

AMERICANS STORM THE PALACE

CHAFEE'S TROOPS ATTACKED THE FORBIDDEN CITY AND CAPTURED FOUR COURTS.

PEKING BEING POLICED BY THE ALLIES.

On August 15 fifteen hundred American troops attacked the Imperial Palace at Peking and captured four of the courts. The American flag is flying over the Imperial granary.

A dispatch from Admiral Remy announced that the American troops were the first to enter the Imperial city, and confirmed the report of the death of Captain Reilly. The 6th Cavalry took part in an action dispersing about one thousand rebels eight miles from Tien-Tsin.

A message from Mr. Conger said that the entire city was occupied by allied troops, and that temporary government had been set up. The Chinese army and the Imperial family, the dispatch added, had fled.

An answer to Li Hung Chang's appeal was made. It stated that no negotiations could be entered into at present with the Chinese Government.

DISORDER IN PEKING.

LAST HOURS OF THE SIEGE.

PROMPT MEASURES TAKEN BY THE ALLIES TO MEET IT.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
London, Aug. 23, 6 a. m.—News from Peking comes slowly and in fragments. It is tolerably certain, however, from such reports as have been received that relief for the foreigners in the legations came not a moment too soon. A German semi-official telegram from Taku states that on account of the great disorder the capital has been divided into various sections. The northern half of the Tartar City has been placed under surveillance of the Japanese troops, while committees have been appointed by America, Russia, England and France to maintain order in their respective sections.

There is no news of the whereabouts of the Empress Dowager. "The Standard" says the fact that she has fled from Peking with the Emperor and the chief members of the Tsung-li-Yamen before the arrival of the allied forces destroys the hope of bringing the crisis to a speedy conclusion by forcing terms upon a de facto Government of the country.

From Berlin it is announced that Germany does not recognize Li Hung Chang's authority to act as representative of the Chinese Government.

I. N. F.

WATCHING AND WAITING.

ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD CHINA.

[Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 23, 1 a. m.—The official Japanese report stating that the allies captured the Imperial City on the 15th, only to find that the Empress Dowager, Emperor and chiefs of the Manchu party had escaped previously, has not caused much surprise here. It was hardly expected that the Empress Dowager and her counselors would allow themselves to be caught. The difficulties of the situation are generally regarded as increased by the escape of these important persons, since the allies will now have to discover or invent a de facto government in China if they desire to begin negotiations.

The attitude of the British Foreign Office, however, at present is one of expectation and deliberation. I believe it is not too much to say that they have no definite plan for the future settlement, but are waiting to hear reports from Sir Claude MacDonald, Sir Robert Hart and General Gaselee, by whose opinions they will be largely guided.

General satisfaction is felt here at the close association of the British and Americans on the march and in the final assault. It is remembered that it was in China that the famous saying "Blood is thicker than water" was first uttered. Admiral Seymour, in an interesting letter published yesterday, paid high tribute to the Americans, and said that for dash and go none of the other contingents surpassed or perhaps equalled them.

The sudden death of Yuan Shih Kai, Governor of Shan-Tung, in the midst of the present crisis has naturally given rise to a suspicion of foul play. Chinese officials who have fallen out of favor either with the Court or secret societies are apt to disappear suddenly. Nothing, however, is known of the circumstances of Yuan Shih Kai's death to support this theory. For the last two months the Governor of Shan-Tung had been the intermediary between the Peking officials and the outer world. All legation messages and all reports transmitted by Sheng to the foreign consuls at Shanghai came through his office at Tsi-Nan-Fu. He played a somewhat ambiguous part, keeping up relations both with the foreigners and the reactionary party at Peking. Recently he had shown a distinct tendency to join the moderate and reforming side, and so may have incurred the enmity of Prince Tuan and the violent faction.

I. N. F.

GERMAN VIEWS OF AMERICAN POLICY. CELEBRATION OF SEDAN OMITTED ON DEFERENCE TO FRENCH FEELING.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—The semi-official "Berliner Post" in a long leading article, defends the policy of the United States in China against suspicions cast upon it by certain German papers that go upon the theory that Washington is pursuing separate aims. After reciting the history of Secretary Hay's success in getting declarations from the Powers in favor of the "open door," "The Post" says that this is calculated to remove all false interpretations of American policy. It then goes on to say:

Those Americans are to blame for this misinterpretation of the policy of the United States who demand that President McKinley shall come forward as the protector of the Chinese Empire, and declare, ubi et ubi, that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any further seizures of Chinese territory, thus establishing an American protectorate over China.

The papers demand more earnestly than ever the immediate calling of the Reichstag in special session.

The military authorities at Hamburg have decided to omit the Sedan celebration, on the ground that it would be "inopportune at a moment when German and French troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the brotherhood of arms." A number of Rhine cities, as well as Hanover, will omit the celebration for the same reason.

POLAND WATER IN LONDON.

Poland Water Depot, 104 Newgate St., E. C.—Advt.

EXPERIENCES OF THE LEGATIONS JUST PRIOR TO THEIR RESCUE.

London, Aug. 23.—"To-day fifteen hundred Americans attacked the Imperial Palace," says a dispatch to "The Morning Post," from Peking, dated August 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 August 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.

On August 13 the Tsung-li-Yamen begged to be excused from any conference, saying that the members were too busy. Later they wrote that they had forbidden firing on us, and would close 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 Takaaki, which represents him as having said:

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 for her. I fear that 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 the way there by land and sea, or under orders to embark. This statement is made by the Moscow correspondent 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 telegram has been received at the Russian capital from Shanghai announcing the departure of Li Hung Chang for Peking.

UPRISING IN COREA.

A THOUSAND REBELS ATTACK AND BURN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Yohohama, Aug. 22.—An official dispatch from Corea says that a thousand rebels have attacked Song-Ching, burning the Government buildings located there.

GERMANS DELAYED BY RAINS.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—The German War Office has received a dispatch from Taku dated August 19 saying the advance of the German battalion was delayed by violent rains. It reached Peking on August 17. Yang-Tsun, it is added, was still threatened by the Chinese troops on the Imperial Canal.

PEKING NEWS RECEIVED IN ROME.

Rome, Aug. 22.—Dispatches received here from Taku under date of August 20 say that, according to advices from a Japanese source dated August 17, the battle of Peking was then finished, the Japanese had entered the Imperial Palace and the foreign Ministers, with detachments of the allied troops, occupied the Imperial City, the Chinese princes and Ministers having fled to Selan (Hsian-Fu), west of Peking.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the German officer who is going to the Far East in order to take command of the allied forces in China, with the three officers accompanying him breakfasted with King Victor Emmanuel this morning, after which the Field Marshal went to the Pantheon and deposited a wreath on the tomb of King Humbert.

The Field Marshal left Rome at 2.30 p. m. for Naples, where he will embark for China.

FIGHTING OUTSIDE TIEN-TSIN.

London, Aug. 22.—"The allies were fighting the Chinese outside Tien-Tsin on August 19," so Rear-Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the British Admiralty from Taku, under date of August 20, adding that the engagement was reported to have occurred six miles south of Tien-Tsin.

Admiral Bruce also sent a dispatch dated Peking, August 17, from the general officer commanding there, in which nothing is said as to the situation at Peking. It gives a partial list of the British casualties during the siege of the legations, including Captain Bernard Strouts, who died of wounds, and regrets that, "owing to the heavy road and forced march the Naval Brigade was unable to participate in the entry," adding that the "way they brought their guns by boat and road from Tien-Tsin is an achievement of which they may be proud."

POLAND WATER FOR HEALTH.

Purity itself. Prescribed for stomach and kidneys.—Advt.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

Daily excursions in Tourist Cars. Personally conducted every Thursday: Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line operates two fast trains daily. Superb equipment; unexcelled time. Sleeping car reservations and information at North-Western Line office, 42 Broadway.—Advt.



THE MARBLE BRIDGE LEADING TO THE FORBIDDEN CITY, OVER WHICH THE TROOPS PROBABLY CROSSED.

CONTROL JERSEY CENTRAL

PENNSYLVANIA-N. Y. C. INTERESTS AIM AT BIG COAL TRADE.

EUROPE'S SHORTAGE MAY LEAD TO DEVELOPMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA FIELDS—A NEW FLEET OF STEAMERS.

The fuel shortage in England, Germany, Austria and on the Continent generally, together with the substantial advance in the price of coal in Europe, has attracted the attention of the managers of the large coal carrying roads in this country. It has been learned that within the last few months steps have been taken by the railway managers and big coal operators to provide a way to meet this insistent demand and supply the markets of Europe with American coal.

From a trustworthy source it was learned yesterday that Oscar G. Murray, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has under way plans affecting that property which will provide for a great export trade in coal. Mr. Murray has recently carefully examined the capacity of the coal mines along the route of the Baltimore and Ohio, and as a result he estimates that about twenty-five millions of tons of coal was the output over the Baltimore and Ohio road last year. He thinks that this can be increased, and a large amount of coal sent abroad. The Baltimore and Ohio now has agents in various places in Europe and on the Continent negotiating for piers and docking privileges in anticipation of the heavy coal export business. It is understood that the company has also under consideration the leasing of many and building of other coal carrying freighters. It is understood the plans under consideration will give the Baltimore and Ohio the largest fleet of coal carrying steamers owned by any railroad.

The recent advance in the price of Jersey Central has attracted attention in Wall Street, and there have been various rumors as to the cause of it. It was learned yesterday from a trustworthy source that the same powerful Pennsylvania-New York Central interests that secured control of the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio are negotiating for this property, and have about secured what they want. The purchase of this property was necessary to give an outlet to tidewater in New-York for this coal export business. The Baltimore and Ohio now runs into Jersey City over the Jersey Central tracks, and in anticipation of this great increase of freight traffic to New-York for export the control of the Jersey Central became necessary, and these interests started out quietly to secure it, and have, it is said, by private sale and in the open market picked up enough of the stock to give them control.

The Pennsylvania officials are also watching the European coal demand in a speculative way, and plans are being made by the officials of that system greatly to increase the coal export business. The Pennsylvania will make use of New-York News and Norfolk as shipping points. The control of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western gives them a practical monopoly of the coal fields in that territory, and plans are under way to provide for an increased coal output along these roads, and for securing a fleet of coal carrying boats and European docks and piers.

This increase of the coal export business, so it was said yesterday, will cause some changes in the physical condition and management of these properties. Many extensions, branch lines, additional tracks and other improvements are contemplated along both the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western to enable the roads to tap additional territory and handle a greater tonnage. When M. E. Ingalls retired as president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad he was succeeded by George W. Stevens, formerly general manager of the road. Mr. Ingalls had never been popular with the coal operators along the line, and left a tangle of lawsuits and quarrels to be adjusted. Mr. Stevens was elected president by the Pennsylvania-New York Central interests with no other instructions than to run the road to make the most possible out of it. It is now said that he will soon retire from the presidency, and will be succeeded by some one to be named by the Pennsylvania Railroad interests, probably a man trained in the school of the Pennsylvania system. The Chesapeake and Ohio, it is believed by the Pennsylvania officials, will develop its traffic enormously within the next few years, owing to this foreign demand for coal, and much attention will be given to the management and physical condition of the property.

Nearly all the big coal operators along the lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio are aware of the desire of the railroads to handle a greater coal tonnage, and preparations are being made to increase the coal output of that territory. The coal fields of Western Pennsylvania are so thoroughly absorbed and controlled now by the Carnegie and other great steel companies, and the output all used for home consumption, that the railroads have to turn to the West Virginia fields for coal for export, and from present indications a tremendous development of that territory will be effected within the next few years.

STOP OVER AT NIAGARA FALLS

And breathe some of its ozone and get a new lease of life by taking the New York Central the next time you go West.—Advt.

ALABAMA REACHES PORT.

BIG BATTLESHIP ON HER WAY TO MASSACHUSETTS FOR HER TRIAL.

The first class battleship Alabama, one of the biggest warships in the Navy, anchored off Thompkinsville at 7:20 o'clock last night. She is on her way to the Massachusetts coast to make her official trial trip.

The battleship left Cramps' yard in Philadelphia at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, and dropped down the Delaware River. Before sundown she reached Chester and anchored there for the night, as her captain did not wish to go any further without adjusting her compasses. The next day was cloudy, and the waters of Delaware Bay were running high, but they could scarcely make the big ship roll. When she reached Delaware Breakwater the sun was still hidden, and there was no opportunity to adjust the compasses. So the battleship ran up and down beside the breakwater waiting for the clouds to break enough for the sun to get through. But all day there was not a ray. Wednesday morning was still overcast, but the sun did come out and touch the compass at five or six points, enough to permit of going outside.

Off the New Jersey coast the Alabama passed and saluted the Army transports Sedgwick, McPherson, Rawlins and Crook on their way to Philadelphia with the Cuban teachers on board. She was sighted off Long Branch at 3:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon. But it was after 6 o'clock before she came in by the Hook. Many who were on the lookout for the ship wondered what had befallen her. Captain R. L. Sargent, of Cramps, who always commands the new warships built at the yards on the Delaware on the trial trip, picked up the pilot a few minutes after he was sighted from the Highlands, and he was again adjusting the compasses. The Alabama went round and round in wide circles out in the ocean. After she had described enough of them to make a small ship dizzy and top heavy, her compasses were declared to be fit, and she entered the Bay.

The first person to board her after she anchored off Thompkinsville was a newsboy who had begged a ride in a rowboat. When those who wished to visit the big battleship reached the foot of the sea ladder, they were told, "No body allowed on board."

Then the eager question was added, "Anybody got a paper?"

The newsboy, with his arm full of them, was then escorted aboard by half the crew. Captain Sargent later received the newspaper men. The ship looks as might be expected, just as though she had come out of the shop, without stopping to clean up. Her decks are covered with dirt, and her crew are Cramps skilled workmen, sooty and begrimed, who do not wear the neat uniform of the Navy's jacks.

The Alabama's immense 13-inch guns on her counter-balancing turrets are done up in canvas and tied around by heavy cords.

For several hours after the Alabama came to anchor she used her strong searchlight on the shipping in the harbor, and picked out prominent buildings in Manhattan and Brooklyn and Staten Island.

The revenue cutter Gresham lay not far away, and the Alabama amused herself by turning a flood of light of about the strength of midday on the deck of the Treasury Department's vessel.

Captain Sargent said that the Alabama would leave Thompkinsville at 6:30 o'clock this morning and go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to wait for slack water, which comes at 8 o'clock in the morning. There the ship's bottom will be cleaned and everything on board made ready for her speed trial.

By Saturday she will be prepared for the run, her captain says, and then she will hurry as fast as possible to Boston. In that city the Board of Inspection meets on Sunday, and the trial, which will take place off the Cape Ann course, marked off by the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, cannot be held before Monday.

Besides Captain Sargent and the Cramps' crew aboard the vessel are these representatives of the United States Navy: Captain W. H. Brownson, who will command the ship when she is put in commission; Lieutenant-Commander C. J. Badger, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commander A. V. Zane, chief engineer; Lieutenant H. B. Wilson, inspector of equipment; Lieutenant James G. Doyle, inspector of ordnance; Assistant Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson and Assistant Surgeon J. F. Leys.

The chief officers among Cramps' men are: Drs. Metzger and Pennock, J. H. Mull, C. J. Dougherty, Harry Long, Philadelphia pilot; John Hand, compass adjuster. Young Frank Cramp, the son of the builder, is also on the ship.

A ROUND-UP OF TRAMPS.

Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 22 (Special).—The Erie Railroad, which it passes through the western part of Rockland county is resorted to by many tramps. Chief Detective George Douglas, of Jersey City, with other detectives, rounded up about fifty "hoboes" whom they found riding on freight cars at Sterlington Tuesday at noon. They succeeded in catching only eleven of the party, whose ages ranged from eighteen years upward. They were brought to Suffern. Justice Tilton committed ten to jail for thirty days each.

CHICAGO AND RETURN, \$7.

via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good going Aug. 23, 24 and 25. Return limit, Aug. 31st, paying 50c. extra. Sept. 30.—Advt.

MURPHY ATTACKS COLER.

CROKER NODS APPROVAL AND CALLS MURPHY STATE LEADER.

COLER SAID TO HAVE THE SOLID SUPPORT OF KINGS—MURPHY OPENS CROKER'S ANTI-HILL HEADQUARTERS.

The Croker and Hill factions of the Democratic party are now strictly aligned with separate headquarters. The Democrats of the State seem to care nothing about the coming campaign so far as carrying the State for the National ticket is concerned, and everything is subordinated to the war of extermination going on between Croker and Hill. The Croker faction established its headquarters yesterday with ex-Senator Murphy, of Troy, in charge. Richard Croker, in the course of the day, repeatedly declared that Murphy was the State leader, and that Tammany and the allies of Tammany recognized in him the only State leader. Murphy took up headquarters at the Hoffman House yesterday, and made a public statement as to his intentions. Croker, in an interview, announced his support of Murphy. The Hill men said little, but were active. For more than a week the State headquarters in the St. James Building has been practically deserted. Frank Campbell, chairman of the State Committee, and James K. McGuire, chairman of the Executive Committee, have not been in the city since before the recent meeting of the State Committee, when Hill and Croker matched strength. Campbell and McGuire are both Hill men, and for this reason Croker and Murphy knew they could do nothing through the regular channels of the State organization. Accordingly it was decided to set up a separate headquarters.

Word was brought to Richard Croker last night by a trusted lieutenant in Brooklyn that the machine opposition to Coler in Kings County was crumbling. It was said by this authority that the sentiment for Coler was so strong, both among the people and the district leaders, that the machine leaders opposed to Coler had been unable to stem it, strongly as they had tried. From another source, and a trustworthy one, it was learned last night that all opposition to Coler in Kings County would be abandoned within a short time, and that he would have the support of the entire Kings County delegation. Political experts last night freely predicted that if the opposition to Coler was beaten down in Kings Croker's battle was lost, and that he would now be compelled to make the best possible terms with Coler or stand the humiliation of a drubbing in the open convention.

The factions, divided into two armed camps, are watching each other warily. Hill, Campbell and McGuire will be here to-day to take charge of the regular State headquarters and meet every move of the Croker-Murphy faction. It is known that all Murphy was installed in the new headquarters for was to handle the money and patronage to be put out by Croker in his struggle to get favorable delegates elected in the coming State convention. Croker will not contribute a dollar to the regular State Committee, and Murphy will handle all the funds and wield all the patronage that Croker and his friends can turn in. He will not use this money, and patronage to build up a State organization and help the State ticket, but has one object alone, and that is the destruction of Hill and corralling of delegates to Saratoga.

HILL'S AGENTS BUSY.

While Murphy and Croker are acting on the aggressive in trying to pick off delegates, Hill's lieutenants are busy in Kings, Erie, Rensselaer and other counties, where Croker has the machine, trying to get Coler delegates. Controller Coler is thoroughly aroused, and he is fighting hard. It is a war without quarter, and keen politicians said last night that they did not see how there could be a compromise. The candidacy of Coler is the gauge of battle, and the Croker-Murphy combination is making the fight against him and through him against Hill. Hill is using Coler's popularity to bulwark himself and fight the attempt of Croker to control the coming State convention. Neither Hill nor Croker seems to care a rap about the affairs of the party in the State, and the whole fight is as to who shall control the State organization.

"Croker can lose only once, and then he is done for," said a prominent Democrat last night. "He has had his swing, and it is up to him. If he loses this fall it ends any effort he may make to be State leader for all time. Hill knows this, and he is fighting the fight of his life to destroy Croker forever as a factor in State politics."

Ex-Senator Murphy came up from Elberon yesterday morning, and went to the Hoffman House. Later he was joined by Richard Croker. They talked over the situation. Mr. Murphy last night gave out a statement as to his attitude.

Mr. Murphy was asked: "Are you here for the purpose of opening Democratic State headquarters?"

Continued on fourth page.

HANDY TO THE HOTELS.

The West 23rd Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Call a F. R. R. Cab.—Advt.

AN ANSWER SENT TO LI.

NO NEGOTIATIONS AT PRESIDENT POSSIBLE.

POLICING THE CAPITAL—REILLY'S DEATH VERIFIED—PEKING IN HANDS OF ALLIES.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—After a long conference at the White House to-day the reply of the United States to the application of Li Hung Chang for the appointment of peace commissioners was completed, and a copy sent to the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, to be forwarded to Earl Li. The State Department made definite announcement that the reply had been conveyed to Mr. Wu, but added to its official utterance that the correspondence would not be made public until to-morrow morning. A copy of the reply was sent to other Governments represented in China.

The American reply is chiefly characterized by its firm tone and its brevity. Its keynote is the President's attitude as laid down in the American note on July 3, and there is the strictest adherence to the points enunciated at that time. While the document is open to the construction of being a rejection of Li Hung Chang's proposition for immediate negotiation, it is stated by those who have read the answer with care and have had a part in its preparation that 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. The formal courtesy of diplomatic procedure is preserved, but at the same time the entire tenor of the document is one of force and firmness.

NO NEGOTIATIONS POSSIBLE.

The Government of the United States takes the position that negotiations are impossible with a Government which cannot prevent hostilities against the forces of the Powers which were sent to the Chinese capital to save their envoys. As long as attacks are made on the troops of this and other Governments, such as have followed the occupation of Peking and the attacks in the vicinity of Tien-Tsin, it is deemed that the Chinese Government is either unwilling or unable to prevent these hostilities, and for this reason negotiations must be deferred. It is stated, however, that the reply is a step in the direction of opening negotiations.

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 meet 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 Minister 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 the cipher. This took some time, and it was not until late in the day that the reply was actually dispatched.

MR. CONGER'S MESSAGE.

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 cipher dispatch from Minister Conger, dated at Peking only three days ago. It came through the hands of Mr. Fowler, at Che-Foo, and was as follows:

Peking, August 19.
Secretary of State, Washington:
The entire city, with the exception of the Imperial Palace, is occupied by Japanese, Russian, British, American and French. It is being apportioned into districts for police supervision. The Chinese army fled. The Imperial family and the Court have gone westward, probably to Si-An-Fu, in the province of Shen-Se. No representatives of the Chinese Government are in sight in Peking, and the conditions are chaotic. The palace is expected to be taken immediately. Many missionaries have started for home, while others remain in charge of the Christian refugees, numbering about one thousand.

Mr. Conger's message was particularly welcome to officials in showing how completely the entire city is dominated by the allies. It also shows the thoroughness with which the allies are applying civil methods to the Chinese capital. Mr. Conger's statement that "the conditions are chaotic" was taken as another strong justification for the firm reply given to China to-day.

Minister Conger makes no mention of his desire to come home, and it is stated officially that this Government has made no suggestion that he return to this country.

ATTACK ON TIEN-TSIN FEARED.

The military situation was of as much interest in to-day's developments as was the diplomatic. Admiral Remy reported early in the morning, bringing the story of the Peking operations up to August 16 in Peking, and confirming the press report already printed of the death of Captain Reilly in the final assault on the outer walls of Peking. Almost as important as the Peking news in to-day's dispatch was the statement that the Boxers are again concentrating around Tien-Tsin, and that last Sunday morning the 6th Cavalry, with about four hundred English and Japanese troops, had a lively brush with the Boxers eight miles outside of Tien-Tsin, where about one hundred of the Chinese were killed and five Americans wounded. It was evident from Admiral Remy's account of this affair that while the Chinese are in force enough around Tien-Tsin to make considerable show, they are evidently not in the humor hotly to contest an engagement. The casualty list in this fight seems to indicate a sudden and total rout. The text of Admiral Remy's dispatch is as follows:

Che-Foo, Aug. 21, Taku, 20.—Dickinson's command is landing to-day, Peking, 16. All except Imperial city cleared of Chinese troops. American troops first to enter Imperial city.

AN EXPRESS TYPEWRITER.

The stenographer on the Pennsylvania Limited is the business man's right arm.—Advt.