special train, and Democrats and Populists, which started at 3 o'clock, arriving at Butte at 6:45, making the run of 181 miles, including all stops, in three hours and forty-nine minutes.

WAR DECLARED OFF.

BULGARIA AND ROMANIA WON'T FIGHT AFTER ALL.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Numerous dispatches appear in the morning papers regarding the Bulgaria-Romanian situation growing out of the dispute raised for the suppression of the Macedonian committee, whose headquarters is at Sofia. "What appears the most reliable summary of the latest developments comes from the Vienna correspondent of the Standard, who says: "The conviction prevails that the conflict between Roumania and Bulgaria has now lost much of its acuteness, and that in the end Bulgaria will satisfy Roumanian demands."

PRESIDENT AT CHICAGO.

All Arrangements Complete for the Chief Executive's Reception.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—President McKinley will have a body guard of 200 policemen at the reception to the nation's chief executive and other distinguished visitors to be given next Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The presidential train, which will arrive over the Pennsylvania road at 2:30 p. m. Saturday, will be met by a detail from the First Illinois cavalry, under the command of Col. E. C. Young, and Cook's city and dragoon corps, of Denver. The party will take cars.

After arriving at the Palmer house the president will have no ceremonial afternoon to perform until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, but he will attend the exercises in the Coliseum at 3 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock p. m. Sunday. The president's official presentation to the Grand Army will take place at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, Aug. 27, at G. A. R. Memorial hall, Public Library building, where the ceremonies are to be under the direction of Gen. Black.

BLACK AND RASSIEUR.

They Are the Only Candidates for G. A. R. Presidency.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Among the members of the G. A. R. who have arrived for the annual encampment next week, the names of but two men are being mentioned for the position of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, one being that of Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, and the other Maj. Leo Rassicur, of St. Louis. Considerable booming is being done for Maj. Rassicur and his candidacy has so far occupied the most attention. The friends of Gen. Black say, however, that if he will formally allow the use of his name, are confident he will be elected.

In order to meet the demand for accommodation for the members of the G. A. R. who attend the encampment here next week, sixty-three school buildings of this city are to be turned temporarily into hotels, with ample accommodations for the comfort of the veterans.

PROSPEROUS SANTIAGO.

Agricultural Industry Blotting Out War's Destructive Blight.

QUANTANAMO, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 22.—There is a vigorous re-accumulation of work upon the part of the agricultural industries in the province of Santiago de Cuba. The Santa Lucia plantation, at La Veta, has produced 41,000 bags of sugar this season; the United Fruit company, at Banes, is erecting a \$1,500,000 sugar mill, with a capacity of 1,100 bags daily; a large amount of English and American capital is being invested at Baracoa for the exportation of coconuts to the number of a million and a half monthly. The provincial cities are becoming self-sustaining and the military government is gradually withdrawing the municipal and direct financial assistance from the island's funds. Gov. Gen. Wood will reach Santiago tomorrow.

AKRON, O., IN THE HANDS OF A MOB

Attempt to Lynch a Negro Brute Causes a Pitched Battle Between Officers and Citizens.

Many Killed, Hundreds Wounded and Buildings Fired, While the Culprit is Safe in Cleveland.

AKRON, O., Aug. 22.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning Officer John Duffy arrested a colored man, who, during the day, confessed to Prison Keeper Washer of having attempted to assault Christina, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Maas, industrious and respectable people, who live on Perkins Hill.

The colored man on Monday night offered to give the child a ride in his buggy. Christina accepted the invitation and a few hours later she was found on the side of a road west of the city. The prisoner has given his name as Louis Peck. He is about forty years of age, married, and recently moved here.

The story of his confession spread like wildfire through the city, and officers learned that an attempt would be made tonight to lynch him. Peck was badly frightened. Officers had been searching for him since Monday night, and he was arrested at the union depot as he stepped from a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train.

In the police court today he pleaded guilty and was bound over to the common pleas court. His bail was placed at \$5,000.

PRISON DOORS FORCED. Tonight several thousand people were ready to lynch Louis Peck. A large crowd gathered about the city prison tonight at 8:30 o'clock and forced in the doors. The prison was soon packed with the mob, and the officers offered no resistance, as Peck, earlier in the evening, had been quietly taken away to Cleveland.

To satisfy the mob the officers suggested that a committee of six be appointed to search all the cells and go through every part of the building. This was done, and as the negro was not found a yell was made: "Now for the county jail. Give us the nigger and we will deal with him." A mad rush followed for the jail and soon the jail was in the hands of the mob. After going through the private apartments of the jail the crowd started to batter down the big iron doors. Deputy Sheriff Stone stood in front of the prison doors and made a speech.

He informed the crowd that Peck could not be found in there and he told the people in the mob to select a committee and he would allow the committee to search the jail from top to bottom. A committee was quickly selected and the jail was searched, every cell being searched. Satisfied that the negro was not there, the mob then rushed across the street and forced open the doors of the county court house. The old court house was soon packed and all rooms searched, except the rooms in the treasury department. A strong guard was made to keep the crowd from the treasury department, but the mob decided not to tackle the job, and then the thousands of men and boys again rushed back to the city prison crying for the blood of Peck.

The city prison was again surrounded by a crowd of people, and they forced their way into the prison for the second time insisting that Peck was there. The mayor at this time appeared at one of the windows in the upper part of the building. He addressed the mob as best he could, saying that Peck had been taken out of the prison at 4 o'clock by Sheriff Kelly and driven out of the city in a closed carriage. The people in the mob would not believe the mayor and continued to yell and demand that Peck be surrendered.

SHOOTING BEGINS.

At 10 o'clock the mob began for the third time to attack the city prison. Some of the crowd began to break into the building. This was followed by several more shots. The officers in the building appeared at the windows and began to shoot over the mob. The people, many with a shotgun then fired at the officers. It is said that several officers were wounded. The crowd then began to smash in the windows of the city building and the firing became general. Hundreds of shots were exchanged and one boy, name unknown, was carried dead from the street. It is certain that dozens of men were wounded.

A report has been received from the city building that one of the officers had both his legs broken and that another was badly wounded. Mayor Young is yet in the building and is directing a call for the militia. All the ambulances of the city have been called out and the excitement is becoming intense. The front of the city building is a total wreck and the fire bells are ringing.

At 10:45 p. m. Prison Keeper John P. Washer came from the city building and he was knocked down by a brick. He was badly injured about the head and had to receive medical attention. It is known that two people were instantly killed and another person is dying at the hospital.

The dead are: Glen Wade, aged ten years, shot through the heart; John M. Devine's four-year-old son, shot in the head in a baby carriage; Fred W. Orick, five years of age, is badly wounded with buckshot. He lives at No. 43 North street and is now dying at the hospital. A man named Mull was shot in the head and also in one of the legs. Another man whose name could not be learned, but who is a driver for the American Express company, was shot in the leg. It is certain that many more people were wounded.

At 11 p. m. the crowd is beginning to leave for home and the indications are that no more trouble will take place.

MOB FIRES BUILDINGS.

Shortly after midnight the mob broke into the hardware store and stole all the frearms and ammunition they could find, including guns, rifles and revolvers, and proceeded to the city building and opened fire on the defenders and finally set fire to the Columbia hall, which adjoins the city building. They will no

doubt set fire to the city building before morning, as the flames are spreading rapidly.

At 1 o'clock riot holds full sway in front of the city building in which is located the city prison. The mob, composed mostly of boys, is still at work. Columbia hall has burned to the ground and the city building is on fire. The fire department has been called out, and is unable to do much work, as one fireman has been shot already and the fire hoses cut the hose at every opportunity. There is some chance of saving the city building. The mob is continually shouting and hurling stones at the city building. The trolley wires and the electric light and telephone wires in the center of the city have been cut.

It is understood that a call has been sent to Cleveland for militia. The mayor has telegraphed also to the Cleveland police department for forty policemen. There is a rumor that the mob intends to seize a freight train and go to Cleveland to take Peck from the jail there. The office of the Morning Journal-Beacon, opposite the city building, has been partly demolished by stones and bullets. All the officers who have been penned up in the city building for two hours escaped through a rear window and ran for their lives. The mob is yet firing on the city building, and the militia has been called for. One fireman, whose name cannot be learned, was shot, and he will probably die. The mob is now making for the fire, and as fast as lines of hose are stretched, they are cut. Arthur E. Sprague has just been carried from the street, shot in the head. A man named Peck has been shot in the leg. It is thought that no less than a dozen people have been wounded in the midnight attack on the city building. The mob has now commenced to cut the electric light wires, and the lines are being written from light furnished from the burning buildings. Thousands of people are yet gathered in the neighborhood of the city building. The Standard hardware store was made up mostly of boys, who carried away hundreds of rifles and much other property. A half dozen prisoners are confined in the city prison, and they are perhaps unless they are soon released. The number of people wounded in tonight's fearful riot may run up into the hundreds. 1:35 p. m. A crowd of people is being held in front of the city building. The first charge just fired, smashed all the windows in the city building and did much other damage. All the prisoners have been released from the city prison. The crowd threatens to destroy the city building with dynamite. Alonzo Manchester, fireman, was seriously shot in the neck. John Hiern was shot in the arm.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—At 1 o'clock this morning Mayor Young, of Akron, called up the central police station in this city by telephone and made an urgent appeal for help. He requested that a squad of police and an officer be quickly sent from Cleveland to the aid of the Akron authorities.

Mayor Young stated that the situation was extremely critical, as the mob had the Akron policemen penned up in a building and were about to set fire to it. The mayor also said that he had called on the Eighth regiment, National Guard company, in Akron, but that the captain had absolutely refused to call his men out.

PECK IN CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—This afternoon Sheriff Kelly and Prosecutor Wansmaker, of Summit county, arrived in Cleveland, from Akron, with two colored prisoners, Louis Peck, accused of assaulting the little Maas girl, and William Howard, another colored man, accused of a minor offense, whom the Akron authorities thought it best to remove from within reach of the mob. Both were locked up in the county jail. Peck took the train for Cleveland and admits that he took the little Maas girl out riding with him last Monday.

FOURTH MILITIA READY TO MOVE. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 23.—Gov. Nash has received the following request from the mayor of Akron for assistance to quell the riot in that city: "The Akron, Ohio, Excelsior, Gov. Nash, Columbus: Serious riot, city building besieged by a mob of several thousands. Three-fourths of people, 100 or 150, seriously injured. Have ordered out both local companies. They are unable to cope with the situation. Please sanction what I have done wire and order one or two more companies either from Cleveland or Canton to come to Akron at once. Call me by telephone. If you desire further information wire me at once." —W. E. Young, Mayor of Akron."

TO SUPREME COURT. Neely Will Be Held in New York Pending an Appeal. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Now that the attorneys for Charles F. W. Neely, formerly Cuban agent for the postoffice department, have filed an appeal to the United States supreme court, and, as their client cannot be taken to Cuba, pending the appeal, it is learned from Neely's petition for a writ of habeas corpus that his counsel has sworn that he believed the United States government had made arrangements for the placing of the petitioner on board an army transport for immediate transportation to Cuba as soon as the necessary order for extradition had been signed, and the accused man secured and placed aboard ship. This plan, counsel asserted, was to prevent the petitioners from applying for a writ of habeas corpus. United States District Attorney Burnett is absent, but Assistant District Attorney Platt, when asked if the report was true, said that the United States supreme court would convene in October, and that the Neely case was at a standstill until that time. He would not either affirm or deny the reported government plan to rush Neely outside the three-mile limit.

Veteran Gunman Dead. BOSTON, Aug. 22.—George H. Hosmer, one of the best known oarsmen in the world, is dead at the Carney hospital in this city.



LOUIS G. BOMERICH, Democratic Nominee for Governor of Wisconsin.

respondent of the Daily Graphic, who adds that mobilization is in progress all over European Russia, and that there are now at Odessa, fourteen steamers chartered to take troops. According to a St. Petersburg special, a telegram has been received at the Russian capital from Shanghai announcing the departure of Li Hung Chang for Peking.

REPLY TO LI HUNG.

Washington Government Can't Hear Him Just at Present.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—After a long conference at the White house today the reply of the United States to the application of Li Hung Chang for the appointment of peace commissioners was completed and a copy of the reply sent to the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, to be forwarded to Earl Li. The American reply is chiefly characterized by its firm tone and its brevity. While the document is open to the construction of being a rejection of Li Hung Chang's proposition for immediate negotiations, yet it is stated by those who have read the answer with care, and have had a part in its preparation, that

fee and arrived about the same time as the casualty list of the Peking fight. It was dated the 18th, and therefore was not a reply to the message of inquiry sent to Gen. Chaffee by the war department on Monday night. Still it answered a number of the inquiries contained in that message. It dealt entirely with military operations and conditions. While it cannot be said to have contained any bad news and recorded the brilliant successes of the American troops who have borne themselves so gallantly in the assault on Peking it contained enough as to the unsettled conditions in China and the prospect of long and arduous work in restoring peace to form the subject for a consultation of some hours between the president and his advisers.

Gen. Chaffee had to report an utterly chaotic condition of affairs and the capture of a capital, whence all the heads of government had fled. There was nothing for the victors to do but to prevent anarchy by administering on this derelict of empire which had fallen into their hands. Therefore the present dispatch opened up by Gen. Chaffee's dispatch is that the American contingent of necessity will be detained in China for some time to come, probably for the whole winter. This will necessitate the hurried completion of preparations that

Continued on Third Page.