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VOL. 21.

**Captured  
Sacred City**

**International Troops Are Report-  
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sion on Friday.**

**Contradictory Dispatches Regard-  
ing the Movements of the  
Imperial Family.**

**Chinese Made Determined Effort  
to Massacre Foreigners Be-  
fore Relief Arrived.**

London, Aug. 21.—Very little news of conditions in Peking has been received, owing possibly to the wires being cut. What has been received indicates that all the allies are in need of reinforcements.

The commander of the Italian second-class cruiser Piamasca telegraphs from Taku, according to the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, that very urgent requests were coming from Peking on Saturday for the immediate dispatch of further troops, and that in answer to these 400 Italians marched off post haste.

The Japanese minister in London is said to have received a telegram last evening, announcing that subsequent to the entry into Peking, a Japanese detachment went to the Imperial palace to afford whatever protection was necessary. The enemy were in strength and fighting was still proceeding—when the message was sent to Tokyo. The main body of the Japanese was then at the Ting Men gate of the Tartar city, with headquarters at the Japanese legation.

Reports of the Empress Dowager are still contradictory; but Gen. Xung Lu, on the authority of the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, is definitely announced to be a prisoner,

by the orders of the Empress Dowager, in the Imperial palace. "This, perhaps," says the correspondent, "is a good thing, as detention in the capital will enable him to negotiate with the allies on a better basis."

The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Loh, on being asked as to the whereabouts of the Emperor and Empress Dowager, replied: "They have gone westward to the old capital, Hsian Fu, and I think they are quite safe there."

Serious trouble is now threatened in the neighborhood of Canton. The Americans at Swatow, according to the Daily Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent, have applied for a warship, in consequence of serious fighting; and the Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that a warship is on the way there now.

Queen Victoria has sent the following message to the commander of marines at Peking: "I thank God that you and those under your command have been able to carry out your arduous task. With my people, I have waited with the deepest anxiety for good news of your safety, and the happy termination of your heroic and prolonged defence. I grieve for the losses and sufferings experienced by the besieged."

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**Chinese Surrounded.**

**Imperial Troops Held by the Allies in  
Palace Grounds at Peking.**

Washington, Aug. 20.—The state department has received a telegram through Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, from Consul Baggdale at Tien Tsin, saying the Chinese troops are surrounded by the allies' armies in the palace grounds at Peking.

The United States reply to China's latest appeal for a cessation of hostilities is received today from Li Hung Chang, has not yet been made known, but there is reason to believe that the overtures will in effect be rejected, on the ground that the conditions laid down in the United States note of August 12th have not been complied with, and until complied with the government's course must proceed without reference to China's appeal for a halt in the proceedings.

The dispatch of August 12th said specially that the United States were ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese government for

A Cessation of Hostilities  
on condition that the relief forces be permitted "to enter Peking unmolested" and escort the legation therefrom under such circumstances as the commanding general might lay down. But up to the present time there is no evidence that the allied forces are unmolested at Peking or have received the sanction of the Imperial government to convey the legation to Tien Tsin without further trouble and under the conditions laid down by the commanding general.

China's latest application for peace negotiations was received early today at the Chinese legation, and was transmitted to Mr. Wu to the state department.

Aside from the fact that the conditions of August 12th have not been complied with by China, it is probable that the United States government would desire to take sufficient time to learn what the other powers intend doing in unison. Moreover, there are some unexplained features of Li Hung Chang's application, one of them being that, while he asks the allies to cease hostilities, he gives no assurance that he has the power to make the Chinese army and the rebellious Boxers cease their hostilities.

The situation was made more clear today from many sources. The latest advice appears to be that from Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, repeating a dispatch received from Consul Baggdale at Tien Tsin. The latter reports: "Chinese troops surrounded in palace grounds."

The Japanese legation received a dispatch of the same general tenor, but more in detail, stating that the Chinese troops retreated on the 15th within the Imperial palace, and

they were surrounded there, with Japanese military headquarters located in the Japanese legation.

Admiral Remy also transmitted a report from Peking on the 15th, saying that "troops are moving on the Imperial city."

The several dispatches from different sources establish clearly that the Imperial palace and grounds are under siege. But not one of the dispatches clear as to how late this condition of affairs existed. The Fowler dispatch is the latest to be received, and is dated the 20th, but probably that was the date on which it left Tien Tsin. The Japanese dispatch also refers to the Chinese taking refuge in the Imperial palace on the 15th, but does not bring the situation beyond that date, so that the information, while showing the Imperial city surrounded, does not disclose the issue of the situation, nor how long it has continued.

Today's dispatches seem to make clear that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager have made their escape from Peking, and that about the only present service of the Imperial palace grounds is as an asylum in which the demoralized Chinese soldiers are making a last stand.

The Japanese legation's advices today show that the banners of the Imperial cortege were seen leaving Peking on the 14th, and that probably the Empress Dowager, as well as the Emperor, had left the city.

Consul-General Goodnow advised the state department that he had information from Chinese sources that the Empress Dowager had left Peking.

The attitude which the international forces will observe toward the Emperor and Empress Dowager is understood to have received official consideration among the powers, resulting from a request from the southern viceroys that no personal indignity be shown to China's rulers. In response to this it is quite generally understood there will be no personal indignity to the Emperor and Empress Dowager, not because it is felt that there is any special consideration due them, but because China would be precipitated into a chaotic state if the responsible heads of the Empire lost their functions.

In view of the general desire of this personant and the others concerned to keep China intact and speedily restore quiet, there is a disposition among officials to refrain from any personal indignities to the Chinese rulers. If develops in this connection that all of the powers recently rejected the proposition of the Emperor and Empress Dowager to destroy the tombs of the Ming dynasty. The proposed destruction was a threat held out to the Chinese in the hope of bringing them to terms. But the powers rejected this proposal and thus gave significant evidence that anything calculated to give personal affront to the dignity of the

Chinese was not a part of the set campaign.

London, Aug. 21.—Divers paragraphs as to the movements of the Chinese Imperial family continue to be received at the treaty ports and are hence faithfully transmitted to the European capitals. These representing the court as having left Peking are of exclusive Chinese origin. According to them, their majesties are well on the way to Sian Fu, about 500 miles inland.

Fighting was going on at Peking on Saturday, according to one report, but according to a dispatch received by the admiral from Rear-Admiral Bruce, the allies entered the city of Peking on Friday.

If the Chinese government is at Sian Fu there is no means of getting at them, according to the military men, without a prolonged campaign and with an army as large as Lord Roberts's, to secure the bases of communications.

Advices from the provincial capital show that the attitude of the southern mandarins has been far more friendly towards the allies than that of the magistrates who have been issuing proclamations commanding the Chinese to attend to business, to avoid sedition, and acknowledging that the invasion of the foreigners is justified.

In Sacred City.

London, Aug. 21.—The following has been received from Rear-Admiral Bruce "Taku, Aug. 19.—The allies are reported to have entered the Sacred City of Peking on August 17th."

Telegraph Line Cut.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.—The foreign officials here learn that the telegraph from Tien Tsin has been cut. The position of the allies is uncertain, and a large body of Chinese troops has taken the field.

Appeal Rejected.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The cabinet today decided to reject the latest appeal from Li Hung Chang for a cessation of hostilities. The reply will be communicated at once to the Chinese government, with a statement of the reasons for the action of the government.

The rejection is based on the non-compliance of the Chinese government with the specific provisions of the declaration of the United States under date of Aug. 12th.

Peace Proposals.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The French foreign office has received from Li Hung Chang a request similar to the one addressed to the United States government, asking for the appointment of M. Pichon, the French minister at Peking, or another person to represent France at the peace negotiations. It is said that all the powers have received a like message.

Rescue of Foreigners.

Peking, Aug. 14, via Chee Foo, Aug. 21.—The British and Russian flags were planned on the east wall of Peking at 11 o'clock this morning. The Indian troops entered the British legation at 1 and the Americans at 3. There was a joyful reception from the wall.

The evacuated tenants could not have lasted a little longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the legation during the siege.

Sixty-five were killed and one hundred and sixty wounded.

The Japanese began the battle before daylight and they are still fighting about the north wall, where part of the Chinese are defending the Imperial city.

The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians had five killed and 12 wounded. The British and Americans had a few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack to-morrow and the troops were arriving at camp five miles east last night. They were completely exhausted and slept in corn fields in the rain.

The generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of a heavy attack on the legation, pushed forward independently. The British, Americans and French on the left of the river and the Russians and Japanese on the right.

Beginning at 2 o'clock this morning the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily there. The British and Americans met with little resistance until they entered the city, where there was street fighting. Reilly's battery attempted to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal. The Chinese had continually violated the armistice.

Ready for Emergency.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The cabinet meeting today was devoted entirely to the Chinese situation. Several questions were awaiting attention. One was the application of Li Hung Chang for the appointment of Minister Conger or some other commissioner to negotiate for the cessation of hostilities. The decision arrived at was to reject the appeal, and a reply of this character will be sent to Minister Wu, to be forwarded to Li Hung Chang.

Under the present remarkable conditions, the United States will act with extreme caution in whatever steps it may take towards a solution of the pending problems.

In the meantime there is reason to believe the United States and the powers interested will keep their armed forces on the ground, so that order may be maintained and at least a semblance of a law government brought out of the existing chaos.

The reply of the United States to the appeal of the viceroys of Nankin and Hunan, that no indignities be offered the Emperor and Empress Dowager, is a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the communication with satisfactory assurance that no indignities would be offered the persons of their Majesties. The reply is couched in the polite language of diplomacy, but it is understood that it does not in any way commit the government to refrain from imposing on the Emperor and Empress Dowager any penalty that subsequently might be decided upon in case it is proved that they were directly responsible for the recent atrocities.

Trouble in Corea.

Yokohama, Aug. 22.—An official dispatch from Corea says that a thousand rebels attacked Song Ching and burned the government buildings there.

Missionaries Safe.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions has received a cablegram today from Chee Foo as follows: "Psalm 124-7.—Peking and Tung Chow missionaries, also Chapin, Smiths and Wickoff, saved."

Psalm 124-7.—Our soul is escaped as

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New Brunswick will do as well as Nova Scotia.

**KILLED IN RAILWAY SMASH.**

(Associated Press.)

Taswell, Va., Aug. 22.—A wreck at Maxford, six miles from here, on the Norfolk & Western railway, resulted in the death of two men and injuring seven. A light engine was running west at 40 miles an hour, when it collided with a freight, drawn by two engines going 30 miles an hour. The crash was terrific.

New York, Aug. 22.—The wrecking crew got the truck clear today of the debris of last night's wreck at Kenosha, on the Harlem railroad. No bodies were found, and it is now certain that only three passengers were killed.

**A NEGRO'S APPEAL.**

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 22.—Alfred A. Akins, a negro, has appealed to the British consul-general for redress for having been beaten, he alleges, by roughs during the recent race riots here. He is a palace car porter on the New York, New Haven and H. railway. He makes an affidavit that he was born in Jamaica, West Indies, and is a British subject. C. Clive Bayley, acting British consul-general, will investigate the case.

**CUBA'S EXPORTS DECREASE.**

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—According to a statement made today by the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, the total exportation from the island of Cuba through the port of Havana for seven months ending 31st July, 1900, was \$18,068,605, as against \$16,766,971 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$98,866.

**PARIS BANK ROBBERY.**

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—C. J. Voss, a former clerk of the Paris Bank, who was accused of stealing about \$300,000 from the bank in January, 1899, has been committed for trial. He was caught while passing a 25 note.

**PHILADELPHIA'S POPULATION.**

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—The population of Philadelphia, according to the count just completed at the census office, is 1,203,087. The population in 1880 was 1,046,064. The increase during the past ten years was 246,738, or 23.57 per cent.

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stituency.**

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier completed his Nova Scotia tour today and left this afternoon for Quebec. He will reach Ottawa on Thursday.

The Premier's visit to this province was of a social character. He made some sixteen brief speeches in reply to addresses presented by Conservatives as well as Liberals. He did not touch on political subjects. He was received with intense enthusiasm at all points, and the outlook is that Nova Scotia will send an almost solid phalanx to support him after the next general elections. There is not one constituency safe for the Conservatives, and Sir Charles Tupper is said to be looking for another constituency, as Cape Breton is expected to go Liberal.

New Brunswick will do as well as Nova Scotia.

**KILLED IN RAILWAY SMASH.**

(Associated Press.)

Taswell, Va., Aug. 22.—A wreck at Maxford, six miles from here, on the Norfolk & Western railway, resulted in the death of two men and injuring seven. A light engine was running west at 40 miles an hour, when it collided with a freight, drawn by two engines going 30 miles an hour. The crash was terrific.

New York, Aug. 22.—The wrecking crew got the truck clear today of the debris of last night's wreck at Kenosha, on the Harlem railroad. No bodies were found, and it is now certain that only three passengers were killed.

**A NEGRO'S APPEAL.**

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 22.—Alfred A. Akins, a negro, has appealed to the British consul-general for redress for having been beaten, he alleges, by roughs during the recent race riots here. He is a palace car porter on the New York, New Haven and H. railway. He makes an affidavit that he was born in Jamaica, West Indies, and is a British subject. C. Clive Bayley, acting British consul-general, will investigate the case.

**CUBA'S EXPORTS DECREASE.**

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—According to a statement made today by the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, the total exportation from the island of Cuba through the port of Havana for seven months ending 31st July, 1900, was \$18,068,605, as against \$16,766,971 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$98,866.

**PARIS BANK ROBBERY.**

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—C. J. Voss, a former clerk of the Paris Bank, who was accused of stealing about \$300,000 from the bank in January, 1899, has been committed for trial. He was caught while passing a 25 note.

**PHILADELPHIA'S POPULATION.**

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—The population of Philadelphia, according to the count just completed at the census office, is 1,203,087. The population in 1880 was 1,046,064. The increase during the past ten years was 246,738, or 23.57 per cent.