ew pointers about the
PHONE
entertainer on earth.
can operate it perfectly
parts to it and these
ding three records)—
ls, etc., etc., with more
on the market.
amount of rough hand-
compact that FIFTY-
than eight WAX CY-
others claiming to have
t—it is guaranteed for
m-o-phone. Like most
put on the market un-
it has none—the Berlin-
n the Gram-o-phone are
st., MONTREAL, CAN.
ne Up 2418.

EL
acres each; good soil.
Terms easy. Might
articulars apply to. W.

ENGLISH
Per Gal.
al. Tins.
100 lbs.
& 78 FORT ST

EET—2½ acres; has been un-
n; price $1,750, $250 down,
me, with interest at 6 per
40 Government street. B.C.
stment Agency, Limited.

RESIDENCE, with 18 acres
under cultivation; beautiful
stocked with fruit; flowers
rees; sea frontage; only 15
k from Fort street car; or
with smaller acreage. Apply
nt street. B.C. Land & In-
ency, Limited.

acres, cleared; very pretty
Apply 40 Government street.
ash, balance on time. Apply
Investment Agency, Ltd.

5 acres, cleared; waterfront;
bungalow; electric light and
unning past premises; whole
urchase money may remain
at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Ap-
nment street. B.C. Land &
Agency, Limited.

ISLAND, Ganges Harbor—
d modern dwelling, with all
eniences; daily communica-
toria; good fishing and shoot-
400. Apply 40 Government
Land & Investment Agency.

NICH—Three or four very
Call and see our list. Apply
nt street. B.C. Land & In-
ency, Limited.

AND LAKE DISTRICTS—
acres, within five miles of
blocks of five acres each.
Full particulars at 40 Gov-
eet. B.C. Land & Investment
ited.

ROAD—Handsome building
opposite naval recreation
out 1½ acres; cheap in order
estate. Apply 40 Government
Land & Investment Agency.

AD—Part of section, 84 Vic-
t; 10 acres; well adapted for
or chicken ranch, $525; easy
ply 40 Government street. B.
Investment Agency, Limited.

AND LAKE DISTRICTS—
acres, within five miles from
200 acres under cultivation;
l; or will sell in lots to suit
very cheap. Apply 40 Govern-
. B.C. Land & Investment
ited.

RICT—About 50 acres, partly
oining a beautiful farm; very
d level ground; cheap. Apply
ent street. B.C. Land & In-
gency, Limited.

DISTRICT—Three farms for
s district; buildings on each;
t $3,000. Apply 40 Govern-
t. B.C. Land & Investment
imited.

DISTRICT—An exceptionally
of over 300 acres; about 100
cultivation, which yields very
s; orchard, etc.; good build-
00; can arrange to purchase
implements, etc. Apply 40
t street. B.C. Land & Invest-
cy, Limited.

EAD ROAD—11 acres, all clear-
ced. Barn. Ready for cultiva-
. B.C. Land & Investment
imited.

—Off Oak Bay avenue, good
te, $300. B.C. Land & Invest-
cy, Limited.

T ROAD—Corner lots, all clear-
ced. Nice building site. B.C.
Investment Agency, Limited.

T ROAD—9-roomed house, mod-
ry respect; 1 acre of land, out-
etc., etc., $5,600.

T ROAD—Four very cheap lots
malt road, a bargain; will sell
B.C. Land and Investment
Limited.

OLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee
8 acres, all cleared; will sell in
reage; extremely cheap; good
ite.

AY—Corner lot and four dwel-
p. Must be sold to close an

STREET—2 cottages and one
dwelling; will be sold as a great
either singly or together. Apply
nd and Investment Agency, 40
nt street.

er farms in all parts of the prov-
tensive for publication. Call and
lars. 40 Government street. B.
Investment Agency, Limited.

DIOL & STEEL
for Ladies.
PILLS
ling Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin,
Pennyroyal, &c.
all Chemists, or post free for
EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria.
EDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
Southampton.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR — THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1900 — VOLUME LXII—NO. 45

Politely Declines

Text of United States Refusal to Agree to Germany's Proposal.

China Should Be Afforded a Chance to Rehabilitate Herself.

Count Waldersee Will Fly His Flag Over Pekin Imperial Palace.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—The Austrian ambassador here, Count von Szogyeny-Marich, in an interview to-day with a representative of the Associated Press, said: "There is an erroneous opinion in the press about Count von Waldersee's mission. A number of important tasks are awaiting him. Above all, he must force China to the allied powers' peace conditions. Moral suasion is entirely wasted upon the Chinese, who, far from being humiliated hitherto, still indulge in the hope of cheating the allies out of the fruits of their victories by effecting disharmony among them. Von Waldersee must arrange what military demonstrations are required and which harbors and inland points must be occupied. All the powers are bound to this programme by agreeing upon Von Waldersee as commander-in-chief. But each may reduce or increase its contingent at will.

"Regarding the statement that Von Waldersee will act as chief diplomatic representative for the powers, if it ever was intended, it has been abandoned. It is possible the powers may jointly appoint one plenipotentiary for the settlement of their joint demands, viz.: the safeguarding the foreign missions, to enable foreign merchants to safely resume business everywhere in China, and also to re-arrange the status of the diplomatic corps. Possibly the Chinese government hereafter will be located more inland. Then the foreign diplomats will either be located at a treaty port, perhaps Tien Tsin, or else they will need large military protection.

"All of this Von Waldersee must enforce, and also Germany's own special demands. How each of the power's separate demands will be regulated and enforced is a different matter. The powers mean to adhere to the edicto, 'No further land acquisition.' But it will probably become necessary for each power to occupy some province of important post, of which the taxes will be retained until each is re-imbursed for its war outlay. With all that, we must not forget that the Boxer movement is not dead."

The Lokal Anzeiger prints a special despatch from Shanghai, saying Von Waldersee, after his arrival at Pekin, will occupy the imperial palace, remove the dragon flag and hoist his own flag, thereby proving to the Chinese, who now regard the allied troops as merely tolerated, that the allied forces are really masters.

The inspired Post prints an article which says: "The possibility is here considered that China will refuse Germany's mand to give up the culprits; then forceful measures must be employed, and, above all, the occupation of a number of most important provinces."

London, Sept. 22.—The Secretary of State for India has received the following despatch from Gen. Gaselee, commander of the British troops at Pekin: "Pekin, Sept. 19.—A joint Anglo-American expedition of 1,500 men and four guns about half British, proceeded to Lin Ko Chao, on September 16, and thence by a night march, got in the rear of the Boxers' headquarters at Pei To Chu, the well known eight temples, 12 miles west of Pekin. The Boxers were completely surprised and lost 50 men. Our casualties were nil.

"In the evening a squadron of the First Bengal Lancers went on to San Kay Ten and destroyed the new arsenal there.

"September 18, the Americans and the bulk of the British returned to their quarters. Two hundred remain at Pei Ta Chu with Macdonald for a few days."

Washington, Sept. 22.—The state department to-night made public the text of the notes addressed by it to the governments of Germany, Russia and China, in answer to inquiries from them as to the attitude of the United States towards phases of the Chinese problem. Forecasts of these notes made in the press appear to have been accurate, for although nowhere in the text is reference made to the withdrawal of United States troops from China, the official statement issued by the navy department in advance of the publication of the notes bears out the prediction that the government finally has decided upon such a material reduction of its force as will amount to a withdrawal of the army as an offensive instrument. This statement from the navy department, moreover, is full of significance of a purpose on the part of the government to see to it that any subsequent attempt at territorial aggression on the part of any of the powers who have declared themselves willing to abide by the expressed determination of the United States to refrain from seizing upon Chinese territory, then the United States is to lose no right or privilege which it now enjoys by such action.

The notes themselves are brief, considering the importance of the topics treated. The Russian and Chinese answers are short to a degree rarely seen in diplomatic exchange.

The answer to the German note is carefully phrased so as to soften the unqualified refusal of the United States government to make the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations. Also it is noted that in the expression of a purpose to insist upon the ultimate and proper punishment of these offenders, the state department goes far beyond the German declaration on the subject. The announcement that the department intends immediately to begin, through Mr. Conger, conferences with Ching and Li Hung Chang, although distinctly stating the fact that these are only preliminary to final negotiations, will have the effect of forcing the powers to an immediate determination of their policies in this matter. The text of the correspondence follows:

Chinese correspondence, September 18. Proposal of the German government in regard to the delivery of the responsible authors of recent crimes committed in Pekin and the reply of the United States thereto:

"1. The Imperial German Charge d'Affaires, to the Secretary of State. Translation Imperial German Embassy, Washington, D.C.: Mr. Secretary: By direction of the Imperial Chancellor, I have the honor of respectfully communicating to Your Excellency the following: The government of His Majesty the Emperor considers as a preliminary condition for entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government, a surrender of such persons as are designed upon as being the first and real perpetrators of crimes committed against international law. The number of perpetrators who served as tools is to great, as a wholesale execution would be averse to civilized conscience. Furthermore, circumstances would not allow that event. The group of leaders could be completely ascertained, but the few among them whose guilt is notorious should be surrendered and punished. The representatives of the powers in Pekin will be in a position to make or adduce in this investigation fully valid testimony. The number of those punished is of less importance than their character as instigators and leaders. The government of His Majesty the Emperor believes that it can depend in this matter upon the concurrence of all the cabinets, for indifference towards the idea of a just expiation would be equivalent to indifference towards a repetition of the crime.

"The government of His Majesty the Emperor therefore proposes to the interested cabinets that they request their representatives in Pekin to designate the principal Chinese personages whose guilt in the instigation or execution of the crimes is beyond a doubt."

2. Acting Secretary Hill to the Imperial Charge d'Affairs: State Department, Washington, Sept. 21.—Sir: In response to your inquiry of 18th instant, as to the attitude of the government of the United States in regard to the exemplary punishment of the notable leaders in the crimes committed in Pekin against international law, I have the honor to make the following statement: The government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold to the uttermost accountability the authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, as stated in the government's circular communication to the powers of July 3 last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Pekin, but in many parts of the empire, and punishment is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about permanent safety and peace in China. It is thought, however, that no punitive measure can be so effective by way of reparation for wrong suffered, and as deterrent examples for the future, as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this, and thus rehabilitate herself before the world. Believing this, and without abatement in any way of its deliberate purpose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authority of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the government of the United States is not disposed, as a preliminary condition, to enter into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government to join in a demand that said government surrender to the powers such persons as according to the determination of the powers themselves may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of wrongs.

"On the other hand, this government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Pekin, but throughout China, is essentially to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a settlement. It is the purpose of this government at the earliest moment to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and in the meantime to authorize its ministers in Pekin to enter into a conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government, with a view of bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China pending final negotiations with the powers shall be assured."

Chinese Correspondence.—Cablegram from Prince Ching, dated at Pekin, Sept. 8.

"Foreign troops having entered Pekin and Their Majesties the Empress Dowager and Emperor having gone westward on a tour, I have received an imperial edict appointing me envoy plenipotentiary, with full discretionary powers in conjunction with Grand Secretary Li Hung Chang to negotiate peace. Please inform Secretary of State and request, in view of the long and friendly relations existing between the two countries instructions to be telegraphed to the United States minister at Pekin to open negotiations in a harmonious way at an early date, to the interest and gratification of all concerned.

2. Handed to the Chinese minister by the Acting Secretary of State, September 21. Memorandum in response to Mr. Wu's communication, September 17, 1900, of a cablegram from Prince Ching, dated Pekin, September 8.

"The government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the imperial Chinese government, and to the resumption of its authority at Pekin, and to the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiary of the powers of China. To this end the United States minister in Pekin will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as to the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor."

Memorandum handed to Mr. Adee by the Russian charge d'affaire, Mr. Dewollant, September 17. (Translation.)

"1. Has the federal government the intention to transfer the residence of the legation from Pekin to Tien Tsin? This step has been recognized as practically and appropriate to the end, even by the powers which find it necessary to leave troops at Pekin.

"2. Are the full powers of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang recognized as sufficient by federal government?

"3. Is the federal government prepared to charge its representatives to enter without delay upon the preliminary negotiations with the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China."

Memorandum in reply to the Russian charges. Memoraudum dated September 17.

"1. The government of the United States has not any present intention to withdraw its legation from Pekin.

"2. The government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiaries authority of Earl Li and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the imperial Chinese government and to the resumption of Chinese authority at Pekin, and toward the negotiations of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the powers and of China.

"3. To these ends the United States minister in Pekin will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li and Prince Ching as the immediate representatives of the Chinese empire."

GOES TO FRANCE.

Montreal Newspaper Man Gets a Nice Billet.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—E. Monlet, city editor of La Presse, of this city, has been appointed manager of the Independent Order of Foresters in France, and sails for that country with his family on October 5.

Considering Appointments

Cabinet at Ottawa Sits Long Discussing the Filling of Positions.

Bitter Letter Signed by Liberals Against Mr. Maxwell Being Circulated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The ministers were in council this afternoon till 7 o'clock, and the inference was that the date of the general elections had been decided upon. A member of the government, however, assured your correspondent tonight that nothing had been done in that direction.

From equally trustworthy sources it is learned that the council had under consideration a number of recommendations by the treasury board as to appointments in the civil service, among them being that of George Casey, M. P. for West Elgin, to be Dominion archivist, a position which Mr. Casey has steadfastly refused as beneath the dignity of a member, and carrying too insignificant a salary, namely, $1,800.

The Premier, seen after the council meeting, remarked facetiously that the date of the elections was anywhere between now and next August. The truth seems to be that not only Mr. Casey's case, but other material matters have to be disposed of in the interest of party harmony before the government dare announce a date to appeal to the people.

Stratford, Sept. 22.—The North Perth Liberal-Conservative Association, in convention assembled here this morning, unanimously nominated the present member, A. F. McLaren, as their candidate at the coming Dominion elections. Sir Charles Tupper and Hugh J. Macdonald appeared just as the nomination had been made. Both gentlemen were heartily received, and addressed the meeting at some length.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—It is said that Provincial Treasurer Davidson may also enter Dominion politics and run as a Conservative candidate in Macdonald. The convention will be held on Thursday next.

Chatham, Sept. 22.—Ald. George A. Stephens, a prominent hardware merchant of this place, was nominated today to be Liberal candidate for Kent. Mr. Stephens' was the only name mentioned to the convention.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—The following delegates were appointed by the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Club last night to attend a convention to be held on September 28 to choose a candidate in the Conservative interest for Burrard: O. Plunkett, W. W. Walsh, A. B. Pottenger, H. Hetew, W. H. Ker, Max Macgowan, H. O. Alexander, R. G. Clarke, Harry Mitchell, H. W. Robinson, W. A. McDonald, J. Johnston, W. H. Wood, G. S. B. Perry, J. T. Abray.

A very bitter letter circulated through the mail, in the nature of a startling arraignment of G. R. Maxwell, M. P., and signed "Many Liberals," is causing some sensation here. It accuses Mr. Maxwell at length and in detail of using his high position to his own and his friends' aggrandizement. The letter contains a threat that if Mr. Maxwell is not out of the field in two weeks, a list of his alleged shady transactions will be published, with names and dates.

Judge Bole has declined the Conservative nomination for New Westminster.

VANCOUVER GALE.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—A stiff gale swept over Vancouver to-day, uprooting trees and doing other damage. Four of the crew of the Empress of India, who put out to investigate a runaway yacht, were upset, but were saved by a tug, which put out from the Union Steamship wharf. At this hour there is a rumor of a drowning accident which cannot be confirmed.

OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain Addresses a Huge Meeting at Birmingham.

London, Sept. 22.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, opening the Birmingham canvass this evening, delivered an address to a great open air meeting. His speech was an impassioned arraignment of the opponents of the war in South Africa, in the course of which he said: "I was going to call them traitors, but I will instead say, misguided individuals."

Mr. Chamberlain challenged the Liberals to point out a single provocative word in the despatches exchanged during the ante-war negotiations. He charged the Boers with having broken every pledge and every promise made to the British, and declared that they had long been planning to kick the British out of South Africa.

Answers Delivered

United States Makes Reply to Various Powers on Chinese Question.

State Department Declines to Make Public the Tenor of Decision.

But London Understands That the German Proposal Is Declined.

London, Sept. 22.—(4 a.m.)—It seems to be generally believed throughout Europe that Germany proposed her demand, that anti-foreigners should be surrendered before the negotiations commenced, with a view of delaying any general acceptance of her proposal until Field Marshal Count von Waldersee should arrive at Pekin.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Washington asserts that the United States government has politely declined to agree to Germany's proposal on this very ground.

In any event, with Count von Waldersee and Li Hung Chang both journeying northward, matters must soon reach a crisis. The manner of Earl Li's reception seems to be due to the suspicions existing in Shanghai regarding his close understanding with Russia. About four thousand Russian troops and all the principal officers met him at Chung Liang Chen, half-way to Tien Tsin. A long conference was held, at which no report of any other power was present. This remarkable friendship apparently exists at a time when two continents are ringing with the stories of massacres by the Russians in Amur.

The Moscow correspondent of the Standard, reverting to the subject of massacres this morning, says: "From a recent visitor to the Amur region, I learn that massacres are the order of the day with the troops overrunning Manchuria. The orders are charged to Gen. Grodekoff, but it is quite certain that Emperor Nicholas must be ignorant of their nature.

The same correspondent asserts that troops by the wholesale continue to pour into Manchuria.

Li Hung Chang, according to Shanghai despatches, assumed the seals of the viceroyalty of Chili yesterday. His officers are busy raising 8,000 foreign-drilled men and well-armed veterans, who are now encamped at Yang Chow, and will proceed to Tien Tsin as Earl Li's body guard, under command of Chang Kan Yung, who was the Chinese general at Kiao Chou when the Germans seized that place.

It is reported that Liu Kun Ki, viceroy of Nankin, alarmed at the prospects of the German fleet ascending the Yang Tse Kiang, is placing obstructions in the channel below the Kiang forts and sending troops to the northeast of Kang Su, for fear the Germans may land troops there to attack the Sing Kian Fu.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post expresses the opinion that Germany's policy may yet lead to a rising in Central China.

The Standard has a Taku telegram, asserting that, as a means of averting punishment, the governor of Pao Ting Fu has posted a proclamation, ordering the suppression of the Boxers.

Telegraphing from Pekin, September 21, Dr. Morrison says: "Gen. Chaffee has received orders from the United States to cease his preparations for wintering his troops in Pekin. This is interpreted to mean that the United States is contemplating a withdrawal of her troops, the abandonment of her interests in Pekin and the transferrence to another power of the protection of the numerous converts who reached the American missions and survived the siege.

"The withdrawal of the German legation is capable of explanation, but a misgiving is felt that the United States also proposes to withdraw her legation."

Tien Tsin, Sept. 20, via Shanghai, Sept. 21.—Li Hung Chang has arrived and is domiciled in his own yamen under a Cossack guard. His reception here was a repetition of his reception at Tong Ku. Only the Russian and Japanese officials called on him, those of the other nations not taking part in it.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—The German foreign office has received replies from Italy, Austria and France, agreeing without reserve to Germany's China proposal.

A despatch received here from Shanghai, under date of to-day, says that the German warship Bertha, with Court von Waldersee, the commander in chief of the allied forces in China, on board her, arrived at Woosung. She will go to Kiao Chin to-morrow.

It transpires that Emperor William has sent Baroness von Ketteler, widow of the late German minister at Pekin, a telegram to Tien Tsin, as follows:

"As was the case during the long period of terror through which you passed with such fortitude, deprived at the very outset of your husband, so now my hearty sympathy accompanies you on your way home. My people mourn with you. May God comfort you."

The Baroness replied, expressing her deep thanks for His Majesty's gracious sympathy.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The state department this afternoon delivered to Minister Wu the reply of the United States government to the Chinese request, that Minister Conger be authorized to proceed immediately with peace negotiations.

An official communication, coming through diplomatic channels, was brought to the attention of the state department to-day, giving information as to the condition in the Yang Tse Kiang valley, and also giving detailed and fully authenticated instances of atrocities in the province of Hunan against Christian missionaries. The account is given by one of the missionaries who escaped, and who makes the report through officials of the government now forwarding it to Washington.

In one case it is stated that a missionary had his eyes burned out, then a portion of his body was cut off and a red-hot staff was driven through his back. Concerning conditions in the Yang Tse Kiang valley, the report states that the viceroys there have exercised most pacific influences, despite orders to the contrary from Pekin.

It appears that the Pekin government ordered the viceroys to assemble a large army and march it to the north. But as the viceroys were opposed to anti-foreign crusade, the order was not executed. Instead of that, one of the officials assembled an army of 3,000 undisciplined coolies, who marched north as a formal compliance with the orders. This action of the Yang Tse viceroys in resisting the Pekin influence against the foreigners is said to have had an important effect in preventing a general spread of disorder.

The United States government has made full and complete answers to the various important inquiries which have been addressed to it by the powers relating to the Chinese trouble. Moreover, it has gone farther and has made a disclosure of all of its purposes. This action was taken after the cabinet meeting to-day. At 3:30 o'clock, Mr. Wu called, by appointment, upon Acting Secretary Hill, and was handed a memorandum embodying the response of the United States government to the request of Prince Ching, that Mr. Conger or some other person be immediately empowered to begin negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a final settlement. The minister came away with a dissatisfied expression upon his face.

Next came M. Thiebaut, the French charge. A few minutes' conversation sufficed to impart to him orally an answer to his own verbal inquiry.

Baron Sternberg, the German charge, who had been notified of the readiness of the state department to make answer to the German note, called and was given that answer. He hastened away to cable it to his government.

The department then sent the answer to the Russian inquiry, forwarded by messenger, and wired cablegrams containing the substance of the answers to its diplomatic representatives abroad. Thus closed one of the most interesting and important phases of the Chinese entanglement.

The state department absolutely refused to make any statement as to the nature of the answers, taking the ground that to do so would be a violation of the diplomatic proprieties. However, it was calculated that all of these answers will have reached their destinations abroad by to-morrow, it was promised that the text of the communications would be given to the press to-morrow afternoon. The ministers and charges who received the messages here adopted the same secretive attitude.

With all this, it is known that the German proposal, that negotiations with China be deferred until the Chinese responsible for the Pekin outrages have been surrendered to the allies, has failed of approval by the United States. The impression has been conveyed in a manner that cannot be offensive, but it is believed that the United States government cannot recognize the principle that a country may be called upon to surrender its own people to a foreign power for punishment. This judgment does not relinquish the idea of ultimate punishment of the offenders when they are properly identified, but it does not believe that the pursuit of this object should put a stop to all negotiations.

The idea of a commission to adjust the difficulties with China is again brought forward, and it is suggested that such a commission on the part of the United States may either form part of a joint international commission, which it is proposed will be appointed for this purpose, or, in the event of the failure of the effort to secure joint action, then the members can go on and deal directly with China for a settlement. The names of Minister Conger, Gen. James H. Wilson and Mr. Rockhill are mentioned in this connection. It is believed that the outcome, from a military point, of to-day's action will be the withdrawal of all but one regiment of the United States troops from China to Manila, where they can be held ready to return in an emergency. Gen. Chaffee will probably remain in China as commander of the forces there, which will be simply regarded as a legation guard.

One fact concerning the United States answers, which was learned officially, was that they contained no new proposition; they simply clean away the debris of unanswered inquiries.

Pekin, Sept. 17, via Taku, Sept. 20.—Gen. James H. Wilson, the United States commander, took Heita Chu this morning. No details of the affair have been received, but British officials have received a despatch announcing that the arsenals were taken according to arrangement.

It is expected that Gen. Wilson will move on San Hai Tien and destroy the Chinese arsenals there. The Germans moved westward to-day, and it is doubtful if they co-operated in the taking of Heita Chu. Japanese scouts report that the surrounding country is free of the enemy. No word has been received from the 6th United States cavalry, which is operating in the northeast.

As announced by the Associated Press despatch from Pekin, under date of Sunday, 16, via Taku, Sept. 20, Gen. Wilson, with 600 British and 800 American troops and six guns, marched westward that day and the Germans were to move on the following day, to co-operate in taking Pei Tai Chu, where the enemy was supposed to be in force. Gen. Wilson, it was decided, would attack from the west and the Germans from the East. The despatch also said that Gen. Wilson would then take the San Hai Tien arsenal.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—An official despatch from the commander of the Austrian squadron in Chinese waters says: "A small Austrian detachment has occupied the south fort at Pei Tang, in conjunction with German and Russian troops, and the Austrian and German flags have been hoisted.

"The Russians captured two guns. The Austrian losses were a naval cadet killed and 14 wounded.

SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

German Press Comments on the Meeting Just Closed.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—The German press attaches great importance to the socialist convention which has just adjourned. The Liberal papers believe the socialist participation in the diet elections will rebound mainly to the advantage of the Liberal party. The Vossische Zeitung to-day demonstrates this in detail. The semi-official Berliner Correspondenze says: "If the programme adopted by the socialist convention were carried out the laboring classes would be the first to rise against us. It would sink Germany into poverty and impotence."

A CANADIAN EXPEDITION

To the North Pole Should Now Be Made Captain Bernier Thinks.

Capt. Bernier, who has lately returned to Quebec from Newfoundland, states that when there he examined all the vessels engaged in the whaling business to select one for his proposed North Pole expendition. He says that none were considered by him strong enough to resist the pressure of the Polar ice. He has, therefore, proposed that the Canadian government build a suitable vessel, out of the grant that has been promised.

Capt. Bernier is confident that a vote of $20,000 will, at an early date, be forthcoming for the expedition. On Saturday last he wired Sir Wilfrid Laurier calling his attention to the achievement of the Italian expedition and urging that Canada delay no longer. No reply has yet been received. Capt. Bernier states that his offers of assistance now aggregate $25,000, and besides that the merchants of Quebec will donate supplies worth six or seven thousand dollars.

Are Still Guessing

Lord Salisbury Still Keeps Silent on the Chinese Question

And Conjectures Run Rife as to What Will Be Done.

British Public Has Lost Interest in Oom Paul's Movements.

London, Sept. 22.—Lord Salisbury has not yet answered the German proposal, nor has he even discussed its terms with his advisors. It is likely that several days will elapse before Great Britain puts herself on record regarding the suggestion of Emperor William. As Lord Salisbury is the sole arbiter, and as he had refrained from mentioning the matter to his intimates, it is naturally impossible definitely to forecast the nature of Great Britain's reply. Those persons who are generally in Lord Salisbury's confidence suggest guardedly that he will fall into line with Germany. Hereover, it is believed that the German note may prove a source of a somewhat lengthy exchange of communications before the consensus of opinions of the powers is ascertained.

No inkling of the nature of Washington's attitude had reached Downing street this morning, except through press despatches. The feeling prevails at the foreign office that the United States is so close to the election that she cannot be expected to take in the immediate future a really serious part in regard to China, either as a deterrent or as an aggressive factor. Interest in the announcements from Washington consequently wane. In other words, it is now believed that if the European powers can unite under Germany's lead, the United States, even if dissenting from the policy, would be only a passive objector.

A foreign office official, being asked by the Associated Press if beneath the maze of diplomatic intricacies he saw any reason to believe that a serious disagreement were possible, said:

"No; judging from the present conditions, the negotiations ought to come out all right. The powers of the world have been negotiating as they never did before, and have not yet begun to call each other names. This German proposal is the first thing which has taken us the slightest bit forward for a month, and being so, it naturally calls out more diversified opinions. But, even should the majority of the powers reject it, which seems improbable, I do not believe it would mean a break up of the concert. Russia may, and I believe will, withdraw practically all her troops. We do not share in the opinion of some sections of the English press, that this is due to a Russo-Chinese bargain. It is merely the logical sequence to a hard and fast policy laid down by the Czar.

"But, while expecting this, we do not think it will end the negotiations to put China on a proper basis. Russia, likely enough, will take Manchuria. What if she does? She can only establish a form of government which will ensure the protection of her railway and affiliated enterprises. It will be the Chinese and colonists other than Russians who would benefit. So, even if Russia assumes control of Manchuria and withdraws her troops from the province of Chih Li, the latter action being followed by the United States, there is no reason to suppose that it would prevent the powers from securing reparation for the outrages and installing a government which will open up China to the world and insure its eventful civilization."

The anti-Russian cable despatches of Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the London Times, are viewed in Downing street as being more the result of severe strain of the siege and the heated rivalry that must prevail where so many nationalities are quartered together than as an impartial recording of facts.

Lord Roberts' laconic report, that "nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands," came opportunely for the government. It was indeed announced that Lord Salisbury awaited it before going to the country. Marauding bands do not require the presence of a field marshal, so Lord Roberts' home-coming is eagerly awaited, though it would seem that these same marauders will detain several army corps in South Africa. But, to all intents and purposes, with the exception of the casualty and sick reports, the war, so far as the British public is concerned, was over weeks ago, and the doings of Mr. Kruger are now followed in a half-hearted interest, mainly owing to the belief, apparently well founded, that he will be able to accomplish nothing by his projected visit to the European capitals.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price, 25 cents.

Killed By Posse

Sheriff and His Deputies Fire on Miners at Shenandoah.

Two Shot Dead and Seven Other Persons Are Wounded.

Little Girl and Man Sitting at His Own Door Are Victims.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 21.—A sheriff's posse fired on a crowd of riotous men near here this afternoon, killing two persons and wounding seven others.

Sheriff Toole and Deputies O'Donnell and Brennan were called to Shenandoah to-day to suppress the mobs that threatened mine workers and colliery property.

At quitting time the three sheriffs and a small posse whom the sheriff had summoned on the ground went to the Indian Ridge colliery of the Reading Company, to escort the working miners to their homes. The colliery is located a short distance east of Shenandoah.

The workmen left for home shortly after 4 o'clock. They walked up the middle of East Centre street and reached the Lehigh Valley railroad. Here had gathered a large crowd of Poles, Slavs and Hungarians—men women and children—who lined both sides of the street.

A shot rang out from a saloon. This was followed by a shower of stones. Many of the crowd had picked up sticks and stones and were acting in a threatening manner. Seeing this, the sheriff, who had previously cautioned his men to keep cool and not to use their fire-arms, commanded them to fire. The order was obeyed, with terrible results. The crowd pursued the sheriff and his posse to the Ferguson house, where they took refuge.

Sheriff Toole shortly afterwards telegraphed to Harrisburg and asked that a detachment of troops be sent here. It was learned that Adjutant-General Stewart was in Philadelphia, and a telegram was sent to him there.

Following is a list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Mike Yuckavage, shot in the eye.
A little girl, name unknown, shot in the back of the neck.

WOUNDED.

So far as could be learned:
Edward Coyle; aged about 50 years, bullet wound near the heart. He was sitting on his stoop.
Michael Scanlan, shot in the arm.
Anthony Skarnazicz, shot in the left wrist.
John Wusdickey, aged 40 years, shot in the hand; married.
Mike Sazitzka, shot in the left shoulder.
Anthony Axzlavage, shot in the left side, seriously.

Among those who were injured by the rioters were the following: George Belding, of Ringtown, ugly gash in right forehead, caused by a brick; Robert Edwards, aged 65 years, injured seriously by stones; Charles Rangland, aged 35, injured on the neck and head by stones.

Superintendent Adam Boyd, Inside Foreman Forley, and Breaker Bosses James and William Mitchell, of Indian Ridge colliery, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon were returning home from work, when they were met at the Lehigh Valley station by a mob with sticks and stones. The mine officials drew revolvers and fired. The mob became furious after one of their number was shot, and attempted to close in on the officials. They ran up Lloyd street and occupied a stable, where they were imprisoned for two hours. The mob threatened to burn the stable down, but Sheriff Toole with 20 deputies arrived and dispersed them, and the mine officials returned to their homes.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—Sheriff Toole of Schuylkill county to-day sent a telegram to Adjutant-General Stewart asking for troops as a result of a clash between marching strikers and coal and iron police at Shenandoah this afternoon.

The sheriff's message was delivered to the Adjutant-General a few minutes after his arrival in the city from Harrisburg. General Stewart at once communicated with Sheriff Toole by telephone. After a brief conversation the Adjutant-General returned to Harrisburg on the train leaving here at 8:50 to-night.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 21.—At midnight the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth regiments, the Governor's troop, and Battery "C" were called out, with Gen. Gobin in command.

NANAIMO FAIR.

Cattle Exhibit the Best Ever Seen in the Coal City.

Nanaimo, Sept. 21.—So keen was competition in cattle at the annual show today that J. S. Tolmie, the judge, had the greatest difficulty in making awards. The animals are declared by everybody to be the finest stock ever exhibited here. H. Bonsall took the lion's share of honors with his Holsteins.

The pavilion was crowded this afternoon and evening. It is probable that the society will send exhibits to New Westminster.

Mr. Tom Wilson said this morning before leaving for Vancouver that he was very sorry to see the orchards here infected so badly with wooly aphis and oyster scale. He was afraid that the Horticultural Act was not very well observed, as the district had unrivalled facilities for orchard produce, with ordinary care. He says his experiments with cut-worms prove that the cut-worm is now afflicted with a parasite which is enormously reducing its numbers. The ichneumom fly, which is increasing at a great rate, is a deadly enemy of the cut-worm.