

POPULIST NOMINATION ACCEPTED YESTERDAY AT TOPEKA IN AN EXHAUSTIVE STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

THE CANDIDATE ARRANGS THE TRUSTS THAT CONTROL THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND DENOUNCES IMPERIALISM.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.—William J. Bryan today received the second official notification of his nomination for the presidency. This notification came from the Populist party, and Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, acted as the mouth piece of the party in making it. Mr. Bryan was at the same time informed of the endorsement of his candidacy by the United States monetary league, the notification being given by A. W. Rucker. The ceremonies occurred in the spacious and beautiful grounds of the state capitol, and were witnessed by a large number of people.

In many respects the meeting paralleled the Indianapolis notification. This was true in the fact that both were held in parks; in that the weather was intensely hot and that the impetuosity of the crowd compelled the speakers proceeding Mr. Bryan to curtail their remarks.

The entire proceeding covered only about an hour and a half of time. Rain had threatened early in the day, but before the meeting was called to order at half past 3 in the afternoon, the clouds had lifted, and the fear of a storm which might compel the meeting to be held in-doors had given place to the certainty of merely beating sunshine, which was intensified by great humidity and untempered by any breeze.

An audible sigh of relief from the sweating crowd, with the applause which greeted the appearance of the national leader upon the platform when he arrived at 3:30, and it was evident even then, that, while there was a general desire to hear and see him, the audience was finding the situation too uncomfortable to be long endured.

There was little delay after the arrival of Mr. Bryan and the other notables. State Chairman Hildegarde, of the Populist party, promptly assumed the chair, and he immediately introduced James A. Troutman, who, as the representative of the mayor of Topeka, made a brief speech welcoming Mr. Bryan to the city. Mr. Troutman formerly was lieutenant governor of the state, and he is Republican in politics. His speech was personally complimentary to Mr. Bryan, and was further an appeal for the exercise of the franchise by all good and intelligent citizens as the best safeguard of our institutions. He referred to the vast throng of people before him as an evidence of the high regard in which the distinguished visitor is held, and said that, while he was not authorized to assure Mr. Bryan of the electoral vote of Kansas, he could assure him of the admiration of every citizen of the state.

Mr. Troutman was followed by Frank Douster, chief justice of the state, who extended the welcome of the state at large. Judge Douster contented himself with contrasting the positions of the Democrats and Republicans on the subject of expansion, taking the position that the Republicans were looking to undue aggression, while the Democrats were seeking to secure the maintenance of American institutions. He was liberally cheered.

Mr. Douster was followed by ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, who was introduced as the permanent chairman, in the absence of National Chairman Butler. Mr. Simpson compared Mr. Bryan with Lincoln and predicted that he would lead the people back to the landmark of humane liberty which Lincoln had so materially assisted in establishing. "Let us trust," he said, "that Nebraska and Kansas stand side by side as in 1850 and again give their support to a candidate who has, as the candidate of that time had, but one code of morals, which embraces, as did Lincoln's, all men of all times, regardless of color or environment."

NOMINATORS CUT SHORT.

With this Mr. Simpson introduced Mr. Patterson, who, as chairman of the national Populist convention, became the main of the notification committee. Mr. Patterson was received with applause, and many of his points were loudly cheered, but like Judge Douster he materially reduced the length of his speech because of the heat and of the impatience of the audience. Mr. Bryan, who had been conveyed to Mr. Bryan's infirmary by the United States Monetary league, had also to yield to the demands of the audience for a curtailment of his speech. He was given an opportunity to be brief, and made to make a number of points which met with the approval of the auditors.

When Mr. Rucker took his seat Mr. Simpson lost no time in introducing Mr. Bryan, who was received with a burst of applause. Mr. Bryan read the greater part of his address from manuscript, and the delivery consumed about forty minutes. When he ceased speaking those present were invited to shake hands with him, and many availed themselves of this opportunity to formally greet him. Before beginning to reply to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Rucker took occasion to reply to Mr. Troutman's remarks welcoming him. This he did extemporaneously and as follows: "I desire in the beginning to thank the authorities of this state and city for the non-partisan welcome which has been delivered through Mr. Troutman. I appreciate that liberality of thought, that generosity, too infrequently to be met, that enables political opponents to thus tender the freedom of the city to one whom they do not agree on political questions. I am grateful for the courteous words which were spoken and appreciate the admiration mentioned, even though that admiration does not count as much on election day as a simple plea ballot (ap- plause); I hope that the years go by we shall be able to lift politics to a higher and brighter plane, so that we can fight out these great questions as citizens, equally earnest and equally honest, each one respecting the other's rights. I thank the state administration and the city administration for this courteous and cordial welcome."

He then began the reading of the ad-

dress as originally prepared, only stopping to interject a few words in reply to the notification of Judge Rucker.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

MR. BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee:—In accepting the presidential nomination which you tender to me, I do so with a full and hearty desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational work done by your party. The Populist party, as an organization, and the Farm Alliances and the labor organizations from which they came, have done more to arouse the people to a study of economic and industrial questions. Believing, as I do, that truth grows in the open field, and that it thrives best in the sunlight of full and free debate, I have confidence that the discussion which your party has compelled will aid in reaching the true solution of pending problems towards which all honest citizens aim.

I desire also to express my deep appreciation of the liberality of opinion and devotion to principles which have led the members of your party to enter the arena of another party in the selection of a candidate. And let me pause to say that when this speech was prepared and given to the press I did not know that formal announcement of the resolutions passed by the monetary league would be made at this time, and I desire here to express my gratitude to the members of that league for the support which they promise and for the cordial commendation which their resolutions speak. The monetary league for four years has been active in the distribution of literature connected with the money question aimed at the enlightenment of the voters, and I have on former occasions, and do now express my commendation of the efforts of this league and of similar leagues to spread before the people information on the money question, because I believe in more money, and I believe that the better it is understood, the stronger will be the demand for the restoration of the double standard in the United States. (Great applause.)

And now to resume: While I feel for the confidence which the Populists have expressed in me, I am not vain enough to regard as personal the extraordinary expressions of good will. The ties which bind those who believe in the same great fundamental principles are stronger than ties of affection—stronger even than ties of blood; and co-operation between Democrats and Populists and Silver Republicans take the side of the people in the application of Jeffersonian principles to the question immediately before us.

In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance and the allies in kind of money were the Democrats and Populists. The independent action of this country at that time was the result of the action of 1893. They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The Democrats were defeated in 1892, but that was not the end of the discussion. The Populists were defeated in 1892, but that was not the end of the discussion. The Populists were defeated in 1892, but that was not the end of the discussion. The Populists were defeated in 1892, but that was not the end of the discussion.

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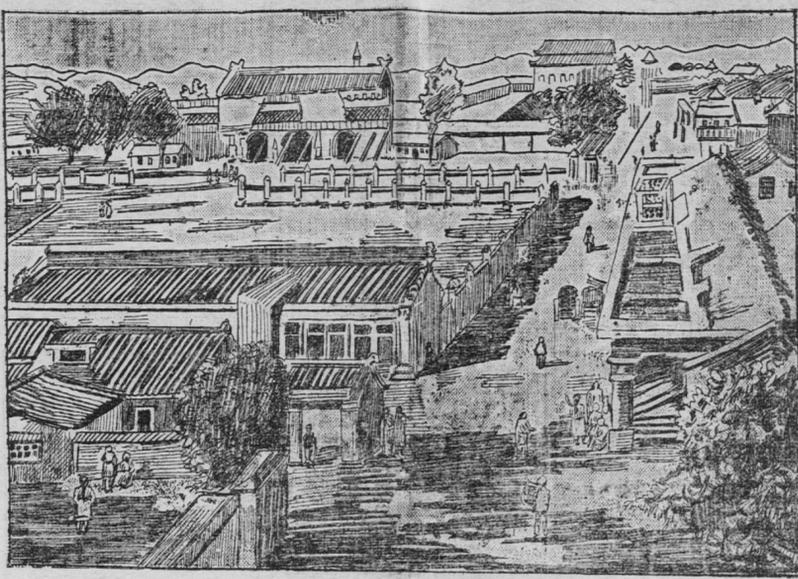
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THE IMPERIAL PALACE, PEKING.

From a Drawing by the Late William Simpson.—The Sketch.

MORE CENSUS FIGURES.

GOV. MERRIAM'S BUREAU TURNING THEM OUT FAST NOW.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The population of Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus, O., were announced today by the census bureau in the following bulletins: Population of the city of Cleveland, O., according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, 1900, 261,233, an increase of 120,415, or 46.07 per cent. The population in 1890 was 140,818, showing an increase of 109,297, or 63.29 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

The population of the city of Toledo, O., is as follows: Toledo city, 1900, 131,322; 1890, 81,855, an increase of 50,288, or 61.33 per cent. The population in 1880 was 60,137, showing an increase of 13,297, or 62.42 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

The population of the city of Columbus, O., is as follows: Columbus city, 1900, 125,560; 1890, 88,150, an increase of 37,410, or 42.44 per cent from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 81,847, showing an increase of 43,613, or 78.93 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

The population of Jersey City is 206,483, against 183,903 for 1890, an increase of 22,580, or 12.28 per cent. The population in 1880 was 140,453 in 1880. These figures show for the city as a whole, a decrease in population of 37,997, or 26.98 per cent, from 1880 to 1890. The population in 1880 was 39,818, showing an increase of 109,694, or 360.23 per cent, from 1880 to 1890. This is the first decrease in population so far shown in the enumeration of cities. When Director of the Census Merriam was asked as to the cause of this decrease, he said that the rolls ten years ago were padded. It is claimed that the hotel register and other devices were utilized in swelling the population of the city at that time.

G. A. R. DISAPPOINTED.

PRESIDENT WILL PROBABLY NOT ATTEND CHICAGO REUNION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is announced by G. A. R. men here that President McKinley is not attending the Chicago encampment. The president fully realizes that another crisis is rapidly approaching in China, and that momentous questions which may involve the life or death of the empire. When Director of the Census Merriam was asked as to the cause of this decrease, he said that the rolls ten years ago were padded. It is claimed that the hotel register and other devices were utilized in swelling the population of the city at that time.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Secretary Cortelyou's message caused consternation among G. A. R. men. Commander Shaw, Chairman Harper and members of the arrangements committee, were holding a meeting when the message was received. They expressed great regret at the news, as many of the arrangements for the reunion were planned with the president as the central figure. "I am disappointed," said Chairman Harper, "that nothing but business of the greatest importance to the nation is dictating the president's absence. The G. A. R. men can arrange matters so that he may be present during at least a part of the reunion. The president's absence is a great loss to the reunion, set for Monday, will be changed to a later day in the week."

VISIT THE QUAKER CITY.

Cuban Teachers Welcomed in Philadelphia With Great Eclat.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The transports of Cuban teachers, numbering over 1,000, who are visiting this country, reached this city this morning. They were met by a delegation of Spanish-speaking guides and shortly afterwards the visitors departed and began their sight-seeing tour. The official welcome of the city was extended to the tourists long before the troops arrived here, the members of the general committee and the city officials meeting the party down the river. As the teachers stepped from the boats to the pier they found awaiting them a delegation of Spanish-speaking guides and the entire party proceeded on street cars, automobiles and on foot to Independence hall, where a welcome was extended by Mayor Ashbridge, Prof. Edward Brooks, superintendent of public schools, made a brief speech.

From Independence hall the teachers were escorted to the school of industrial art, where they were greeted by Theodore C. Search, president of the institution; S. W. Miller, principal, members of the board of trustees and the associate committee of women.

The party were shown through the school and addresses were made by Mr. Search in English, and Prof. A. M. Gillison in Spanish. After the exercises dinner was served on the lawn.

To Investigate New York Riots.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Preparatory to beginning a rigid investigation into the real cause of the race rioting last week, the police authorities secured the old postoffice, corner of Mill street and Broadway, for temporary quarters. The saloons have been closed since noon. At a conference in the afternoon Mayor Young and the militia officers dead lines were established and soldiers were placed in different parts of the down-town section of the city. Officers commanding the troops say that any attempt to start a riot will be a signal for a charge by militia. There are now 65 troops here, enough to quell any further trouble that may arise. Threats are being made on every hand against the police.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—Intelligence was received here this afternoon by the police authorities that a mob of 300 men had left Akron for Cleveland, bent on wreaking vengeance on the head of Peck for the outrage of Wednesday night. A telephone message containing the information was sent to the police.

PEACE REIGNS AT AKRON.

SEN ROSE ON A SCENE OF DESOLATION IN THE USUALLY PLACID OHIO CITY.

AKRON, O., Aug. 23.—When day dawned in Akron this morning it revealed a scene of desolation, and the evidences of violence and lawlessness is unparalleled in the history of this city. The rioters had done their awful work and had dispersed. One child was lying cold in death and nearly a score of people were suffering from the wounds of pistol balls, buckshot and missiles. The city building was a heap of smouldering ruins and beside it steamed the water soaked ashes of Columbia hall.

The police force of the city was disorganized and scattered. The chief was fleeing in desperation from the scene of bloodshed, and a burning, crazed by what his men had done. Electric wires, deadly to the touch, lay across the streets in the vicinity of the burned buildings and debris of all kinds was scattered far and near. The down town streets were just as the mob left them, and although nothing was being done by the rioters, crowds of spectators, hundreds in number, hung around waiting for something to turn up.

At 6 o'clock the crowds began to increase as the curious spectators hurried to the scene of the trouble. A policeman appeared, and then another, timid at first, but with increasing assurance as no violence occurred. Then Company C, of Canton, a detachment of the gallant Eighth Ohio regiment, marched down the street from the train, and, halting before the ruins of the building, was at once set to patrolling the fire lines. There was no ill-will or dispute on the part of the crowd at the lines. There was no talk of violence. The turbulent element had slunk away with the coming of daylight and order was once more fully restored after an awful night of terror and anarchy.

At 6:30 this morning Company C, Eighth regiment, of Canton, under command of Capt. A. Fischer, arrived in Akron under riot orders. The soldiers were met at the Valley depot by Mayor Young and a party of city officials. They were marched immediately to the scene of last night's rioting. As the troops marched up the main thoroughfare, hisses and groans were heard. The lawless element which peered so prominently in the rioting was still in evidence, although no open resistance to the troops was shown. On the advice of friends Mayor Young sought his office by back streets and alley ways, as it was feared that his presence so early after the rioting would cause a fresh outbreak.

At 9 o'clock the Fourth regiment arrived in the city and marched to the scene of last night's rioting. Shorty before 10 o'clock Mayor W. E. Young issued a proclamation closing every saloon in Akron until further orders. The mayor is taking every possible precaution to prevent a renewal of the outbreaks. If the situation demands more drastic measures the mayor states that the city will be put under martial law.

Today the scene of the disturbance was visited by thousands. The people of Akron were expectant. Everyone appeared to be waiting for trouble, but none occurred during the day. Rumors were current that a mob was forming to march to Cleveland and Lynch Peck, but there was no good ground for the rumors. The arrival of troops on the ground had a salutary effect on those who would have delighted in a renewal of the rioting.

Although Mayor Young is criticized somewhat for his contradictory speeches, a great deal of the blame for the rioting is placed on the shoulders of Chief Harrison. The city officials secured the old postoffice, corner of Mill street and Broadway, for temporary quarters. The saloons have been closed since noon. At a conference in the afternoon Mayor Young and the militia officers dead lines were established and soldiers were placed in different parts of the down-town section of the city.

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WOULD ADHERE TO THE AIM OF COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Gen. Maximo Gomez today published a second letter to the electors of Cuba, in anticipation of the forthcoming constitutional convention. After saying that the people had not rightly understood the former letter he goes on to observe: "The Separatist party in Cuba has always defended the idea of independence. Other parties have been formed to combat this just aspiration of the people. The latter now in Havana, I believe, have more importance than any question of public safety should result which will be clear, honorable and in harmony with the revolution. 'Should this work be entrusted to those who in arms opposed the revolution, or to the Revolutionists who lent their aid to the cause on the field of battle, and in towns abroad?' The Revolutionists would not abandon the convention to enemies, but should crown their own work in the convention."

DESTITUTION OF THE STARVING CRIES OUT FOR RELIEF.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The committee of 109 on India famine relief received a cablegram today from William T. Fee, United States consul at Bombay, chairman of the American-Indian relief committee, which reads: "Famine distress appalling. Thousands will die of starvation unless rescued. Money is needed by both food and blankets. The suffering from lack of clothing is terrible. Cholera still active. The condition of destitute women and deserted children specially pitiable. Many boys and girls are in heart-rending need."

Seized Bark Gets Damages.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The statement is published here that Great Britain has paid \$500,000 marks as damages to the owners of the German bark Hans Wagner, which the British unjustly detained in South African waters during the early days of the Transvaal war.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY.

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Rain; Cooler.

1—Bryan's Second Acceptance. Quiet at Akron. Situation in China.

2—Change for Congress. General Political News. Mrs. McCloskey Missing. May Get Swamp Lands.

3—Minnesota Matters. Northwest News.

4—Editorial Page.

5—Sports News. Results of Ball Games. Ready for the Big Fight. General Politics.

6—News of the Railroads. Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World. Chicago Sept. Wheat, 74 3/8c. Bar Silver, 61 1/2-62 1/2c. Stocks Dull.

8—White Bear Hotel Closed. At the Public Baths. Treasurer is Missing. Conklin Murder Case.

GOMEZ TO THE CUBANS

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TOKYO, Tuesday, Aug. 23.—According to dispatches received here from Peking, the Japanese troops sent to occupy the imperial palace there, Aug. 15, had to fight all day because they returned from bombarding the palace. This a decisive action was impossible. On the 23rd, however, they occupied the principal gate of the palace, the city being nearly cleared of the enemy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Gen. Linovitch (commander of the Russian troops in the province of Pe-Chi-Li) telegraphs to the ministry of war as follows: "At 2 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 14 our troops stormed the eastern gate of Peking, and were the first to enter the city. The Russian flag was the 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 hold the observatory and other towers, whence they shelled our troops to a heavy, enfilading fire, until our infantry forced them to leave their positions. Our losses were: Killed—Col. Andlinkoff and twenty men. Wounded—Gen. Wasowski, Col. Modil and five other officers and 362 men. In the meanwhile the allied troops stormed and captured another gate and entered the city. We found the imperial government had fled, and that the legation was in great straits."

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A report received by one of the foreign legations today states that Germany is preparing to make San Francisco a point from which large quantities of military supplies will be sent forward to China. The report comes from the consul station stationed at San Francisco and gives a number of details on the extent of contemplated German shipments. He says that German ships are already arriving there and that a commission of German officers, together with a representative of the Hamburg American steamship line is there to look after the plans for forwarding supplies. The committee principally, he states, to horses for cavalry and other military uses and breadstuffs for the army.

Based on the foregoing report, the opinion is freely expressed by high diplomatic officials here that Germany will send a large army to China to operate under Count Waldersee, the total not falling short of 50,000 men.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—A section of the German press is talking about Count von Waldersee's military programme in China. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that such a phrase is entirely inapplicable to the case. Count von Waldersee is without any political programme.

SEND NO MORE TROOPS. Washington Authorities Believe Chaffee's Present Force Ample. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The important development in the Chinese situation today was the decision of the government not to send more troops to China. All the troops now on the ground, amounting to about 4,000, together with those under orders for service in the far East, which have not sailed, amounting to about four companies will be sent to Manila. These troops will sail on the same route and upon touching at Nagasaki will go on to Manila unless there are developments regarding their future action, awaiting instructions from their governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien Tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese government on Aug. 17. They were then searching for Prince Tuan. Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the empress dowager is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Peking, but surrounded. The empress seems to have disappeared completely. Describing the engagement west of Tien Tsin, Aug. 6, a special dispatch says: "The Sixth United States cavalry worked with drill-like precision in the hand-to-hand fighting, and the Chinese only escaped through the bungling of Gen. Doward."

FRES, FIGHTING AND DESTRUCTION

Conditions in Peking Are Chaotic in the Extreme, and the Allies Are at Cross Purposes.

All Reports Commend the Great Gallantry and Superior Discipline of the American Soldiers and Sailors.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—3:50 a. m.—The Daily Mail publishes dispatches from the Chinese capital, dated as late as Aug. 17, declaring that a great fire was 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 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 precincts. Judging from various, and in many cases contradictory, dispatches that have reached Europe this morning from Peking the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that sentries were placed to prevent looting. 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 dispatches point out that when the latest message received here left Peking the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, awaiting instructions from their governments.

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Berlin learns that there has been further fighting west of Tien Tsin, which creates the impression that the province of Pe Chi Li must be effectively occupied before peace negotiations will become feasible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Japanese legation today received the following advice from the foreign legations, dated Aug. 23: "The commander of the Japanese fleet at Taku transmitted by telegraph the following report from Peking: 'The Japanese regiment, which had been detailed earlier on the 23rd for the purpose of protecting the imperial palace, had hard fighting all day, but they could not bring it to a decisive issue, as they refrained from firing on the palace. On the following day, however, they took its principal gate; and now the city is almost entirely cleared of the enemy.' 'The imperial family and the ministers of state left Peking five or six days ago, accompanied by 3,000 troops under Tung Fuh Shiang.' 'With the object of restoring order, the city has been divided into districts, Japan being assigned the northern half; and the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France have each legated an officer to carry on the administration. 'Prince Tuan's residence has been burned down by the Japanese. The Japanese detachment which guards the Japanese legation, lost during the siege five killed and eight wounded. 'The Japanese forces, which now occupy the imperial palace, have rescued foreign and native Christians from their confinement.'"

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Based on the foregoing report, the opinion is freely expressed by high diplomatic officials here that Germany will send a large army to China to operate under Count Waldersee, the total not falling short of 50,000 men.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—A section of the German press is talking about Count von Waldersee's military programme in China. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that such a phrase is entirely inapplicable to the case. Count von Waldersee is without any political programme.

SEND NO MORE TROOPS. Washington Authorities Believe Chaffee's Present Force Ample. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The important development in the Chinese situation today was the decision of the government not to send more troops to China. All the troops now on the ground, amounting to about 4,000, together with those under orders for service in the far East, which have not sailed, amounting to about four companies will be sent to Manila. These troops will sail on the same route and upon touching at Nagasaki will go on to Manila unless there are developments regarding their future action, awaiting instructions from their governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien Tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese government on Aug. 17. They were then searching for Prince Tuan. Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the empress dowager is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Peking, but surrounded. The empress seems to have disappeared completely.

Describing the engagement west of Tien Tsin, Aug. 6, a special dispatch says: "The Sixth United States cavalry worked with drill-like precision in the hand-to-hand fighting, and the Chinese only escaped through the bungling of Gen. Doward."

Berlin learns that there has been further fighting west of Tien Tsin, which creates the impression that the province of Pe Chi Li must be effectively occupied before peace negotiations will become feasible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Japanese legation today received the following advice from the foreign legations, dated Aug. 23: "The commander of the Japanese fleet at Taku transmitted by telegraph the following report from Peking: 'The Japanese regiment, which had been detailed earlier on the 23rd for the purpose of protecting the imperial palace, had hard fighting all day, but they could not bring it to a decisive issue, as they refrained from firing on the palace. On the following day, however, they took its principal gate; and now the