THE CRISIS PAST

No More American Troops Will Be Sent to China.

THOSE EN ROUTE WILL GO TO MANILA

New Instructions to Rockhill—Germany Indorses the United States Reply to Earl Li.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The important development in the Chinese situation today was the decision of the Government not to send any more troops to China. All the troops at sea, amounting to about 4000, together with those under orders for service in the far East, which have not sailed, amounting to about 3000 more, will be sent to Manila. These troops will sail on the same route, and, upon touching at Nagasaki, will go to Manila, unless there are developments in China not now expected which will make their presence in that country necessary. Secretary Root said today that no more troops were being sent to China, because they were not needed. With the arrival at Taku of the Hancock, and the troops she carried, General Chaffee will have 5000 available men, which is deemed sufficient for all present purposes. The decision of the department was not based upon any recommendation made by General Chaffee, but upon reports received from him, which made it apparent that no more troops were needed.

The announcement of the diversion of the troops was made in the following official bulletin, which was posted at the War Department this evening:

"The Government has decided that unless required by future developments, no more troops are to be sent to China. Orders have accordingly been cabled to Nagasaki for the Meade, which is due there today with four troops Third Cavalry, four companies Fifteenth Infantry, and Company E, Battalion of Engineers, to proceed directly to Manila. Similar orders will be given to the other troops which are under orders for China via Nagasaki."

It was stated at the department that the encouraging condition in China was the main reason why the orders of today regarding the troops were issued. Beside the troops on the Meade, there are now at sea the Warren, with two squadrons of the Ninth Cavalry and recruits; the Sherman, with one battalion each of the Second, Fifth and Eighth Infantries. The Logan is scheduled to sail September 12 with two battalions of the First and one battalion of the Second Infantry. It was said at the department that 6000 or 7000 troops would be affected by the order.

A dispatch was received from General Chaffee today, dated Pekin, August 18, which was not in response to the request sent him a few days ago to report the conditions and requirements. General Chaffee did not report further fighting in Pekin, and for that reason the Washington officials feel assured that hostile demonstrations in the Chinese capital have ceased. The dispatch related largely to transportation conditions, and stated that the railroad between Taku and Pekin could not be used at the present time, as portions of it had been destroyed by the Chinese. General Chaffee will co-operate with the other commanders in China in reconstructing the road for the use of the allied forces. General Chaffee also reported that the telegraph line which was constructed by the Signal Corps from Tien Tsin to Pekin is frequently interrupted, being cut, probably, by hostile Chinese.

Instructions to Rockhill.

At a conference at the White House today, in which the President, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee participated, careful instructions were prepared for Mr. Rockhill, the United States special commissioner to China, to be forwarded at once to him for his guidance. The State Department received a dispatch from Mr. Rockhill today, dated Yokohama, briefly announcing his arrival there. This brought about the White House conference and the preparation of instructions. Before Mr. Rockhill left he was advised very fully on the purposes of this Government, but since his departure the situation has so changed at Pekin as to make it desirable to supplement the instructions relating to pending affairs. It would be inexpedient to make public any reference to them.

The United States has taken the lead in replying to China that there will be no temporizing negotiations, and there is every reason to believe that the powers will be united in this same policy. The answer of the United States today was quickly followed today by similar action on the part of Germany, the Berlin Foreign Office delivering to the Chinese Minister an answer refusing to enter into negotiations on the ground that there is no evidence that Li Hung Chang's credentials gave him sufficient lay to act, and nothing short of complete authority from the responsible rulers of China, the Emperor and Empress Dowager, could be regarded as sufficient. Soon after this action at Berlin, the German Charge d'Affaires, Baron Speck von Sternberg, was advised by cable, and he called at the State Department to inform the authorities of Germany's course. There was an exchange of felicitations, as it was looked upon as another evidence of the uniformity of action between the United States and Germany.

The Japanese officials expressed their full conviction that Japan would take similar action, if, indeed, such action already had not been taken. It develops that Japan is acting with her eyes open in this peace overture, as it is similar to the overture at the close of the Japanese-Chinese war, when the sessions of the peace congress came to a halt because the credentials of the Chinese commissioners gave them no power to act conclusively.

The course of France and Great Britain has not been made known here, but there is thought to be no doubt that these governments will decline to treat with China at this time. Each government, however, is acting entirely on its own responsibility, and there was no prearrangement as to the reply. For that reason, the German answer differs from the American, although the end secured is the same. In the case of the American answer, copies of it were sent to all the powers, simply for their information, but in the State Department's note of transmission there was no suggestion that concurrence or approval was expected or desired. On the contrary, the United States acted entirely on its own initiative, and, as it has turned out, acted first, and in such a way as to have other governments take like action. The German reply in one respect is regarded as having significance beyond that of the United States, in that it is based on the theory that there can be no sovereign authority in China other than that emanating from the Emperor and Empress Dowager. Among diplomatic officials this is said to be equivalent to an assertion that the existing regime is to be recognized, and that there is no purpose to set up any new administrative authority over China. While it is said that this may not go to the extent of assuring the continuance of the present Manchu dynasty, it at least discloses no present purpose to hold that the flight of the Emperor and Empress is an abdication of the Manchu regime.

Japanese Military Advices.

The Japanese Legation today received the following advices from the Foreign Office at Tokio, dated August 23:

"The commander of the Japanese fleet at Taku transmitted by telegraph on the 21st the following report from Pekin:

"'The Japanese regiment which had been detailed early on the 15th for the purpose of protecting the imperial palace, had hard fighting all day, but they could not bring it to a decisive issue, as they refrained from firing on the palace. On the following day, however, they took its principal gate, and now the city is almost entirely cleared of the enemy. The imperial family and the Ministers of State left for Sinan five or six days ago, escorted by 3000 troops under Tung Fuh Shiang.

"'With the object of restoring order, the city has been divided into districts, Japan being assigned the northern half, and the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France have each deputed an officer to carry on the administration. Prince Tuan's residence has been burned down by the Japanese. The Japanese naval detachment, which guarded the Japanese Legation, lost during the siege five killed and eight wounded. The Japanese forces, which now occupy the imperial palace, have rescued foreign and native Christians from their confinement.'"

The Correspondence With Li.

The State Department this morning made public the following correspondence:

"Chinese correspondence, August 20-22, 1900.—(Handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, August 20, 1900, 10:15 A. M.)—Cablegram dated August 19 from Viceroy Li Hung Chang was transmitted by the Chinese Minister in London and received by Minister Wu on the night of the same day. It was the declaration of all the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the great powers that the expedition of the allied troops was solely for the rescue of the Ministers in Pekin. Now, the allied troops having entered Pekin and found the Ministers safe, it seems proper that hostilities should at once cease and that negotiations should commence. I, therefore, request the United States Government to appoint an envoy with full powers or appoint the Minister now in Pekin for that purpose, as he is necessarily acquainted with the affairs between Chinese and foreigners and to inform me if the conference will take place in Pekin. After receipt of a definite reply, I will at once proceed to the North. Please request the Secretary of State to lay the matter before His Excellency, the President. I wait his reply.

"Received at the Department of State August 21, 1900, 3:17 P. M.

"Cablegram from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, dated August 21, 1900, and received by Minister Wu on the same day.

"The Boxer rebels in Pekin having been dispersed, there will be positively no more fighting. Further military operations on the part of the powers are greatly to be deplored. Besides urging cessation of hostilities, please confer with Secretary of State upon subject of withdrawal of troops and appointment of plenipotentiary to negotiate a settlement of all other questions so as to preserve amicable relations. I await early reply.

"Text of our answer, sent to the Chinese Minister, August 22, 1900 (1:30 P. M.)—Memorandum in response to the Chinese Minister's communication of cablegrams from Viceroy Earl Li Hung Chang, dated August 19 and 21, proposing the immediate cessation of hostilities and the appointment of an envoy to conduct negotiations, received at the Department of State August 20 and 21, 1900. While the condition set forth in the memorandum delivered to the Chinese Minister, August 12, has not been fulfilled and the powers have been compelled to rescue the Ministers by force of arms unaided by the Chinese Government, still this Government is ready to welcome any overtures for a truce and invite the other powers to join when security is established in the Chinese capital and the Chinese Government shows its ability and willingness to make on its part an effective suspension of hostilities there and elsewhere in China. When this is done—and we hope it will be done promptly—the United States will be prepared to appoint a representative to join with the representatives of other similarly interested powers and of the authoritative and responsible government of the Chinese Empire to attain the ends declared in our circular to the powers of July 3, 1900.

"ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary.

"Department of State, Washington, August 22, 1900."

The German Advance.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The German Admiral at Taku, under date of the 20th, wires:

"Captain Hecht reached Ma Tou this morning, and proceeded. The advance was difficult, owing to the force of the current and the shallow water. The Madai battalion, after a very trying march, arrived at Yang Tsun August 18."

Battle-Ship Oregon Undocked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Captain George F. Wilde, commanding the battle-ship Oregon, today notified the Navy Department from Kure, Japan, that the vessel, which has been in dock there undergoing temporary repairs, has been undocked and will be ready for sea in a week.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 23.—The Farmers' Congress was addressed today by Senor Jose Romero, second Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington. He spoke of "General Agriculture," but with particular reference to the industry in his own country. He showed that no country in the world has made more rapid progress. He heartily approved of the interest being taken in the development of the vast resources of his country by citizens of the United States, and gave an extremely bright picture of what the results of the next few years are bound to be in Mexico. The congress passed a resolution thanking the speaker, and also his government for sending him here.

The committee on resolutions reported. Resolutions were adopted favoring liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors; favoring the early construction of an inter-oceanic canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific; favoring the bill now pending in Washington making imitation butter subject to the laws of any state where taken, and increasing the taxation on imitation of yellow butter, adding, however, no additional burden on oleomargarine, which is of such distinct color as to apprise the consumer of its nature; commending Secretary Wilson in his efforts for the collection and distribution of seeds, but recommending that the distribution be through United States experimental stations, and not through members of Congress; favoring rural mail delivery; protesting against leasing of the public domain; favoring investigation of irrigated agriculture by United States experimental stations, and favoring liberal appropriations for the same.

The night session was devoted to closing up the details, and at 11:30 P. M. the congress adjourned sine die. The place of meeting next year was left to the executive committee, and will be selected some time next Spring. The visitors will spend the next six days taking in the sights of Colorado Springs and vicinity.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. — Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balances $136,600,750
Gold 67,621,601

Policeman Killed by Burglar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—George T. Nichols, a special policeman, was shot and fatally wounded tonight by an unknown burglar, whom Nichols surprised in the act of robbing a saloon.

POTTER CHANGES TIME.

See O. R. & N. adv. on page 7 for complete schedule. Potter makes round trip daily.

WHERE REILLY MET DEATH

THE AMERICAN CAPTAIN FELL AT THE GATE OF THE PALACE.

Troops Under Him Breached Three Gates and Occupied Approaches to the East Wall.

PEKIN, Aug. 15, via Che Foo, Aug. 22.—The Americans breached the gates before the imperial palace and occupied the approaches to the east wall. Captain Reilly, Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, and five privates were killed and 16 wounded. During the afternoon the Americans returned to camp pending a conference between the Generals. Thereupon the Russians occupied the approaches to the palace.

Captain Reilly was standing on the wall and directing his battery, when a bullet struck him in the mouth, killing him instantly. The battery hammered at the gates until they fell. In the meantime the infantry cleared the street and walls, where the Chinese soldiers, with a fine cover, stubbornly resisted. The fighting was close and sharp. A French battery, while shelling the approaches to the palace, narrowly missed the Americans.

General Chaffee and Mr. Conger are conferring regarding the diplomatic features of the situation. The American casualties thus far, in addition to Captain Reilly, are:

Killed—Ninth Infantry, Robert E. Walsh, Daniel W. Simpkins, James O. Hall; Fourteenth Infantry, Russell T. Elliott, James C. Welber.

Wounded—Ninth Infantry, George H. Siemels, W. F. Norton, Martin E. Silk; Fourteenth Infantry, Thomas A. Lanker, William B. Hoffman, Henry G. Davies, Thomas King, Ora F. Tyler, Henry J. Kysek, Corporal Charles Morgan, J. L. Lynch, Carey L. Durbin, George C. Kaufman, Harvey Baker; Battery F, Fifth Artillery, Lee Doyle. Edward Mitchell, Fourteenth, received wounds during the action which subsequently proved fatal. The privates were buried in the grounds of the American legation in the evening.

TROUBLE AT HANKOW.

French Consul Reports an Attempt at an Uprising.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The French Consul at Hankow wires that an attempt at an uprising occurred during the night of August 21. A band of Chinese tried to set fire to a house adjoining the Customs Bank, which is adjacent to the British concession, with the object of pillaging the bank and burning the European quarter. The Viceroy, however, took immediate steps and arrested the ringleaders, seizing at the same time arms and documents demonstrating the existence of a secret society and an organised plot. Two leading culprits were decapitated, their heads being subsequently exhibited in the center of the Chinese town. Twenty others were imprisoned. More trouble is feared when the flight of the Emperor toward the west, if true, becomes known.

Hankow is situated on the River Huan at a point where it enters the Yangtse.

Chinese Prominent in War News.

Kwang Hsu—Emperor of China.
Tsze Hsi An—Dowager Empress.
Pu Chun—Present Emperor's heir.
Prince Tuan—Father of Pu Chun, and self-proclaimed dictator.
Li Hung Chang—Formerly Viceroy of Kwang Tung Province, ordered to Pekin to deal with the powers.
Tak—Viceroy of Kwang Tung.
Chang Chi Tung—Viceroy of Hankow.
Kwei Chun—Viceroy of Szchuan.
Liu Kun Yi—Viceroy of Nankin.
Yu Sien—Viceroy of Shan Si.
Yu Lu—Viceroy of Chi Li.
Yuan Chi Ki—Viceroy of Shan Tung.
Lu Chuan Liu—Viceroy of Kiang Su.
Sheng—Administrator of Telegraphs.
Hsu Ching Chien—President of Chinese Eastern Railway, beheaded for friendship to foreigners.
Wang Wen Shao—President of Board of Revenue; a peace leader.
Tong—Director of Railways.
Chang Yi Mow—Director of Mines.
Prince Ching—Commander of Pekin field force.
Yung Lu—Commander-in-Chief of Northern armies.
Nieh Ching—General friendly to foreigners, who committed suicide at Tien Tsin.
Ma—Chinese General.
Liu Lee—Black Flag chief.
Lung Tuh Siang—General under Prince Tuan.
Tung Tu Siang—Chinese General.
Chung—Chinese General.
Wu Ting Fang—Chinese Minister to the United States.
Chi Chen Leh Feng Loh—Chinese Minister to England.
Lu Hai Huan—Chinese Minister to Germany.
Yu Kung—Chinese Minister to France.
Ching Yu—Chinese Minister to Russia.
Ho Yow—Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco.
Tong Chong—Leader of Reform Association at San Francisco.
Leong Kai Chew—Revolutionist.
Li Ping Hang—Anti-foreign leader at Pekin.
Kang Yu Wei and Leung Chi Tse—Exiled Chinese reformers.
Chao Shu Chiao—Prominent member of Tsung li Yamun.
Prince Li—Senior member of Tsung li Yamun.
Yuan Chang and Hsie Chin Chang—Members of Tsung li Yamun, beheaded for friendship to foreigners.

Fears at Shanghai.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The foreign Consuls at Shanghai, not having received anything from Pekin later than August 17, fear the Chinese troops are operating along the rear of the allies, cutting off their communication.

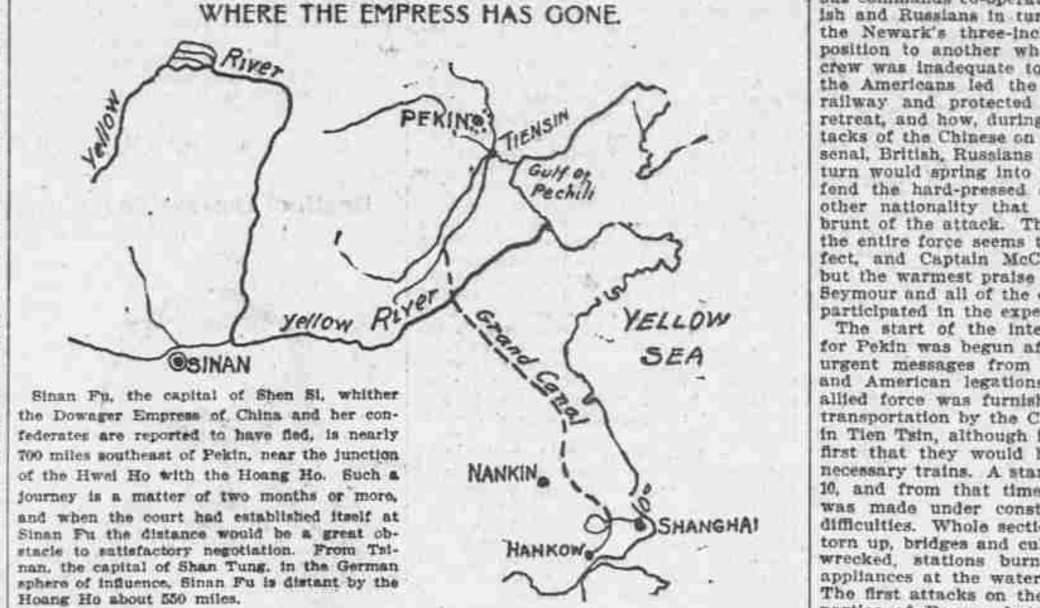
The blockade of press messages at the Che Foo telegraph office continues. But these in no way interfere with official dispatches, which are put ahead.

A belated dispatch from Pekin dated August 14 says Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, is ill.

The attempted uprising at Hankow is causing uneasiness. In all, 27 warships have assembled at Shanghai and Wu Sung, their crews numbering about 7000 men.

The German Government's reply to Li Hung Chang's peace negotiations proposition is that "owing to the lack of any properly accredited authority on the Chinese side," the government of Germany cannot enter into negotiations.

WHERE THE EMPRESS HAS GONE.



Sinan Fu, the capital of Shen Si, whither the Dowager Empress of China and her confederates are reported to have fled, is nearly 700 miles southeast of Pekin, near the junction of the Hwei Ho with the Hoang Ho. Such a journey is a matter of two months or more, and when the court had established itself at Sinan Fu the distance would be a great obstacle to satisfactory negotiation. From Tsinan, the capital of Shan Tung, in the German sphere of influence, Sinan Fu is distant by the Hoang Ho about 550 miles.

THE HARNESS RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Nutwood Park and Readville.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 23.—Everything was favorable for good sport at the Nutwood Park meeting of the great Western circuit today. Summary:

2:09 pacing, purse $2000—Colonel Bert won in straight heats; best time, 2:07¾. Alpha W., Nicol B. and Lord Rosebery also started.

Free-for-all trotting, purse $500—Josephine Dixon won third, fourth and seventh heats; Early Reaper won fifth and sixth heats; Aggie Medium won first and second heats; best time, 2:09¾. Peru Belle also started.

2:12 pacing, purse $1000—Frielmont won third, fourth and fifth heats; Country Girl won first and second heats; best time, 2:09¼. Hanford, Jr., also started.

Races at Readville.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Three good races made up today's card at the Readville track in the grand circuit meeting, and they were full of exciting brushes. Summary:

2:06 class, pacing, purse $1500—Royal R. Sheldon won two straight heats in 2:07, 2:05¾.

2:14 class, pacing, purse $3000—John T. won fourth, fifth and seventh heats in 2:09¾, 2:09¼, 2:14¾. Winona won first and sixth heats in 2:10, 2:16½. Sidney Pointer won third heat in 2:10.

2:14 trotting, purse $1000—Georgiana won three straight heats in 2:11¾, 2:09¾, 2:10.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Results:

Five furlongs—Tammany Chief won, Colonel Chester second, Gladerun third; time, 1:22.

Selling, one mile—Millstream won, Althea second, Exit third; time, 1:41¼.

The Citizens' and Merchants' handicap, $5000, mile and a sixteenth—Charentus won, Advance Guard second, Kinley Mack third; time, 1:45½.

Gentlemen riders, one mile—Favonius won, George Keene second, Draughtsman third; time, 1:45¾.

Selling, mile and an eighth—Hoods Brigade won, Excelsis second, Rochester third; time, 1:56.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Summaries:

Six furlongs—Miss Theresa won, Albert F. De Wey second, Dolarine third; time, 1:15¼.

Six furlongs, selling—Percy R. won, Terrale second, Innuendo third; time, 1:16¼.

Mile and 70 yards—Go To Bed won, Ida Ledford second, Ladas third; time, 1:46.

One mile—Love's Labour won, Go Out second, Wall third; time, 1:41.

Six furlongs—The Barrister won, Grantor second, Miss Gramble third; time, 1:14¼.

One mile—Glen Lake won, Prince Real second, El Caney third; time, 1:44¾.

Races at Hawthorne.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Rain fell heavily nearly all the forenoon at Hawthorne, making the track fetlock deep in soft mud. Results:

Five furlongs—Matin won, William Ack second, Sad Sam third; time, 1:05.

Six furlongs—Maggie Davis won, Found second, Miss Mae Day third; time, 1:17.

One mile—The Lady won, Tuthill second, Sauber third; time, 1:46½.

The Prairie stakes, five and a half furlongs—Sorti won, Handy Man second, Wild Pirate third; time, 1:11¼.

Steeplechase, short course—Passe Partout won, Viking second, Frond third; time, 3:12½.

Mile and a sixteenth—Blue Lick won, Hand Press second, Molo third; time, 1:52½.

ROBBERIES ON CARS.

Several Outrages Reported Yesterday at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 23.—Edward E. Balch, assistant cashier of the Omaha National Bank, was assaulted in his berth on the Northwestern Railway, near Boone, Ia., early this morning and robbed. On the arrival of the train in this city he was removed to his home and a physician summoned.

Mr. Balch had another hemorrhage after arriving in the city, but it is now believed he will recover. The theory of the railway people is that the robber spotted him in Chicago, where he was calling upon bankers yesterday, and that the robber rode in the chair car until reaching a small station in Western Iowa, when he entered the sleeping car and attacked Mr. Balch, getting $130 only.

Mr. and Mrs. Amoretti, of this city, were victimized by the robbers to the extent of a small sum. They were not awakened by the robbers.

W. A. Paxton, one of the leading capitalists of this city, was robbed some time during the night last night while sleeping in his berth on the Illinois Central. The thief secured $150 in money, some valuable papers and a number of railroad passes.

Huntington's Will.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Charles H. Tweed, legal adviser of the late Collis P. Huntington, announces that the will of the late financier will be filed for probate tomorrow. An abstract of the will prepared by Mr. Tweed will be given out to the newspapers Friday.

Thomas Winthrop Hall Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Thomas Winthrop Hall, a well-known writer of sketches, died yesterday at Hannibal, Mo., of sunstroke, aged 36 years. He was a graduate of West Point and was Adjutant of the Rough Riders during the war with Spain.

WITH SEYMOUR'S COLUMN

CAPTAIN M'CALLA'S REPORT OF FIRST RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Perfect Co-operation of the Whole Force—Difficulties of the March Toward Pekin and Retreat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department has made public the report of Captain B. H. McCalla, who was in command of the American contingent of the international column under Admiral Seymour, which, June 10, made the first move in the relief of Pekin, but which was cut off by the Chinese troops on the road and forced to turn back from Tang Tsun, being in danger of complete annihilation before coming in touch with the reinforcements sent out to meet it from Tien Tsin.

The force of which Captain McCalla's command was a part was made up of eight nationalities, British, Russian, German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese, French and American marines and bluejackets. Its aggregate strength was 7078 officers and men, of which 112 were the Newark's men. These forces were all acting with nominal independence, but were tacitly under command of Admiral Seymour and operated as one body.

Captain McCalla describes how the various commands co-operated, how the British and Russians in turn helped to shift the Newark's three-inch rifle from one position to another when the American crew was inadequate to support it; how the Americans led the advance up the railway and protected the rear in the retreat, and how, during the repeated attacks of the Chinese on the Tien Tsin arsenal, British, Russians and Americans in turn would spring into the breach to defend the hard-pressed outposts of some other nationality that was bearing the brunt of the attack. The co-operation of the entire force seems to have been perfect, and Captain McCalla has nothing but the warmest praise both for Admiral Seymour and all of the other officers who participated in the expedition.

The start of the international column for Pekin was begun after the receipt of urgent messages from both the British and American legations in Pekin. The allied force was furnished with railroad transportation by the Chinese authorities in Tien Tsin, although it was thought at first that they would have to seize the necessary trains. A start was made June 10, and from that time on the advance was made under constantly increasing difficulties. Whole sections of track were torn up, bridges and culverts were found wrecked, stations burned and pumping appliances at the water tanks destroyed. The first attacks on the column were by parties of Boxers, but these were soon joined by regular Chinese troops, and the little column had to fight its way forward, repairing the track almost rail by rail, with flanking parties out to protect the construction train, while other detachments foraged the country for supplies. The advance was continued up to the 19th, and was met by two messengers at different times, bearing urgent requests from the besieged Legationers for relief. Captain McCalla and his marines finally were put in charge of the construction train by Admiral Seymour's direction, and the work was pushed as far as the important city of Yang Tsun. From this point the railroad was so badly crippled that evidently it was impracticable to advance further by train, and the international column scoured the country for horses and carts, hoping to make a forced march to Pekin by road. The resistance encountered at Lang Fang amounted to a pitched battle and resulted in the killing of seven and the wounding of 40 of the allied forces. That 400 Chinese were killed in this engagement was no consolation to the allies, since, with a large number of wounded on their hands and the constantly increasing force of Chinese in both front and rear, it was evidently impossible to make the forced march as contemplated.

The news from the direction of Tien Tsin showed that the railroad had been destroyed in their rear, and after a meeting of the commanders it was decided that a retreat must be made by way of the river. Fortunately, at this point a German force from the column captured four large junks, while Ensign Wurtzebaugh and Cadet Courtney, with parties of the Newark's men, gathered in four large sampans. This little flotilla was distributed among the allied forces, and the whole column embarked the 19th for the return to Tien Tsin. The sailors from the modern warships at first made slow work of navigating these unwieldy craft, but they made fair progress, but the retreat was slow, however. Every village along the thickly settled banks was a vantage-point from which the Chinese hotly contested the movement of the column, both with artillery and small arms. Flanking parties had to be thrown out on each side, and town after town was cleared by impetuous charges of Japanese, Austrians and Germans, while the American field gun, the British nine-pounders and the German and Russian guns shelled the Chinese from their mud redoubts and kept at bay the squadrons of cavalry that hovered on the flanks, hoping to cut up the retreating column. The strongest opposition was met at Peit Sang, where a sharp fight occurred. The casualties of the Newark's officers and men in this fight were one killed and nine wounded, while the allies also lost the services of Captain Jellico, Admiral Seymour's Chief of Staff, who was severely wounded.

The resistance to the party increased steadily on the trip down the river until they came to the vicinity of the Chinese arsenal, where the little column cleared out the Chinese occupying the walled inclosure and took shelter in positions that the Chinese had evacuated. Here the American gun was mounted on a parapet commanding the road leading into the arsenal, and an all-day fight occurred. Three of the Newark's men were killed and 13 wounded, while the percentage of loss among the British and Germans was about the same. It was here that the commander of the Kaiserin Augusta was killed while directing the defense from the western ramparts. During this fight and before the allies were able to get their wounded into the protection of the arsenal, the junks where the wounded men were still lying were subjected to a severe fire from the Chinese, and three of the British wounded were killed.

The heavy casualties of the day complicated the situation considerably. The column had over 200 wounded to transport and care for, and it was evidently impossible to carry these and go forward by the main road to Tien Tsin, for, after deducting the number of killed and wounded and the men who would be needed as bearers, the effective force of the column would have been less than 1000 men. It was decided, therefore, to hold out in the arsenal enclosure until relief could be summoned from Tien Tsin.

An attempt was made at midnight of the 22d to send a party of 100 British marines through to Tien Tsin to summon relief. They met heavy opposition in the darkness, and were forced to retire. Thereafter, there was nothing to do but make a firm stand in the arsenal grounds. The whole wall of the enclosure was occupied, and the German Captain, Von Usedom, having a supply of his explosives, assisted the Americans in blowing up the trestle work in the roadway leading into their section of the arsenal grounds and in fortifying the American position. The supplies in the arsenal were drawn upon, as the ammunition of the column was rapidly becoming exhausted, and the defenders mounted a number of Chinese Krupp guns on the walls and prepared to withstand an extensive siege. The arsenal was also supplied with what was equally needed in the line of surgical instruments and appliances for the large number of wounded.

Communication was opened with Tien Tsin, five miles distant, by means of signal rockets, and on the 25th the relief force, consisting of a mixed column under Lieutenant-Colonel Schryskr, of the Twelfth East Siberian Regiment, came in sight, and was greeted with cheers as it scattered the masses of Chinese, who were continuing the attack upon the arsenal enclosure. On the 26th, the march back to Tien Tsin began, the allies having first fired the Chinese arsenal.

The total losses of the allied force amounted to two officers and 55 men killed and 23 officers and 219 men wounded. The force operating against Admiral Seymour's column was part of the command of General Nieh, one of the commanders of imperial troops, and was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. It was estimated by Captain McCalla that the Boxers and imperial troops lost not less than 1000 killed between the 12th and the 26th of June. Captain McCalla, in conclusion, pays a glowing tribute to his fellow commanders, and especially praises Admiral Seymour. He asks that a number of foreign officers be offered medals for aiding the United States forces in action.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT

Number of Visitors Expected to Break All Records.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Reports received today at the G. A. R. encampment headquarters indicate that the number of visitors in Chicago next week will break all records in the history of the city. It is estimated that the largest crowd ever brought into the city in a single day will arrive Monday in order to witness the military parade of Tuesday. At the offices of the various transportation companies it was asserted today that the railroads are having trouble in supplying sufficient rolling stock for the transportation of the expected crowds. Captain H. H. Peters, in the charge of the arrangements, has received 35,000 applications for free quarters from the various posts of the country. At previous encampments not more than one veteran in three has asked for free quarters, and this is taken for a basis in figuring on an attendance of 75,000 veterans. Other guests of the city are expected to swell the number of visitors to 750,000.

President's Plans Changed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Cortelyou has just advised William H. Harper, executive director of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, that while the President had intended leaving Washington tomorrow, reaching Chicago Saturday afternoon to participate in the exercises of the encampment, the condition of public business here, of immediate importance, will delay his departure from Washington, and may possibly prevent him from visiting Chicago at this time. If the President finds that he can leave here so as to be present at some of the exercises, he will do so, and Mr. Harper and others having them in charge will be promptly notified. An official of the Government, discussing the determination of the President to postpone his visit to Chicago, says his action was taken on account of the Chinese situation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Secretary Cortelyou's message read as follows:

"In accordance with the programme arranged for the President's participation in the exercises of the 34th National Encampment of the G. A. R., he had intended leaving Washington tomorrow (Friday), reaching Chicago Saturday afternoon. He regrets, however, that public business here of immediate importance will delay his departure, and may possibly prevent him from visiting Chicago at this time. As soon as definite particulars can be given on the subject, I will advise you promptly. Please convey this information to your associates of the several committees and others who should be notified."

London's New Underground Railway.

London Daily Mail.

Rarely before has London been so pleased with a novelty submitted for its approval as it is with the new Central London Railway, which has now been thrown open for public use. From the time the first train started from the Shepherds Bush terminus at 5:15 A. M. until the last train from the Bank end half an hour after midnight, no fewer than 84,500 passengers had sampled the new line on its opening day. Thousands more had looked on.

To get down to the level of the trains, which varies from 60 feet to 96 feet below the street, either stairs or lifts are available. Most people take the fine, large, airy elevators, for the stairs are long, numbering from 100 to 150 treads—a formidable flight to walk up, at all events, whatever may be said about going down them. Arrived on the platform, one's first sensation is that of a delicious coolness. The thermometer may be soaring in the 80s or 90s overhead in the street, but down on this line it is always round about 55 degrees.

Then the electric lights suddenly flash into greater brillancy, in comes the train—they run every two and a half minutes during the busy hours—and off it goes again before time has been given to observe fully how handsome it is with its seven elegant cars, each built to seat 48 persons.

Found Good Hunting.

PULLMAN, Wash., Aug. 22.—A hunting party, composed of Lark Vinson, Rev. O. W. Mintzer and John W. Mathews, returned today from a trip of five weeks' duration in the Bitter Root Mountains, 250 miles from here, in Montana and Idaho. They visited the wildest part of the Bitter Root, being at one time 125 miles from a settlement, and traversed the region where the ill-fated Carlin party met disaster several years ago. The trip was made on horseback with pack horses to carry camp equipage, and was enjoyed by the entire party, all agreeing that the district is the sportsman's paradise. Game of all kinds was found in abundance. Several varieties of deer, elk and bear were found, and, not having been hunted, were easily approached.

Japan's Naval Supply Station.

Washington Times.

The growing importance of Nagasaki, Japan, as a general supply station is being recognized by our naval authorities, and it is believed the day is not far distant when the former storehouse and distributing facilities of Nagasaki will be again brought into play. The place possesses the best harbor in the East for general repair work, the bay being completely land-locked and tide small, in addition to which there is already a fine machine-shop in operation and two good drydocks of a size sufficient for all but the largest of the battle-ships.

Destroyed by Hail.

JAMESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 23.—A terrific hail, wind and rain storm visited this section this afternoon. Several farm buildings were destroyed, and whole fields of tobacco are cut to pieces. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

Mob Shot a Negro.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Sam Fields, a young negro, was shot to death by a mob of white men last night near Whitehall, in Livingstone parish. Fields had attempted an assault on Mrs. Peter Poche.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

AN ALL-DAY ENGAGEMENT

FIGHT BETWEEN GROBLER'S AND BADEN POWELL'S FORCES.

Boers Were Finally Driven Back—Roberts Reports Dewet's Army Is Dwindling.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office under date of Pretoria, August 22, as follows:

"Buller's division marched to Vanwyck's Vlei, 15 miles south of Belfast, yesterday. His casualties were 20.

"Paget reports from Hammanskraal that Baden-Powell engaged Grobler's rear guard all day yesterday. Grobler was driven back east of Pinaar River. Baden-Powell occupied the railway station of that name. During the fight Baden-Powell's advance and that of the enemy galloped into each other, the Rhodesians losing Colonel Spreckley and four men killed and seven wounded. Many of the Boers were killed or wounded. They were at Cyferkuile this morning. Plumer and Hickman were closely pursuing them.

"It seems certain that Dewet, finding it hopeless to make his way eastward, has recrossed the Magaliesberg, with a few wounded, with the intention of returning to the Orange River Colony. He was in a very different condition from that when he left Bethlehem, with six or eight guns and 2000 men. His guns have mostly been buried, and his personal followers cannot be more than 200.

"It is stated that Steyn, with a small bodyguard, has crossed Pinaar River, on his way to join Kruger at Machadodorp.

"The Boers yesterday blew up a portion of the railway at Koetze's Drift, five miles north of Newcastle, and damaged the rails at a point 30 miles south of Newcastle."

Transvaal Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Colonial Office today made public the text of the correspondence seized at Pretoria. Besides Henry Labouchere, John Edward Ellis, member of Parliament for the Rushcliffe divison of Nottinghamshire, wrote to Mrs. Solly of acts favorable to the Transvaal, and Dr. Gavin Brown Clarke, Radical member for Caithness and ex-Consul-General of the South African Republic, wrote to President Kruger under date of August 29, 1899, of the unsatisfactory results of a communication he had with Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr. Clarke said he thought war was inevitable and discussed the effect of President Kruger seizing the passes.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Dr. Clark is condemned by the morning papers irrespective of party. Some of the government organs, in big, black type, proclaim him a traitor of the worst kind. Last evening he was mobbed by his constituents, and was only saved from a worse fate by one of his supporters, who held the furious crowd at bay with a revolver.

A British Indemnity.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The statement is published here that Great Britain has paid 60,000 marks as damages to the owners of the German bark Hans Wagner, which the British unjustifiably detained in South African waters during the early days of the Transvaal war.

CADETS WITHOUT SHELTER.

Boys From the Monongahela Lost in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—As the result of inattention or a blunder, over 100 cadets from the United States training-ship Monongahela were obliged to sleep in the parks and streets of Paris last night. The vessel is at Havre, and the boys came here to spend two days at the exposition, and arrangements were made to house them at the boys' college in Paris. The party was in charge of a Lieutenant, but when night arrived the Lieutenant was not on hand to pilot the boys to their shelter. They were unacquainted with the French language, and, unable to seek assistance, they walked about Paris until tired. Then they took possession of benches in the parks and on the boulevards.

THE CUBAN TEACHERS.

Sightseeing in Philadelphia—Independence Hall Visited.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The transports Sedgwick, Crook, Rawlins and McPherson, with the Cuban teachers, numbering over 1000, reached this city this morning. The ships anchored off Chestnut-street wharf, and shortly after noon the visitors debarked and continued their sightseeing tour. As the teachers stepped from the boats to the pier, they found awaiting them a delegation of Spanish-speaking guides, and the entire party proceeded on street-cars, automobiles and on foot to Independence Hall, where a welcome was extended by Mayor Ashbridge. The orator of the occasion was Senator Penrose.

After the speechmaking the visitors were escorted through the various rooms of the building, and listened to a short descriptive lecture on the historical associations of the "Cradle of Liberty." The old liberty bell was an object of special interest.

From Independence Hall the visitors were escorted to the School of Industrial Art. The party was shown through the school, and dinner was served on the lawn.

Des Plaines River Flooded.

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 23.—The Des Plaines River, in the western part of the county, has overflowed its banks. The damage to crops will probably exceed $100,000.

Tonight
Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of
Hood's Pills
And you'll be all right in the morning.

Tutt's Pills
Cure All
Liver Ills.
ARE YOU
BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,
NEVER DESPAIR
Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills
an absolute cure.