EARL LI IN BUSINESS

Sets Up His Stand as a Peacemaker.

APPEALS FOR A COMMISSION

Asks That Conger Be Appointed to Begin Negotiations—Not Likely to Be Successful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The American reply to China's latest appeal for a cessation of hostilities, received today from Li Hung Chang, has not yet been made known, and it is likely that the matter will be one of the main subjects of consideration at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. But there is reason to believe that the overtures will in effect be rejected, on the ground that the conditions laid down in the American note of August 12 have not been complied with, and, unless complied with, the Government's course must proceed without reference to China's appeal for a halt in the proceedings. The dispatch of August 12 said specifically that the United States was ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese Government for a cessation of hostilities on condition that the relief forces should be permitted "to enter Pekin unmolested" and escort the Legationers therefrom under such circumstances as the commanding General might lay down. But up to the present there is no evidence that the allied forces are unmolested at Pekin, or have received the sanction of the Imperial Government to convey the Legationers to Tien Tsin without further trouble and under the conditions laid down by the Commanding General. On the contrary, all of the dispatches indicate that the allies are meeting with stubborn resistance, and there is an entire lack of compliance with the conditions laid down by the United States in its dispatch of August 12. As stated, however, the Government has given no authoritative statement of its purpose in reply to China's application of today, and there is still a slight chance that complete compliance with the demands of August 12 may be announced in the Pekin dispatches before the final determination on the reply is made. But the disposition is clearly in the line indicated.

China's last application for peace negotiations was received early today at the Chinese legation, and was transmitted by Mr. Wu to the State Department. Secretaries Hay and Root were out of the city, but Acting Secretary Adee went over the subject with the President. Earl Li's request is that the United States shall name Minister Conger or some other official to act as peace envoy for the cessation of hostilities. Li expressed his willingness to go to such point as the powers may desire, and under the intimations made it is thought that Pekin or Tien Tsin would be selected for the negotiations. The Chinese envoy proposed no terms as to the withdrawal of troops and made no other suggestion as to what was to come before the commission, his sole anxiety being to secure the cessation of hostilities.

Other Powers Appealed To.

The application is understood also to have been made to the powers, in the hope that if all would name a commissioner there would ge a general council of peace between Li Hung Chang on the one hand and the several representatives of the nations on the other. Aside from the fact that the conditions on August 12 have not been complied with by China, it is probable that this Government would desire to take sufficient time to learn what the other powers intend doing on the same line, as all are acting in unison. Moreover, there are some unexplained features of Li Hung Chang's application, one of them being that, while he asks the allies to cease hostilities, he gives no assurance that he has the power to make the Chinese Army and the rebellious Boxers cease their hostilities.

The situation at Pekin was made clearer today from many sources. The latest advice appears to be that from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, repeating a dispatch received from Consul Ragsdale, at Tien Tsin. The latter reports the "Chinese troops surrounded in the palace grounds." The Japanese Legation received a dispatch of the same general tenor, but more in detail, stating that the Chinese troops retreated on the 15th within the Imperial Palace, and that they were surrounded there, with the Japanese military headquarters located in the Japanese legation. Admiral Remey also transmitted an authentic report from Pekin on the 15th, saying: "Troops moving on Imperial city."

These several dispatches from different sources establish clearly that the Imperial Palace and grounds were under siege, but not one of the dispatches is clear as to how late this condition of affairs existed. The Fowler dispatch is the latest to be received, and is dated the 20th, but probably that is the date on which it left Tien Tsin.

The attitude which the international forces will observe toward the Emperor and Empress Dowager is understood to have received official consideration among the powers, resulting from a request by the southern Viceroys that no personal indignity be shown to China's rulers. In response to this it is quite generally understood that there will be no personal indignity to the Emperor and Empress Dowager, not because it is felt there is any special consideration due them, but because China would be precipitated into a chaotic condition if the responsible heads of the Government lost their functions. In view of the general desire of this Government and the others concerned to keep China intact, the disposition among officials is toward refraining from any personal indignities to the Chinese rulers. It develops in this connection that all of the powers recently rejected the proposition of the Consuls at Tien Tsin to destroy the tombs of the Ming dynasty. The proposed destruction was a threat held out to the Chinese in the hope of bringing them to terms. But the powers rejected the proposal, and thus gave significant evidence that anything calculated to give personal affront or indignity to the Chinese was not part of the present campaign.

Pao Ting Fu Massacre.

The State Department this morning received a dispatch from Consul Fowler, dated Che Foo, August 25. It related to the massacre of missionaries and others at Pao Ting Fu, which has been referred to a number of times in the press dispatches, and has generally been conceded to have occurred on June 30. The first part of the dispatch is so badly mangled in transmission that it is impossible to make much out of it. The text is as follows:

"Che Foo.—(Received Aug. 13.)—Secretary of State, Washington: Evening of 13th reported all Presbyterian missionaries at Pao Ting Fu killed June 30; premises burned. Same night, Catholic mission. Rain stopped work. July 1, attacked American (Board?). Pitkin (?) shot dead trying to keep gang out. Misses Morrell, Gould taken Boxer headquarters, killed. (Bagnall?) killed near (Temple?). Cooper Belgians fate uncertain. Officials had sent all home from Yamun. All natives connected with foreigners suffered like fate. Authority: Special messenger sent by Tien Tsin missionaries. FOWLER."

PROTECTING THE RETREAT.

Attempt to Divert Allies From Pursuit of Empress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai says:

Kang Yi, ex-Assistant Grand Secretary of the Empire, and General Tung Fuh Siang are heading an army that is advancing from Pekin to the southeast, with the object of diverting the allies from pursuit of the Emperor and Empress Dowager. Saturday, August 11, the Imperial household left Pekin. Prince Tuan led the march with his troops, taking the Emperor and Empress Dowager and all the Manchu nobles. Their destination is believed to be Sinan Fu, in Shen Si Province. With them left all the elements hostile to foreigners. Prince Ching was left in command at Pekin, and he welcomed the allies in a friendly manner. These reports are from Chinese sources.

The Empress Dowager beheaded 12 of the Imperial clansmen, who refused to leave the capital, and were suspected of favoring the foreigners. The personal property which the Empress Dowager sent away filled six carts.

The Chinese report heavy losses in the fighting between Tien Tsin and Pekin. General Li Yung Hang was wounded at Pelt Sang and died the next day. General Ma was dangerously wounded at Tung Chow, where General Chent-Sellin and General Chang Cheng Fu, commanding Wung Lu's vanguard, were killed.

The Chinese are circulating a story that the legations' guard, owing to cartridges giving out, fired silver bullets during the last days of the siege.

PRAISE FOR RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Mrs. Denby Writes of Their Courage at Tien Tsin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—The following letter was received last night from Mrs. Charles Denby, Jr., dated Tien Tsin, July 20:

"On the night of June 15 enormous fires in the native city were started, and the Boxers began their attack on the settlement, so we were all aroused at 4 o'clock, and every one who lived in the extra concession went either to friends on the Victoria road or to the town hall. As it happened, Mrs. von Hennekin had asked us to come to her in case of alarm, so we escaped to the town hall. There were perhaps 100 people who remained in their own homes. All the rest were huddled together in Gordon Hall for 10 days. The Chinese troops were everywhere.

"Two days before the alarm 1700 Russian troops arrived. They saved our lives. Had it not been for them all of us would have been slaughtered. On that Monday they fought 5000 Chinese foreign-drilled troops for 12 hours. At one time we thought they could not hold them at bay, but in the evening the Russians still maintained their positions. How the Russians fought and suffered—I cannot describe their courage. For three days they lay in the open, exposed to a terrible fire, without being able to fight back. The Chinese were behind trenches, so the Russians could not afford to waste ammunition.

"All these days we were watching and waiting for reinforcements. We could not believe the Admirals would bombard the forts and plunge us into war and then leave us with only a few hundred troops. Such, however, was the case. No one knows where the fault lay. There have been dreadful days of fighting. But when the second additional troops were dispatched from Taku, after the arrival of Jim Watts, the brave Russian rider, they were able, with such a reinforcement, to work their way through. Thus they all arrived on Sunday morning and we were saved."

Denial From Mrs. Drew.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The diplomats connected with the Russian Embassy have been annoyed by constant reports attributing atrocity to the Russian troops in China. One of the most notable instances was an alleged interview with Mrs. Anna Drew, wife of E. B. Drew, the chief secretary of Sir Robert Hart. As a refutation of the sentiments put in her mouth, Mrs. Drew addressed the following letter from Chicago, under date of August 14, to the Russian Ambassador:

"We have been living at Tien Tsin the past year and I returned from there only last week. Our steamer was besieged with newspaper reporters upon our arrival at San Francisco, and although I was extremely careful in what I said to them, a great many strange things have been put into my mouth by some disagreeable people. The worst of all was an article which attributed to me the most horrible story of the atrocities committed by the Russian soldiers. I wish to deny these statements in full, and as the account has been copied into many Eastern papers, it has, perhaps, come to your notice. I feel that I, at least, must tell you how false it all is. In fact, I can from my own experience during those terrible days of the siege of Tien Tsin speak only in the highest terms of praise of the Russian soldiers, who undoubtedly saved our lives on more than one occasion."

PURSUIT OF THE EMPRESS.

Japanese Cavalry on the Trail of the Flying Court.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Japanese Cavalry has left Pekin in pursuit of the Dowager Empress and her court, according to telegrams from the north, received at Shanghai by Chinese officials. These dispatches aver that the Empress and her treasure train, protected by 30,000 troops, have already arrived at Wu Tai San, in Shan Si province. The field telegraph north of Yang Tsun is interrupted and nothing under Pekin date appears to have reached Yang Tsun since August 17. Heavy rains have been falling in the province of Pe Chi Li.

The landing of the British troops at Shanghai is not causing excitement among the natives. A detachment of 100 French marines landed there today. A customs cruiser is reported to have gone to Tien Tsin to take away the foreigners rescued from Pekin.

Many influential Chinese have interested themselves in the fate of a Chinaman sentenced by an English court at Hong Kong to six months' imprisonment at hard labor because he was a member of a triad society.

Bombardment Continues.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from the German Consul at Che Foo, under today's date, saying the Dowager Empress was believed to be inside the palace at Pekin, and that the allies were still bombarding the fortifications.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS

Session Will Open at Colorado Springs Today.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 20.—Colorado Springs is preparing to entertain the Farmers' National Congress, which assembles in this city tomorrow morning. The day has witnessed the arrival of a large number of delegates from various sections of the country, but the leaders of the organization will not arrive until the morning trains.

The visitors will be welcomed at their meeting tomorrow morning, in the High School auditorium, by Mayor J. R. Robinson, on the part of the city. Tomorrow's speakers include, besides Mayor Robinson, General B. F. Clayton, Hon. H. J. Redding, of Georgia; F. L. Whitmore, of Sunderland, Mass., and Professor Elwood Mead, of Cheyenne, Wyo.

A Fire Insurance Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 20.—The fifth annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents will be held here August 30 to September 3. The organization is made up of local representatives of fire insurance companies throughout the United States, and resembles in some respects the trade union movement. It is estimated that between 1000 and 1500 delegates, representing more than 40 state associations, will be present. This year's convention will be the most important so far held, as legislation affecting the interests of agents and companies, as well as the general public, is anticipated.

FELL IN SIEGE OF PEKIN

CASUALTIES AMONG THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

One Sergeant and Six Privates Were Killed and Two Privates Were Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Bureau of Navigation this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, Aug. 19.—Authentic report from Pekin, 15th, from Lieutenant Latimer. Troops moving on Imperial city. Clearing out Tartar city. All Americans who remained in Pekin are well except one child. Captain Myers, recovered from wound, has typhoid; crisis passed and is now convalescing. Assistant Surgeon Lippett was wounded in upper left leg, bone fractured; leg saved; now recovering.

"The following casualties during the siege of Pekin:

"Killed—Sergeant J. F. Fanning, Privates C. D. King, J. W. Tucker, J. Kennedy, R. E. Thomas, A. Turner, H. Fisher.

"Wounded—Private J. Schroeder, elbow, severe; now dangerously ill from fever; Seaman J. Mitchell, uper arm; severe; now recovering. All other wounded and sick returned to duty.

"Casualties in Major Biddles' command, in attack on Tan Pa Ting: First Lieutenant Butler, chest; Privatae Green, wrist; Private Warrrel, right temple; all slight.

"Reported from Chinese sources that the royal family has escaped and are en route to Sian Fu. REMEY."

The State Department has received a cablegram from Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, announcing the occupation of Pekin by the allied troops, and stating that it is reported that the Dowager Empress and Emperor left Pekin August 13.

SHERMAN DID NOT SAIL.

Transport Delayed by the Non-Arrival of Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The transport Sherman was scheduled to sail today with troops for China, but owing to a delay in the arrival of a battalion of the Second Infantry, she will not get away until tomorrow. The Sherman will take about 1650 troops to Nagasaki, in addition to a large number of cabin passengers. According to the present arrangements they will be transferred to another transport at that point, but as the Sherman has no freight for Manila, she may proceed to Taku.

Company A and Company B, First Infantry, commanded by Captain F. E. Lacy and Lieutenant E. C. Carroll, from Fort Riley, Kan., have arrived at the Presidio, where they will await sailing orders. Today 720 horses will be put on board the transport Strathgyle, which will probably sail for the Orient tomorrow. The Thyria has been chartered by the Government and will come here direct from Honolulu.

A detail of chronic and incurable cases has been selected by Lieutenant C. C. Collinis at the General Hospital, and will be sent to the Government Hospital at Washington.

En Route to China.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Two battalions of United States infantrymen left Chicago today for San Francisco, whence they will be transported August 30 to China. They were the first battalion of the Fifth from Fort Sheridan, and the third battalion of the Second from Fort Thomas, Ky. Each detachment consisted of regimental headquarters, band and four companies of men.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WU.

Hopes for a Speedy and Satisfactory Termination of the Trouble.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, in an interview, made the following statements:

"China recognizes the Emperor and Empress Dowager as her ruler. I have no idea that an attempt will be made by the Chinese to overthrow them. An official dispatch, which I received yesterday from Li Hung Chang, announcing the entrance of the allies into Pekin, and the safety of the legations, also stated that before the city was attacked the court had gone to the west.

"Naturally, I am deeply grieved," he continued, "that conditions should have arisen which have brought about a conflict between the Chinese and the allied forces, but I am hopeful that a full and free discussion, such as will undoubtedly occur between Li Hung Chang and the representatives of the powers, will indicate where the responsibility lies for what occurred, and will culminate in a settlement of the questions, and a permanent withdrawal of the foreign troops.

"Now that the Ministers and those under their protection have been rescued, and the Emperor and Empress Dowager have signified, through Li Hung Chang, their desire to accomplish a complete restoration of friendly relations with the western world, I am confident that in the interest of all the nations and their subjects, not to mention their commerce, a satisfactory termination of the trouble will be attained.

"I have said from the first that China did not want war with the whole western world. She appreciates the immense strength which it would be able to hurl against her. Essentially a peaceful nation, she has always endeavored to maintain pacific relations with her sister nations.

"In all parts of China, except Taku and Pekin, there is, aside from a few local disturbances, order, and the fact that this order has been maintained under most trying conditions, shows the strength of the Imperial Government and of its servants. In Southern China, particularly, there has been no disturbance of any moment, the Viceroys there preserving quiet to the satisfaction of the foreigners as well as to that of the Chinese. I do not anticipate, from the reports which I have at this moment, any outbreaks in these provinces, as the Viceroys have the situation well in hand.

"I presume from Li Hung Chang's dispatch, saying 'the court' has gone to the west, both the Emperor and Empress Dowager are meant. I believe the report of a few days ago, that the Emperor and Empress Dowager had gone to Tai Nan Fu, is correct.

"The mere fact that the Emperor and Empress Dowager are not now in Pekin does not change the governing power of China. Queen Victoria recently went to Ireland, but she still remained Queen of Great Britain. So with the Emperor and Empress Dowager. I have told you that I do not fear an internal revolt against them. I sincerely trust that the powers will do nothing to remove the present ruler from the government of China.

"I am not informed as to the terms which the powers will present, and I am equally uninformed as to the propositions, if any, which Li Hung Chang will submit. Whatever the wrong for which China may be responsible, she will rectify it, I am sure."

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS

For the Settlement of the Chinese Question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley is considering the advisability of proposing to the powers the organization of an international congress which shall sit in China and recommend to the several governments represented a permanent solution of pending questions.

The President recognizes the fact that the duties that United States Minister Conger would be called upon to perform would be so exacting and arduous that it would be unfair to ask him to take the additional burden of discussing a method of settlement of the matters in controversy; that Special Commissioner Rockhill will be too busily employed in obtaining information and in communication with high Chinese officials to give time to them, and that direct negotiations between the powers is likely to prove unsatisfactory and give rise to complications which might otherwise be avoided.

Talks with diplomats here indicate that their governments would be willing to join in a congress for the settlement of the Chinese question, and Baron von Sternberg, the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington, has been suggested as the representative of Germany.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

President McKinley Will Not Devote His Visit to Speechmaking.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—It was stated here today that President McKinley intends to deliver no set or long speeches while in Chicago attending the G. A. R. encampment. While the nominal headquarters of the Presidential party will be at the Palmer House, the President and Mrs. McKinley will spend their time at the residence of La Fayette McWilliams. While here the President and Mrs. McKinley will probably make a visit at the home of Controller Dawes, at Evanston. As yet Chief of Detectives Colleran has not appointed a bodyguard for President McKinley during the latter's presence here.

"I do not expect any attempt on the part of the anarchists or anybody else to molest the President," said he today, "but all the distinguished guests will be amply protected."

Although there is much to do within the auditorium of the new Coliseum before it will be ready for the listening thousands who will be there next Sunday for the opening exercises of the encampment, the work was sufficiently advanced yesterday to allow Professor Katzenberger to give his chorus the first rehearsal. That chorus will be something for the visiting Grand Army men to remember as long as they live. It will be composed of 507 women, selected from the best singers of the city, in addition to a number of soloists of note.

The election of National Commander and other officers will be held at the second business meeting of the encampment, or that of Wednesday. There is but one candidate mentioned seriously for that office, Major Leo Rausseur, of St. Louis. Some of the Illinois delegates have talked of General John C. Black for that position, but those who know say the General does not care for the honor. He might have accepted it by appointment at the death of Colonel Sexton, but he, with many others, believes that Illinois has no right to ask for the office the second time.

The President's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Washington Friday afternoon to attend the annual encampment of the G. A. R. They will arrive in Chicago Saturday afternoon, and will remain until Wednesday afternoon of next week. Sunday the President will attend union services of the Sunday schools in the morning and of the churches in the afternoon. Monday and Tuesday he will review parades, and Wednesday he will go to Fort Sheridan. He will be present at a number of banquets during his stay. Late Wednesday the party will return to Canton, where the President and Mrs. McKinley will remain until September 11, when they will go to Somerset, Pa., to attend the marriage of their niece, Miss Mabel McKinley, and Dr. Hermann Baer. The marriage will be solemnized September 12, at the house of Abner McKinley.

GENERAL GORDON'S REPLY.

An Answer to the Criticism of a New Orleans Camp.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—General J. B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, has prepared a reply to a resolution recently adopted by a camp of Confederate veterans at New Orleans, condemning the blue and gray reunion at Atlanta, recommending that no more similar reunions be held, and protesting against General Gordon accepting an invitation to the G. A. R. reunion at Chicago. The reply is as follows:

"Kirkwood, Ga., Aug. 20.—To the Confederate Association of the Army of Tennessee—Comrades: A resolution recently adopted by your association, at the instance of General Chaleron, criticising certain acts or supposed acts of mine, entirely escaped my attention at the time of its appearance in the public press, and I have just seen it for the first time. I understand this action of your association to mean a formal and public notice that you disapprove of my participation in the Blue and Gray meeting, which recently occurred in Atlanta; and also that it means a formal and public protest by your association against my acceptance of an invitation extended to me by the G. A. R. and by the executive committee of the citizens of Chicago. The object of this reply to your resolution, which you failed to send me, is not to call in question the right of your association to criticise any official act of mine which does not meet your approval. I do wish, however, to state frankly and plainly that my own conscience, and my own conception of duty must be my guide in the future, as in the past.

"As to the courteous and cordial invitation of both the G. A. R. and of the executive committee of Chicago citizens, I have to state that I greatly appreciate the compliment paid me by that invitation and the spirit which prompted it. Circumstances, however, rendered it impossible for me to accept, and I so notified the officers and committees nearly two months ago, when that invitation first reached me. But in this connection also I wish to say that I must be the judge, now and hereafter, of the propriety of accepting invitations from any section of the country or any class of my fellow-countrymen. In order that there may be no possible misunderstanding of my position on these and all kindred matters, I repeat my sole guide must be my own convictions of duty to this whole country and to the Southern people, whose glorious record in all the past, whose traditions, dignity and honor I have endeavored to defend and uphold at all times in all sections and under all conditions.

"In conclusion let it definitely be understood that so long as Providence permits me to speak or labor, I shall continue the efforts which I have made for 30 years in the interest of sectional harmony and unity. Whatever I can do will assuredly be done for the truth of history, for justice to the South and to all sections, for fostering our cherished memories, for the obliteration of all sectional bitterness, and for the settlement of all sectional controversies on a basis consistent with the honor and the manhood and self-respect of all. I am, as ever, fraternally yours,

"J. B. GORDON."

Veterans Object to Bryan.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—James Morrison, State Department Commander of the G. A. R., announced today that but three of the 36 posts in this city, with a membership of 7000, will send delegations to the National encampment in Chicago next week. Commander Morrison stated that this act is the result of the invitation extended to W. J. Bryan to attend the encampment.

"It is customary," said Mr. Morrison, "to invite the President, but never a candidate, and the old soldiers express indignation, because they object to politics being injected into the encampment. The delegation from this city will consist of about 150 men, the smallest number that has attended an encampment during the past 20 years."

Crane Company Wins Victory.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A gold medal for brass and iron valves and fittings for all purposes is awarded to the Crane Company, of Chicago, the largest manufacturers of these goods in the world.

THE FIGHT AT CATUBIG

PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT ON THE SAMAR GARRISON.

All the Operations Are Not Against Guerrillas—Engagements in Leyte.

MANILA, July 15.—It has been expected that some of the 275 garrisons the United States troops maintain in these islands would sooner or later be surrounded by the enemy and attacked with such determination and advantage in point of numbers and ground that the American soldiers would be powerless to resist the onslaught. This has happened at Catubig, on the Island of Samar, and the detachment of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, the troops in question, lost 20 of its 30 men. No one is surprised at this result, considering the circumstances; but surprise is manifested that a similar fate has not overtaken other small garrisons in isolated towns. The official report of the Catubig incident is as follows:

"In the Catubig engagement, in which the insurgents numbered about 600 men with 200 rifles and one cannon, our men gave an heroic account of themselves by killing more than 200. Our loss was 19 killed and five wounded. The detachment was at the time quartered in the convent. At 5 A. M., April 15, almost simultaneously fire was opened upon it from the hills on both sides, as well as from every available part of the town. It continued all day and night, and was vigorously resumed at 5 A. M. the following morning. At 8 A. M. the cannon began firing nails, pieces of chain and iron scraps. This sort of attack continued until the third day, when a large number of the insurgents got into the adjoining church. With 10 volunteers Sergeant George charged on the church, killing a large number of men, but he could not hold it. From the windows of the same the insurgents threw a quantity of hemp saturated with kerosene against the side of the convent, and thus set it on fire. As this building soon became untenable, the detachment attempted to escape to the river and cross it; and here occurred its first considerable losses. All of the men of the detachment, except Sergeant Hall, Corporal Carson and 15 privates attempted to get into a boat, and in so doing they were killed. Sergeant Hall and his men began intrenching themselves near the river, and there that little band held out (under Corporal Carson), two days longer, in the face of most adverse circumstances, until rescued. Sergeant Hall and two others were killed, and two were wounded during that period.

"Not the least heroic incident of the Catubig engagement was the rescue by Lieutenant Sweeney and ten men. When the steamer was about one mile from the town he found the river blockaded with trees that were lashed together. These were removed and the ascent continued to within a few hundred yards, when he learned for the first time that there was an engagement taking place. The steamer was put at full speed, and in a few moments was in a rain of bullets. Leaving three men on board he started to embark his detachment on two small boats, but before finishing this a Corporal was shot in the side and a private in the leg. He finally made a landing, and was then compelled to fight his way across open ground to Corporal Carson's trench, 75 yards distant. In doing this Private Clancy was shot in the foot. Lieutenant Sweeney succeeded in burying those of our dead that could be found, and in rescuing all that were left alive. He says:

"The streets were covered with dead insurgents. The town was fortified everywhere, particularly along the river front, where the insurgents used bags of rice and dirt; hemp was also used for breastworks.'

"This detachment lost all its quartermaster and commissary supplies, though it had the good judgment to save all its ammunition and practically all its rifles. The men shot getting into the boat had so much ammunition on their persons that they immediately went to the bottom of the river.

"The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded:

"Killed—Sergeants Dustin L. George and William J. Hall, Corporals Herbert H. Edwards and John F. J. Hamilton, Cook Burton E. Hess, Musician Burton R. Wagner, Privates Treffile Pomelow, Otto B. Loose, Stephano Apperti, Joseph Noell, John E. Kuhn, Ralph H. Zim, Edward Braman, Chester A. A. Conklin, Walter E. Collins, Joseph J. Kerins, Henry Dumas, Philip Saling, and George A. Slack.

"Wounded—Privates Lester Rushworth, Harry C. Lee, Michael J. Farron, Company H; Corporal White, of Company F; Private James H. Clancy; all will probably recover, although their wounds are badly infected owing to lack of medical attention."

Fighting Against Trenches.

It is a mistake to suppose all the fighting going on nowadays in the Philippines is bushwhacking. The Americans continue to go against good trenches constructed on commanding positions, and they even have at times to dislodge the enemy from stone forts. Take, for example, the work the Forty-third Infantry, has lately been doing on Leyte Island. An expedition against General Mojica's stronghold was made by four columns of this regiment, during which the Americans carried three distinct lines of intrenchments, crowning hilltops approachable only over such steep ascents that the enemy rolled boulders down upon the advancing troops. In another expedition against the town of Hilongas, in Southern Leyte, in which the Forty-third was assisted by the Navy, the enemy was in a masonry fortress, whose strong walls successfully resisted the shells from the gunboats, so Colonel Murray carried the fort by a charge, in which the Americans lost four men. The enemy's loss in this fight was 70 "buried," 29 wounded and 50 captured, besides about 75 rifles, some stores, ammunition, clothing and five muzzle-loading brass cannon. The resistance to this attack was prolonged and stubborn, and many of the enemy escaped from the fort by means of underground tunnels, which the American troops did not discover until too late to prevent their usefulness. The fire of the enemy was good and well controlled, and why more of the Americans were not hit is a mystery. Captain Polk was wounded in this fight.

Lieutenant John H. Evans, a very capable officer of the Forty-third, was killed, with two other men, on Samar Island, while leading a charge against some concealed trenches. The service can ill afford to lose such men as Evans.

Commenting upon their recent work in Samar and Leyte, an officer of the Forty-third said:

"And this is what is called guerrilla warfare? Constantly fighting fortified lines of works against an enemy who has little idea of quitting."

The Forty-third landed in Samar and Leyte about February 1. During the first four months of their occupation of this territory the regiment lost by disease three men; killed in action, 36 men; missing and probably killed, three men, and wounded, 68 men, which gives a total of 110 men.

Up to within a few days ago the Forty-third was about equally distributed over the two Visayan Islands of Samar and Leyte, and there were not enough troops on either island successfully to meet the existing military requirements. Now a change has been effected, and those companies of the Forty-third under Major Allen, formerly in Samar, have been relieved by a battalion of the Twenty-ninth under Colonel Harden, and the entire Forty-third Regiment is at present in Leyte. An active campaign will immediately be begun against the insurgent General Mojica and his 500 riflemen in Leyte, and to this end a "flying column" has been organized under the command of Major Henry T. Allen, the senior Major of this regiment. The column will be composed of the following organizations: Company C, under command of Captain Washington L. Goldsborough, with a base at Dagami; Johnston's Scouts (white), under Lieutenant Gordon Johnston; Company I, under Captain William B. Preston, with a base of supplies at Tacloban; Company K, under Captain William C. Dow, with a base of supplies at Barauen; Company M, under Captain George O. Duncan, with a base of supplies at Abuyog; Company L, under Captain Frank C. Prescott, headquarters of the column, and Gasser's Scouts (natives), with a base at Dulag, Leyte.

The native scouts were formed at Catbalogan, Island of Samar, and have done good work on several occasions, particularly at Matiginao, Lukban's capital, where the insurgents were routed, their capital burned, and a number killed.

From the above it will be seen that the column will consist of five companies of the Forty-third Infantry, viz.: The Third Battalion, and one company of the First, together with two scout organizations, and with this force it is intended to strike Mojica and if possible capture or exterminate his forces in Leyte.

MANILA DEATH LIST.

Long Report Forwarded by General MacArthur.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—General MacArthur transmits the following death list from Manila:

Dysentery—August 2, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, William H. Fullmar; Seventeenth Infantry, George Middleton; Thirty-seventh Infantry, Oscar Riblet; August 12, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Walter S. Keith; August 11, Twenty-first Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeant Edward Murphy; August 14, Thirty-ninth Infantry, James E. Curtis; August 17, Third Infantry, Henry G. Voght; Forty-first Infantry, Harry Barnhart; Sixteenth Infantry, Fred Gordon.

Enterocolitis—August 16, Corporal Coleman S. Stacy.

Hemplegia, August 15, Seventeenth Infantry, Frank Dixon.

Pyemia, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Harvey Collins.

Variola—Thirtieth Infantry, Rufus N. Finney; August 14, Thirtieth Infantry, Jeff Summers.

Pneumonia—August 11, Captain William Lundy; August 16, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Charles Peterson.

Heart disease—August 5, Seventh Infantry, Homer E. Ward.

Syncope, August 15, Seventeenth Infantry, James Saunders.

Tuberculosis—August 13, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Corporal Levi C. Woodley.

Killed fighting comrade—August 4, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Joseph Kelly.

Drowned—Thirty-eighth Infantry, Boyd M. Young.

Plague in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The record of the plague in Manila for the two weeks ending July 17, as just reported to the marine hospital service, is seven new cases and five deaths. Of the new cases four were Filipinos and three Chinese.

THE NEELY CASE.

Judge Wallace Refused to Revoke His Recent Order.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, this afternoon denied the request of United States Attorney Burnett for a revocation of his recent order in the Neely case, by which Neely was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the denial of a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Wallace said that he would await further developments in the extradition proceeding.

Judge Wallace said that if it seemed necessary or expedient, he would permit Neely's counsel to make a further application for a writ of habeas corpus and take such action theron as was deemed proper. Judge Wallace added:

"If Neely's counsel will prepare another petition in his behalf, which besides reciting the averments of the former petition should set up the Marshal's return and the observations of Judge Lacombe, the whole controversy, in all its aspects as it really exists, would then be in the record before the Supreme Court in an appeal of an order denying the application for the writ based upon such petition."

Mr. Lindsay then submitted a new petition for a writ of habeas corpus as suggested by Judge Wallace. Judge Wallace, the United States District Attorney and Mr. Lindsay began a discussion over the question as to who is at present the custodian of Neely. It was finally agreed that Neely is in the Marshal's custody.

Alaska Census-Takers Not Drowned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A report received at the Census Bureau today from Special Agent Dunham, in charge of the work in Alaska, shows that Charles M. Robinson and William G. Pinecoffin, special agents for the northern district of Alaska, were not drowned, as was feared, and that the schedules supposed to have been lost with them are safe in the hands of Mr. Dunham. Relatives of the men had been apprehensive that they had been drowned in a big storm on the Yukon. The submission of the schedules completes the enumeration for Alaska, and Special Agent Dunham will arrive here probably next month with all the census portfolios for that territory.

Glass-Flatteners Strike.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—At the instance of the American Window-Glass Company, the flatteners met the manufacturers today in a final effort to adjust the wage scale for the coming fire. This was a failure, and the flatteners are now on a strike. There seems to be no hope of a settlement, and a general shut-down is probable, although the company's officials claim they will be able to start the factories September 1 without the union men. The employment of 10,000 skilled workmen and several thousands of others depends upon the success of the combine to start its factories without union flatteners.

Trial of the Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The United States battle-ship Alabama left Cramps' shipyards today for her official trial, to take place off the New England Coast early next week. The Alabama will go directly to the Brooklyn navy-yard, where she will be placed in drydock to have her bottom cleaned and painted. From there she will go to Boston Harbor, where she will anchor for several days while her machinery is being overhauled. The speed trial will take place over a measured course between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise.

A Texas Tragedy.

DAVIS, Tex., Aug. 20.—A telephone message from Bloomington Grove states that J. McCann, a farmer, shot and killed H. R. Chipley, a rich planter, because Chipley would not consent that McCann marry his 14-year-old daughter. McCann is in jail.

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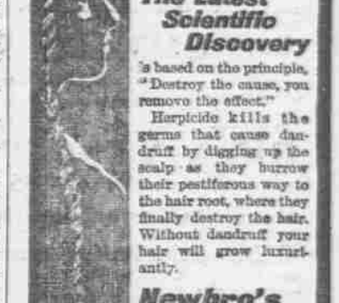

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