

WANTS INFORMATION

Chaffee Anxious to Know What to Do With His Men.

CONDITIONS IN PEKIN ARE GOOD

Another Message From Minister Conger—No Change in the Diplomatic Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A very interesting dispatch has been received today from the War Department from General Chaffee. It described the military situation as eminently satisfactory and would have been of greater value but for the omission common to all of the other official dispatches from China, namely, the date line. However, taking into consideration the fact that a cablegram was received by the State Department today, dated five days ago, from Minister Conger, the conclusion was reached that General Chaffee's dispatch also was sent from Peking about August 29 or 30. The dispatch follows:

"Taku (no date)—Adjutant General, Washington: Written reports of operations up to the relief of the legations will be forwarded as soon as possible. Present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased, only occasional shots being fired from cover; small party remaining telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body of Chinese troops (Boxers) discovered here or along the line of communication.

"We keep 14 Hun Chang has full power, but he is not here. Will United States keep military force here until terms of peace are arranged? Now in China, about 500 effective Sixth Cavalry, Light Infantry, Fifth Artillery, Batteries Third, Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, 1000 marines. I think ample force for United States unless political reason not apparent to me. I would like to see 5000 as basis of my requirement for supplies. If troops remain must winter in tents and conceal wall tents will be required, one tent to each company, as mentioned in — of 18th will be required immediately. Have authorities for same shipped. No more pack trains required, wagon transport is sufficient. No falling in river rapidly, must soon haul supplies 40 miles. Satisfied railroad will not be repaired before river freezes.

"In a cable received from General Chaffee some days ago he said he needed eight escort wagons for each battalion of infantry and 10 for each squadron of cavalry. The escort wagons are four-mule wagons and somewhat lighter than the six-mule wagons. There are now on the way to General Chaffee 15 of these teams and 40 were sent over from Manila. Tents and equipment asked for are now on the way and lumber in sufficient quantities for the army in China will be sent in ships that will arrive in about 10 days. Preparations are going forward for wintering the troops in China.

General Chaffee asks a very important question as to the withdrawal of the American troops. In answer to the question, it is said, might have been found in the State Department's answer to the Russian evacuation proposition. But that answer, or rather the synopsis of it, was not called to General Chaffee until the 30th, and it is assumed that allowing for the same time in transmission as was consumed by General Chaffee's dispatch, he received today, the synopsis has just reached him. When the American answer to the Russian proposal was made public it was stated that General Chaffee had been instructed some time before just what course to pursue in the matter of retiring from Peking in the event of the emergency that afterward arose. This being so, today's application for instructions might be regarded as an indication that he had received the original instructions when he sent his message.

It is stated that General Chaffee sent to General Chaffee to leave Peking as the result of any recent developments. In fact, it would seem that the War Department is inclined to leave him specifically on this point until the decision of the powers relative to general evacuation is known. It was stated at the War Department that the position was unchanged as Russian withdrawal of their troops then General Chaffee will do the same. Meanwhile, it is gathered that conditions in China are still disordered and foreign life and property are still unsafe.

The dispatch received from Minister Conger was gratifying to officials in that it contained the date of Peking, August 20, as an integral part of the message and this part in cipher. Aside from bringing the information up to a recent date, it satisfied the officials that the Minister had received the instructions to include the place and date of each message as an integral part of this. This promise to do away with the great confusion caused thus far in the diplomatic situation was gratifying to the officials. The text of the Conger dispatch was not made public, but it was authoritatively stated that it did not change the situation and was devoted somewhat to expressions of opinion. It was authoritatively stated in this connection that Minister Conger will remain at his post until further orders. Up to this time, he has expressed no wish to be relieved and the State Department holds that since he has passed through the ordeal of a siege, he is not likely to desire a relief under the present more favorable conditions.

In view of the statement of Count Lansdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Imperial Messenger, that orders had already been issued to M. De Giers and to the army to leave Peking, the statement was made at the State Department that no such determination had been communicated to Washington. Probably nothing short of an official statement from Peking to the effect that the Russians had withdrawn would be regarded by our government as sufficient basis for such important action as the withdrawal of our troops.

In diplomatic quarters, Russia's motive continues to be a puzzle. The theory advanced by M. De Blount in the London Times, that it was an offer of France for Russia's supposed nomination of Count von Waldersee as regarded as purely fanciful. A more simpler and more reasonable explanation is advanced by one of the diplomatic officials who has taken an active part in the negotiations. He says that Russia's motive was the obvious fact that it is to her advantage to have a weak neighbor instead of having a partition of China, which would change a number of power along the Russian frontier. For this reason, it is said, Russia's chief aim is to maintain the present territorial conditions. The report that the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, Yang Wu, was charged to give up his palatial residence and seek cheap quarters because of lack of remittance from the Chinese government is also regarded as a purely fanciful story.

To the Smith Premier typewriter machine for its general superiority of construction and efficiency at the highest rating. This grand prize was given the Smith Premier in competition with 21 typewriters on exhibition.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—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:

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Quiet at Canton.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The French Consul at

WHEN MINISTERS ARE HEARD.

Protests of Colonists in the Orient Taken as a Forecast.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The absence of news regarding the actual situation of affairs at Peking continues as complete as the lack of authentic information regarding the ultimate attitude of the powers to receive the proposals now before the concert.

Shanghai reports that an Imperial edict issued at Tai Yuan Fu appoints Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Tsu Tung, (father of the late Li Sheng), Prince Liang, commissioners to negotiate peace.

Four German warships arrived at Wu Sung September 3.

The unmistakable condemnation of the proposal to withdraw immediately from Peking, which is voiced from all the foreign colonies in the far East, is taken in some quarters as a forecast of the opinion which may be expected from the Ministers when their views are obtainable.

As already suggested, the Russian proposals are capable of modification, and it is thought in well-informed circles that Lord Salisbury is striving to conform them more closely to the terms first formulated by the Government at Washington.

According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, dealing with the question of Manchuria, the Russian officials repudiate any intention permanently to occupy or annex Manchuria. The dispatch adds that Russia will claim no territorial concessions, provided the other powers refrain from so doing and expresses the hope that the question of indemnities can be settled by the co-operation of the allied powers.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

MacArthur's Latest List to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—General MacArthur's latest casualty list is as follows: "Mila. Following deaths occurred since last report: August 21, Twenty-second Infantry, First Sergeant, Henry B. Boone; August 20, Seventeenth Infantry, Sergeant Heinrich Groth; August 21, Thirty-second Infantry, John Alderson; July 22, Forty-seventh Infantry, Thomas Henderson, William R. Bates; Thirty-ninth Infantry, John Gerts; August 21, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Benjamin Frank; August 25, Thirty-second Infantry, James Manning; July 25, Eighteenth Infantry, Joseph C. Pauley; August 18, Sixth Infantry, George C. Maute; June 9, Fortieth Infantry, Ulysses G. McCloud.

"Diarrhoea—July 10, Forty-seventh Infantry, Corporal Frank C. Smith; August 24, Thirty-second Infantry, Sidney L. Conner; August 25, Thirtieth Infantry, Elido Delgado; August 23, Forty-second Infantry, Addison E. Knifner.

"Typhoid fever—August 23, Twenty-first Infantry, Corporal John W. Mardner; July 4, Eleventh Cavalry, Edward Carter; June 22, Forty-first Infantry, John Olsen; "Malaria fever—August 26, Forty-sixth Infantry, Charles V. Wigley; August 23, Forty-ninth Infantry, Henry Batton.

"Pneumonia—August 21, Forty-eighth Infantry, William Smith; "Septicemia—August 23, Twenty-second Infantry, Corporal Victor Leroy.

"Nephritis—August 26, Seventh Infantry, William H. Kingsley; "Typhoid fever—August 23, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Edward A. Crowe.

"Tuberculosis—August 30, Thirty-third Infantry, Victor Pool.

"High altitude—Thirty-third Infantry, George W. Keith.

"Varicella—August 29, Augustus Riley; "Dysentery—August 19, Forty-eighth Infantry, John Fuller; Forty-eighth Infantry, John Fuller; August 16, Forty-ninth Infantry, James H. Green.

"Killed by native prisoner—August 17, Twenty-sixth Infantry, James T. Bureky; "Accidental death—August 20, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Joseph Ryan; "Homicide—August 27, Twenty-fifth Infantry, William A. Wenckley.

"Suicide by hanging—August 23, Thirty-third Infantry, Joe Marek."

Transports Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The War Department today received the following telegram:

"Manila, Sept. 4.—Adjutant General, Washington: Transports Maude and Calliforin arrived today. The latter was delayed at Guam by broken propeller."

"MACARTHUR."

The Maude carried a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, a battalion of the Fifth Infantry and a company of engineers. This force originally was intended for China, but was diverted at Nagasaki. She probably will be sent to Hong Kong to be docked.

It is reported that 70 tons of commissary stores which the Californian carried were damaged or destroyed. How this occurred was not stated in the brief cable relative to the State Department.

A large portion of these stores were intended for winter supplies for the troops in China, and it will cause some trouble to replace them and ship them to China before the closed season at Taku.

SEWALL GROWING WEAKER

His Physicians Say He Is Nearing the End.

BATH, Me., Sept. 4, 12:15 A. M.—The physicians attending Arthur Sewall say he continues to grow weaker. The indications are that he will not live out the night.

Trouble Over Wage Scale.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—Efforts are being made by the American Window Glass Company to start its factory at Dunkirk, Ind., of the trouble with the flattens and cutters over the wage scale. Officials of the combine report that work was resumed today at the factories at Dunkirk, Ind., Greenfield, Ind.; Newcastle, Pa.; Hazlehurst, Pa., and Coudersport, Pa. Telegrams from Dunkirk, Greenfield, Newcastle and Coudersport report the factories working in full.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

Received Greatest Number of Points for Superiority at Paris Exhibition.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Smith Premier typewriter received a diploma of the grand prize at the Paris exposition. The following is from the report of the jury of award:

"To the Smith Premier writing machine for its general superiority of construction and efficiency at the highest rating."

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FEELING IN SHANGHAI

INDIGNATION OVER PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

It Would Be a Vital Blow at the Prestige of the Foreigners—Details of Boxer Outrages.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—Dispatches announcing that the American Government refuses to agree to the withdrawal of the troops from Peking before satisfaction for the outrages upon and the losses of its subjects is given have been received here and applauded by the entire foreign colony in Shanghai. Any other policy, according to the business men and missionaries with whom the Associated Press representative has talked, would be a vital blow to the prestige of the foreigners, and would weaken their status in China. The local English papers fiercely denounce the proposal to evacuate the troops and say that the Chinese would interpret evacuation as defeat. The masses of Chinese men believe that the Chinese arms are victorious.

The Chinese papers printed in Shanghai

lous. Three of the commissioners are Manchus.

The American Association, whose membership includes all the foremost business men at Shanghai, met today and adopted a protest against the evacuation of Peking until a final settlement has been reached. The meeting also resolved to urge President McKinley to insist upon the appointment of satisfactory commissioners and the recognition of the Emperor as sovereign.

Reports received here from the treaty ports show that the opposition to the allied forces evacuating Peking before a final settlement with the Chinese is as universal and intense among the foreigners. The commercial and missionary bodies are calling protests to day recommitting the Boer position in the mountains overlooking Lydenburg. General Botha and 2000 burghers had previously joined the forces holding the pass. The Boers opened with three Long Toms and fired continuously all day long. The British had few casualties.

General Delarey Reported Dead.

PRETORIA, Sept. 4.—It is reported that General Delarey, the Boer commander, died of wounds received at Eland's River.

Anglo-German Indemnity Award.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The decision of the Anglo-German commission, respecting the indemnities to be paid to the owners of German vessels seized by British warships in South African waters, is as follows: For the detention of the Bundesrath, the General and the Herzog, the East African line receives \$20,000, and \$2000 will be paid to the owners of the goods. The owners of the bark Haus Wagner will receive \$2400, and the owners of the bark Mar 413. Both governments agree to accept the decision.

THE CZAR A REFORMER.

His Attempt to Stop Gambling and the Sensation It Caused.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin says:

A very serious quarrel has broken out between the Czar and his aunt, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, which has had the result of causing her husband, the Grand Duke, to tender the resignation of his office as Commander of the Imperial Military District of St. Petersburg and of the Imperial Guard.

The whole trouble, which has not only set all Russian society by the ears, but has also perturbed several foreign courts, including that of Emperor William, is due to a question of bacarat and roulette.

Emperor William, who is a devotee of the extraordinary increase of the scandals at court, in society, in the army, and even among the high clergy, due to high play, issued an edict strictly forbidding bacarat and roulette. This edict followed almost immediately the startling discovery made by Nicholas that the chapter of one of the principal churches of the metropolis had pawned the church plate and jewels to play gambling debts contracted at bacarat and roulette.

The army and clergy the Emperor's commands have been obeyed, and bacarat has been stopped at the yacht and other leading clubs.

But society has treated the imperial edict with something very much akin to derision, and largely owing to the attitude adopted by the Grand Duchess Vladimir. The latter, a German Princess by birth, and the only foreign lady who has declined to change the faith in which she was reared for that of her husband on marriage to a Russian Duke, is passionately addicted to games of this kind.

To her is due the introduction of the roulette table as an article of furniture in the salons of most of the palaces and mansions of St. Petersburg, and a curious sort of no way modified her openly proclaimed determination to visit no house and to attend no entertainment where roulette and bacarat were not provided for her amusement.

On discovering the manner in which his orders were defied and the part which the Grand Duchess has played in the matter, the Czar intimated to her that unless she set an example of obedience to his request he would reluctantly be compelled to visit her with a public token of his displeasure by banishing her from court and depriving her of the use of the imperial liveries and of imperial honors.

Who Announced Yesterday That He Would Support Bryan.

A New Cable in a Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The War Department today received information that the work of laying a cable from Shanghai to Canton had commenced. It is believed that, unless some accident is encountered, the cable will be completed and in operation within a week. This ought to make communication between Shanghai and our officials in China much more expeditious.

In order to ascertain what messages have been received by General Chaffee, the department today instructed him to acknowledge the receipt of all dispatches sent to him, giving the date on which they left here. It is stated as the Peking date in the cable, and the date of receipt from General Chaffee, there is a possibility that the Washington date has been removed from dispatches sent him. The department intends to get accurate information on this point.

Missionaries Protest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Dodd, one of the secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, received the following telegram from Shanghai today signed "Central China":

Protest to Government against the evacuation of Peking and the recognition of Li Hung Chang. Both disastrous to missions."

Robert E. Speer, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received a number of letters from Presbyterian missionaries in China today. One from Cochran, D. D., dated Arima, Japan, Australia, contains a detailed description of nine missionaries, near Nankow. The Rev. Henry V. Noyes, writing from Canton, confirms the previous report that the authorities were making extensive preparations to resist foreign attack.

Accuses Americans of Looting.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Ostasiatische Lloyd, issued July 27, which has just arrived here, contains a sensational account of the fighting at Tien Tsin and relief of the town, from the pen of a German merchant there. The writer asserts that, after taking the feeling of the Chinese, the French, English and American commanders specially permitted their men to plunder. He says that a number of civilians were taken to the station and held there by the Chinese. In the English correspondent, who secured 25,000 yards of silver, not a single German soldier, the merchant declares, shared in this work of pillage, which extended also to the European settlements.

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CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A Scotch note to Record from Shanghai says:

The American Association here has just met and agreed to request Special Commissioner Rockhill to ask President McKinley not to give his consent to the withdrawal of the American troops from Peking, to refuse to recognize the Emperor Dowager and Li Hung Chang, and to lend his influence toward the restoration of the Emperor. Mr. Rockhill will remain for the present in Shanghai until he can communicate with the Admiral of the United States squadron.

Only America Has Repplied.

ROME, Sept. 4.—The Tribuna, discussing the Russian proposals, says:

According to a reliable source, only the United States Government has as yet answered the proposals of Russia. An exchange of ideas between the powers is in progress. The various governments have telegraphed their representatives in Peking, asking an opinion regarding the withdrawal of the troops and what the military situation would be resulting from the decision of Russia."

Lieutenant Burchard Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The War Department has been informed of the death of First Lieutenant Easton Burchard, assistant surgeon, Fortieth Infantry Volunteers, September 3, on the transport Grant at Nagasaki. Lieutenant Burchard was a native of Osage County, Missouri.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Cabinet meeting today was without results. No news of importance. It was stated, had been received from any source, and nothing of public interest transpired at the meeting. Secretaries Hay and Long and Postmaster-General Smith were the absentees.

Germans to Land at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—It is officially announced that Germany is about to land 400 troops here to co-operate in the protection of the city.

DEFENSE OF LYDENBURG

BOTH A HAS A STRONG FORCE HOLDING THE PASS.

Boer Reconnoitered the Boer Position—Burghers Kept Up an All-Day Fire.

CROCODILE RIVER VALLEY, Transvaal, Sunday, Sept. 2.—General Buller today reconnoitered the Boer position in the mountains overlooking Lydenburg. General Botha and 2000 burghers had previously joined the forces holding the pass. The Boers opened with three Long Toms and fired continuously all day long. The British had few casualties.

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