

CAUTION TO BE OBSERVED

America to Proceed Slowly in the Matter of Mediation.

United States Not to Apply to the Powers to Accept Its Friendly Offices Until Communication Has Been Established With China...

It may be stated on authority too good to be doubted that the United States Government will not formally apply to the powers to accept its friendly offices...

This Government would, it was explained, desire to get the views of Minister Conger on the line of policy to be followed in the direction of bringing about peace between China and the rest of the world...

There is apparently no intention on the part of the Government to withdraw its forces from China or to abandon its interest in the campaign against Pekin...

Then again the powers have a heavy score to settle with China no matter how satisfactory the outcome of the situation at Pekin...

EXPLANATION FROM KEMPF.

His Course at Taku Approved by the Navy Department.

In a mail report to the Navy Department written while he was in command of the American naval force at Taku, Rear Admiral Kempf makes an explanation of his reasons for not joining with the other foreign commanders in the demand for the surrender of the Chinese forts at Taku...

The Navy Department intends to make the report public in order that the people of the United States may understand Admiral Kempf's reasons for what has been characterized by some critics of his course as short-sightedness and timidity...

Briefly the Admiral says that his non-participation in the demand and attack was due to several reasons, chief of which are that the United States and China were not at war...

The naval officials are delighted with the Admiral's explanation. They say that he considered the whole situation in the light of present and future events and arrived at conclusions the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the existing desperate situation in Pekin...

Total British Casualties. LONDON, July 24.—A War Office return shows that the total British losses in South Africa thus far have been 34,226.

Get a Whiff of Salt Air. It cuts bathing at Chesapeake Beach.

White pine bats only \$2.75. For 1900. Call on F. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

CONDITIONS OF MEDIATION.

The President's Reply to the Appeal From China.

The response of the President to the appeal of the Emperor of China, that the United States act as mediator in the present crisis, was made public by the State Department yesterday.

"Translation of a cablegram received by Minister Wu on July 23, 1900, from the 'Herald' of Shanghai, dated July 19, 1900: 'I have received a telegram from Governor Yuan (of Shanghai), dated July 19, 1900, who, having received from the Privy Council (at Pekin) a despatch embodying an imperial letter to the President of the United States...

"Greeting. China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce. Neither country has any leanings toward suspicion or distrust toward the other.

"The situation has become more and more serious and critical. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy, Wu Ting-fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States Government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation.

"There is apparently no intention on the part of the Government to withdraw its forces from China or to abandon its interest in the campaign against Pekin if Minister Conger and the other Americans are safely delivered at Tientsin or some other place outside of the capital, Pekin, if it is maintained, is bound to be a danger point for it is not in the possession of the allied forces, their presence there being the only assurance that the disorders will be suppressed.

"I am to infer from your Majesty's letter that the malefactors who have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered the British Legation and a member of the Japanese Legation, and who now hold besieged in Pekin those foreign diplomats who still survive, have not only received no aid, favor or encouragement from your Majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the imperial authority.

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STILL FEAR THE WORST

British Anxiety Not Allayed by Macdonald's Letter.

Merely Settles the Fact That the Foreigners at Pekin Were Alive on June 20—Rumors of Russian Occupation of the Chinese Capital—A Japanese Force Reported Well on the Way—Belated Despatches From Tientsin—Li Hung Chang Appeals to Japan for Assistance—Close Connection Between the Two Countries Ground for Friendly Action—A Request for a Secret Answer.

LONDON, July 25.—While the letter of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, to the British Consul at Tientsin, is considered as disposing of the rumors that the foreigners in the Chinese capital were massacred on June 20, the impression it has created, on the whole, is rather one of disappointment. Diplomatic negotiations are at a standstill pending positive information regarding the fate of the legations. Meanwhile the Government has prohibited instances from selling or conveying munitions of war to China.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PROMISE. Agrees to Establish Communication With the French Minister. PARIS, July 24.—M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued the following despatch from M. De Beaure, the French Consul General at Shanghai: "Shanghai, July 23.—Li Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pichon, the French Minister, is alive. He has agreed to send him a message from me, asking a reply within five days."

EN ROUTE TO TIEN-TSIN. German Correspondent Reports Members of the Legations Well. BERLIN, July 24.—The "Hamburger Correspondent" prints a report that the members of the Pekin legations are well, and are now on the way to Tientsin.

SUBTLE CHINESE DIPLOMACY. Governor of Shantung Reported to Have Evolved a Scheme. LONDON, July 25.—In a second edition the "Telegraph" prints a Shanghai dispatch containing information from a very important source, which, however, the correspondent states, he cannot guarantee to be accurate.

LI HUNG CHANG ON INDEMNITY. China Too Poor to Pay Money and Cannot Give Territory. LONDON, July 25.—A despatch to the "Times" from Shanghai, dated July 23, says that Li Hung Chang is much agitated. He walks supported by retainers, and appears to be physically unfit to undertake the arduous journey to Pekin.

CHINA'S APPEAL TO GERMANY. Von Buelow Refuses to Even Submit to the Kaiser. BERLIN, July 24.—In reply to a request from the Emperor of China, for the good offices of Germany in the matter of mediation with the powers, Count von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declined even to submit the telegram to the Kaiser until the fate of the foreigners at Pekin has been definitely ascertained.

REGARDED WITH SUSPICION. Germany Considers China's Appeal for Mediation Perfidious. BERLIN, July 24.—China's appeal for the mediation of Germany and other powers is regarded here as probably inspired by perfidious motives. It is guessed that the object of China's diplomacy is similar to that of 1860, namely, to gain time to complete her military preparations and to endeavor to undermine the political harmony of the powers.

Under Chinese Protection. HONGKONG, July 24.—The acting Viceroy of Canton has informed the Consuls here that the legations in Pekin were safe on July 18 and were adequately protected by the Chinese Government.

Don't Walk to Chesapeake Beach. Why Not Visit the Boys While in Camp? Takers from B. & O. Station, 3:35 a. m., 12:50, 5:15, 6:30, 8:30, and 7:30 p. m. Rate, 50 cents for the round trip.

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ROME'S HOPEFUL NEWS.

Italian Consul at Shanghai Reports the Ministers Safe.

LONDON, July 25.—The Rome correspondent of the "Telegraph" says that the Foreign Office has received a highly satisfactory telegram from the Italian Consul at Shanghai transmitting a direct message from Giuseppe Ruggi, the Italian Minister at Pekin, which confirms the reports of the safety of the members of the legations. The correspondent adds that the news will probably be made public Wednesday.

ASKED FOR AUTHENTICATION. Italian Foreign Minister Incredulous Concerning a Despatch.

LONDON, July 25.—A despatch to the "Times" from Rome says that the Foreign Office has received the following from the commander of the warship Elba, at Taku: "I learn that the foreign detachments at Pekin have suffered heavy losses. The Ministers are safe."

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IN AND AROUND TIEN-TSIN

Details of the Operations of the Allied Forces.

Belated Cablegrams Tell of the Progress Made by the Foreign Troops Since July 1—Chinese Show Surprising Power in Battle—Heavy Losses From Their Rifle Fire—Shells From Their Heavy Guns Dropped With Wonderful Precision—Imperial Troops Recognized by Their Uniforms—Lack of Unity Among the Invaders—Charge in Which Lisicum Was Killed.

TIEN-TSIN, July 1-8 p. m.—(Via Chefoo, July 16, and thence by post to Shanghai, July 23).—Sniping continues steadily around the city. This morning there were two little engagements. The Russians on the north side of the city undertook to drive out what they thought were a few Chinese. A party of Cossacks with artillery were sent against them, but the Russians only succeeded in uncovering a force that poured such a hot fire into them that they were compelled to retire. The Chinese used smokeless powder and the Russians were utterly unable to locate them.

Early this morning 500 Japanese, American, Welsh Fusiliers, Sikhs, and Chinese soldiers from Wei-Hai-Wei started to reconnoitre a fort near the Chinese city half way to the West Arsenal. It was raining steadily at the time and the roads were heavy and difficult for the transport and artillery. An opportunity arose for one of the enemy was encountered and the allies returned without having accomplished the object of their reconnaissance. During the morning the Chinese shelled the settlements without effect. Rifle bullets dropped in the streets all day. The Japanese succeeded in burning a small village near the walled city. The women and children are leaving. An epidemic of sickness is likely. The allies will be unable to move to the relief of Pekin for several days. Artillery and cavalry are urgently needed. The inevitable complications attending the combination of several forces are beginning to show themselves here. Meanwhile with about 5,000 men here doing practically nothing, the last news received from Pekin shows that the situation there is almost hopeless. Military men say that 50,000 troops are needed to relieve Pekin and guard Tientsin.

Four Hours of Fighting. TIEN-TSIN, July 2-8 p. m.—(Via Chefoo, July 14, and thence by post to Shanghai, July 23).—Last night the Chinese began a sharp attack on the Russians holding the railroad bridge and station. There was a heavy and almost continuous rifle fire for three hours, and occasionally shells were fired. A body of French infantry went to help the Russians. A few Sikhs and some of the British Chinese regiments from Wei-Hai-Wei were engaged farther along the allies' left with Chinese occupying the villages across the river between the settlements and the native city. At 11 o'clock the whole line was heavily engaged, the fighting lasting almost without interruption for nearly four hours. At 8 o'clock the morning Chinese began shelling the settlements. They had improvised a fort about two miles northeast of the French concession, and mounted four guns in a village north of the railroad station. They had two other smaller guns somewhere in the native city, and still another that was believed to be a 15-centimetre rifle. The Russians advanced with the railroad station with three guns. They also mounted one on a mud wall east of the town, where the railroad crosses.

The Chinese found this quality, and succeeded in knocking it down the bank and silencing it completely, killing four men and wounding several Sikhs, Wei-Hai-Wei, and Welsh Fusiliers, who had been waiting on the ground west of the settlements during the night expecting an attack. They had the Terrible 12-pounder. The Russians asked for this gun, which was moved near the railroad station. The Chinese located it almost immediately and twice compelled a shifting of its position.

Accurate Artillery Fire. Late in the morning the shelling of the settlements was very severe. Many large shells struck the British concession. The women and children were ordered to the cellars of the town hall, and shells burst all about the settlements. Many were thrown clear beyond the south wall.

At noon the Japanese infantry and a mountain battery moved to support the Russians. The battery lost its captain and three men killed and a lieutenant and ten men wounded. It had only fifty officers and men. It succeeded in silencing the gun in the native city wall. The Japanese were conspicuously gallant. The fighting finished at 9 p. m. The communication of the Japanese was then cut off, and the allies retired. The Russians had about forty casualties.

General Mah's Shankaikwan troops are believed to have been with the Chinese. More of the uniforms of the imperial troops were seen. The situation here is very grave. Accessions to the forces are coming in slowly. The railroad to Tonku is exactly in the same condition as a week ago. The river transportation is slow, difficult, and uncertain. The landing facilities at Tonku are absurdly inadequate. There is no telegraphic communication between Tientsin and Taku. Artillery is urgently needed and cavalry also.

The Pekin consideration seems to be a secondary consideration here. It is necessary to take Chinese Tientsin before any attempt can be made to move to the relief of the capital. The women and children have been ordered to leave and proceed to Taku.

A censorship has been established by the British and Americans, owing to some correspondence alleging in their despatches that there was friction among the commanders.

(Continued on Second Page.)

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FIGHTING AT PANAMA.

Colombian Revolutionists Make a Fierce Attack on the City.

NEW YORK, July 25.—(3:45 a. m.)—A special to the "Herald" from Panama, dated July 24, says: "Fighting is now going on in the outskirts of the city. Large numbers of the revolutionary forces reached the suburbs early this morning and began a vigorous attack, which is still in progress. The rifle fire is sharp and continuous and at intervals the artillery fire is heavy and severe. Government forces are making a strong resistance in the entrenched positions they have occupied for several days. It is calculated that two hundred men have been killed or wounded so far, among them being many well known young residents of this city. The Red Cross Hospital here is filled with wounded and dying soldiers."

AMBASSADOR DRAPER RESIGNS. Demands of His Business Interests Given as the Cause.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 24.—Gen. William F. Draper has sent his resignation to Washington as United States Ambassador to Italy. Increasing pressure of business of the Draper Company, of Hopedale, is given as the reason for his resignation at this time. Although it was originally his intention to serve out his appointment, the rapidly growing business of which he is at the head has made his step imperative and immediate.

General Draper went into the employ of the E. D. and George Draper Company at the close of the war. In 1885 he became the head of the firm of George Draper & Sons, of Hopedale, manufacturers of cotton machinery. In 1888 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination as Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated in the convention by Oliver Ames, of Easton. He declined to be a candidate in 1893, but in 1892 was elected as Representative, defeating George Fred Williams, of Dedham. He was re-elected in 1894. His war record was a brilliant one. He enlisted as a private and was rapidly promoted until the close of the war, when he was brevetted a brigadier general. He was born in Lowell in 1842.

BOERS SOUTH OF SERFONTEIN. A Large Force Trying to Make a Junction With De Wet. LONDON, July 24.—The War Office has received word from General Forester-Walker, the commander at Cape Town, under yesterday's date, that the Boers in force have crossed south of Serfontein and are believed to be making for Korrerton, near the junction of the Vaal and Rhenoster rivers, to join General De Wet.

Colonel Bullock reports the capture of a train and 100 men by the Boers at Windrow. This is probably the supply train and 100 Highlanders reported captured yesterday.

NOT RIPE FOR CIVIL LAW. Cape Legislators Favor a Continuation of Martial Regulations. CAPE TOWN, July 24.—Treasurer Merriman, in submitting a motion in the House of Assembly today, said that the time had come when private liberty should be restored and the laws of the land prevail. Attorney General Rose-Innes, in reply, stated that he had consulted with twenty-two magistrates. Two favored the repeal of martial law, four favored a qualified repeal, and sixteen were opposed to any repeal. The liberty of the subject, he added, was subservient to the safety of the state. The time was not ripe for the reinstatement of the civil law.

Attorney General Solomon, in support of Mr. Rose-Innes, stated that only six cases arose from a mere breach of the martial law regulations had been tried by court-martial. Of the judgments in these cases only one appeared to him to be a miscarriage of justice. The military authorities, upon application, willingly submitted the records in these cases. Upon his advice the severe sentence that had been imposed was reduced from five years to six months.

Hardships were undoubtedly caused by martial law, and he sympathized with those who were subject to it, but never before had martial law been so carefully administered, nor had there ever been such a desire to do strict justice, tempered with leniency.

Mr. Bryan wired Chairman Riddle of the Kansas Fusionist State Committee that he would be unable to accept an invitation that came today from the Fusionist State Convention to address them at Fort Scott, Kan. He returned to the fact that he had never before his Indianapolis speech, and that he would accompany his husband to Indianapolis. They have promised Mr. Stevenson and his daughter that they will spend a little time during August, but their indefinite plans do not permit their saying just when.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. Plans for a Third Ticket Meeting Nearer a Split Opposition. INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—If indications are to be relied upon, the meeting of the Gold Democrats will develop a very decided difference of opinion in respect to the expediency of putting national candidates in the field, at any rate before the national organization of the anti-imperialists.

Several members of the latter party arrived this afternoon and at the same time a half dozen members of the Gold Democratic party reached the city. The sentiment of the Gold Democrats seems to be that a third ticket would not poll as many votes as Palmer and Buckner received in 1896 and that organization of the anti-imperialists. Several members of the latter party arrived this afternoon and at the same time a half dozen members of the Gold Democratic party reached the city. The sentiment of the Gold Democrats seems to be that a third ticket would not poll as many votes as Palmer and Buckner received in 1896 and that organization of the anti-imperialists.

On the other hand, the anti-imperialists are urging the establishment of a new party, and express the belief that it can be made a permanent organization if a union of the two forces can be effected. They say that the opposition to the imperialistic tendencies of the Administration is so strong among the Republicans in the East as opposition to free silver is among Democrats in the East and West, and that these two elements could effect a direct descendant of Abner Doubt, for whom the best is named, acted as sponsor.

Six Rounds to a Draw. CHICAGO, July 24.—Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, and Jack Root, of Chicago, fought six rounds to a draw, before a crowd of 10,000 at the Tattersall Athletic Club here tonight. The fight was rather tame from the start. Both men were fresh at the end.

Peace at Last in Venezuela. CARACAS, July 24.—Peace was formally declared today by President Castro. There was much enthusiasm. Business and financial conditions are much improved.

55 To the Seashore and Return \$5 via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale for all trains Fridays and Saturdays to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, N. J., to return until following Tuesday. Tickets good via Delaware Bridge Route to Atlantic City.

\$1.75 per 100 ft. for Rooming. Nor. Car. plus T. & G. and S. Y. ave.

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HOPES BASED ON FUSION

Secretary Edgerton Says Bryan Will Sweep the West.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 24.—Mr. Bryan was somewhat surprised this morning when he read that the New York State Committee had announced that he would make a number of speeches in that State after October 1. He said he had been asked to fix some date when his time would permit of his going there, but he had come to no decision in the matter and absolutely had no plans at all made. After the Indianapolis affair, he added, there were two other notifications, those of the Fusionists and Free Silver Republicans, to be made, and the dates and places of these had yet to be fixed. That which was done on engagement looking toward an extended campaign tour of any State or section would be made.

Mr. Bryan's only visitor of political distinction today was J. A. Edgerton, Secretary of the Fusionist National Committee. Mr. Edgerton laughed at the stories of possible fusion defeat in Colorado, and he said that fusion was perfect and defections few. Every report that he had received from the Western States, save Idaho, was to the same effect, and he assured Mr. Bryan that he would not lose an electoral vote in the West.

He and Mr. Bryan had an informal talk over the matter of the notification by the Fusionists. He favors having it in some Western city, preferably Lincoln, where whatever political benefit accrues from such ceremonies will be of increased value. This and other matters in connection with the maintenance of good feeling between the parties to the fusion will be settled, Mr. Edgerton thinks, at the joint meeting of members of the two national committees in Chicago next week. Today Mr. Edgerton opened national headquarters for the Fusionist National Committee at the Lincoln Hotel, where a whole floor has been engaged.

Senator Butler seems to have rested on the laurels he achieved in re-election as chairman and will not take an active part in the management of the Fusionist campaign. He is now busy attempting to secure a re-election as Senator and propagating an alliance between North Carolina Populists and Republicans. His campaign will end shortly and he expects to attend the meeting in Chicago and afterward to formally install the work here. He will be nominal chairman only and will leave the work in charge of Vice Chairman Edmiston and Secretary Edgerton.

The fact that the party known as "Populists" has always borne the designation of "People's Independent" threatens to be the cause of considerable litigation in the West. The name of the Fusionist State has adopted the name "People's Independent" and will demand that their candidates be so designated on the official ballot. They, however, are a branch of the national organization which claims to be the "People's Independent Party," and the point is made by the State officers that they cannot claim any other designation, and must therefore fall on their rights to the old party name.