

LI HUNG CHANG'S PATHETIC APPEAL

He Urges That Allies Refrain from Proceeding Beyond Tung Chow.

OUR GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

The United States Declines to Recede from the Position Taken at the Beginning of the March—Latest News from the Front Indicates That the Allied Troops Must be at Peking's Walls.

Washington, Aug. 16.—At the close of a day of intense anxiety, the department of state tonight made public the latest correspondence between the United States government and China, constituting not only a remarkable series of state papers, but at the same time dispelling all doubt and uncertainty as to the American policy in the present crisis.

Conclusions of the Government.

The conclusions of the government were announced after an extended cabinet meeting, and were embodied in the following official statement: A cablegram from Earl Li Hung Chang, envoy plenipotentiary of China, dated Aug. 16, and received by Minister Wu at 7 p. m. on the same day:

"The allied forces are approaching Tung Chow, I have immediately telegraphed to the commanders to depute some to negotiate an armistice with the several commanders on the spot. I will also shortly proceed to Peking. The powers being fully aware of the situation, the movement which their majesties, the Emperor Dowager and the emperor are placed, are earnestly requested to telegraph instructions to the commanders after arriving at Tung Chow, which their forces to stop their further advance to the capital so as not to cause alarm and fear to their majesties and the emperor."

The following memorandum in reply was handed to Mr. Wu this afternoon: MEMORANDUM. Forseeing that there would be insufficient time after receiving a reply to the memorandum of Aug. 12 to get instructions to the powers before it had reached Peking, we sent on the same day to the general commanding the American forces in China the following message:

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Secretary of State, Washington. Our policy is safe. May it not be sufficient authenticity? We have been imprisoned and completely besieged since June 23. Continued artillery and rifle firing until July 17. Only since then, but daily, with frequent but desperate attacks, one last night. Have already reported our losses. French, Italian, Belgian, Austrian, Dutch legation and all other foreign property Peking destroyed. Dr. English child dead. Marines, Fanning, Fisher, Turner, King, Tutchter, Kenly and Thomas killed. All other Americans alive. Inform me and secretary Bryan. Hearing allied forces give us hope. (Signed) Conger.

The appeal of China and the prompt response of the American government were the subjects of supreme interest throughout the day. Coming at a moment when the allied armies were in the shadows of the great wall of Peking, the circumstances in which the correspondence occurred were of a peculiarly momentous character. The president had just returned from a brief respite at Canton, and going to the white house found his advisers ready to present to him the issue now advanced by China. The appeal of Li Hung Chang came first to the Chinese minister, who, early in the day, conveyed it to the department of state.

Although it was not the regular day for a meeting of the cabinet, word of the appeal of Li Hung Chang came to the attention of the cabinet members in the city that a special cabinet session would be held at 11 o'clock. Secretary Root, who has been a guiding factor in the Chinese negotiations, was with the president before the meeting opened, presenting the Chinese communications and the dispatches of instructions already sent to General Chaffee. With the president at the cabinet table were Secretaries Root, Case, Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. The conclusions reached can be stated best by reference to the succinct response of the United States government set forth in the official announcement.

After the cabinet meeting the American reply was sent to the Chinese minister, who, later in the day, called it to Li Hung Chang. Thus the issue was framed finally and unalterably. The Chinese minister declined even to consider the proposition of Li Hung Chang for a halt and an armistice at Tung Chow. Even the supreme appeal of the venerable Chinese statesman, that the Chinese empire should be shared by an advance of the allies beyond Tung Chow was not heeded. The answer of the United States is that our position is the same now as it has been from the outset, namely, that the ministers must be delivered at the walls of Peking and in such circumstances as will meet the judgment of the military commanders on the spot.

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Whereabouts of Armies. Beyond the important diplomatic exchanges of the day and the receipt of the Conger message, the chief interest centered in the exact whereabouts of the allied armies. From Japanese sources came the most advanced information, first in the Tokio advices that Tung-Chow had been occupied, and later in the day in an official dispatch from the Japanese foreign office to Minister Takahira, confirming this report. The minister promptly communicated his information to the department of state, and was accepted by the officials, including the secretary of war, as the latest and most authentic news of the whereabouts of the relief column.

Some days had elapsed, however, since the occupation of Tung-Chow, and there had been ample time to cover the twelve miles between that place and Peking. Whether the allied forces were really there was a question which was of official life awaited word with keen anxiety. Secretary Root was satisfied that Tung-Chow had been left behind, and this was one of the reasons why it was regarded as futile to consider Li Hung Chang's proposition for an armistice at Tung-Chow.

A dispatch was received during the day from Admiral Hemy, conveying the dispatch secretary of state makes the following extract from a cable received this morning from Conger. It was handed to Mr.

be made yesterday. A dispatch was sent to General Chaffee, but its contents were not made public. Although the officials regarded it as unimportant, it doubtless made the American commander aware of the fact that there was no deviation in the American attitude. A dispatch was also sent to Minister Conger, advising in character, giving him the benefit of the latest developments.

The March to Peking. A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation from the foreign office at Tokio, stating that at a conference held on the 7th inst at Yang Tsun the commanders of the several forces decided to push on to Peking. The forces were headed by the Japanese and followed in order by the Russians, British and Americans. They expected to reach Tung Chow on the 12th. The French troops were compelled by the inadequacy of their commissary to remain at Yang Tsun, while the small bodies of Austrians, Italians and Germans turned back to Tien Tsin. Immediately upon the fall of Tien Tsin the Russians advanced, reporting the Tien Tsin-Peking railway, which will be repaired as far as Yang Tsun about the 20th of this month. The Chinese from Shan Hai Kwan report that the Russians are repairing the Tongtu Latai railway toward Shan Hai Kwan. Russian engineering officers with about 800 men of the railway corps at Usuri are expected at Tien Tsin. The British consul at Tien Tsin says he has been informed by Chinese from Peking that Li Peng Yung arrived at the capital with 10,000 men and, after an audience with the emperor dowager, left with them for an unknown destination. The emperor dowager will, it is believed, take refuge at Ta Kuen Fu, in Shansu.

DEATH OF J. J. INGALLS

Former United States Senator Expires in New Mexico—Had Been Ill Since March, 1899. Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 16.—John J. Ingalls, former United States Senator, died at East Las Vegas at 2.55 a. m. today. He was surrounded by his family. The funeral is to be held in Atchison, Kan. Senator Ingalls' illness dated from March, 1899, when he was in Washington. He soon became unable to talk and his throat began troubling him. Ten months ago he sought a change in climate and travelled through New Mexico and Arizona. Only two months ago he planned to return to Atchison. After a consultation of physicians, however, he decided to remain in New Mexico, and Mrs. Ingalls went to Las Vegas. On August 14 she telegraphed her sons, Ellisworth and Sheffield, that their father was sinking. They arrived in time to see him before he died.

John James Ingalls was born in Middleton, Mass., on Dec. 26, 1823. He received his preparatory education in Haverhill, where he went to Williams college, where he worked through eccentric character at times, won for him the honor of delivering one of the commencement orations. The title of his oration was "Munsey's Bill." Some credit led him to add a paragraph satirizing one of the professors after the oration had been sanctioned. For that he was refused a degree. After some legal debate with the trustees he was granted his diploma in 1853, and some years later the same board of trustees conferred an honorary doctorate of laws on him. After being graduated Mr. Ingalls studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He went to Kansas and settled, first at Sumner, removing later to Atchison. He soon became prominent in the councils of the Republican party of the state.

In 1859 Mr. Ingalls was a delegate to the Wyandotte convention which framed the constitution under which Kansas was admitted to the union. He was secretary of the territorial council of 1860 and of the state senate of 1861. He became assistant state treasurer the same year, and in 1862 was elected state senator from Atchison county. During these years he was also judge advocate with the rank of major and lieutenant colonel. He was twice a candidate for the lieutenant governorship against "Jim" Lane's ticket, but was defeated. He was brought into national view by his election in 1874 to the United States senate from his state. He succeeded Mr. Pomroy, who was retired. This office Mr. Ingalls held until 1891. From 1887 to the end of his term he served as president pro tempore of the senate. He did not become known as a speaker on the floor of the upper house until he had been at Washington two years. He then took part in the debates, making some reputation by his speeches on "The Silver Bill," "The Mugwump," "Justice in the South" and "Free Coinage." Some of his utterances were marked by incisive phrases which his former judgment did not sanction. His vocabulary was very ornate and extensive.

After leaving the senate he devoted himself principally to law and journalism. He contributed articles to the Forum and North American. To the latter he sent his analysis of the Grover Cleveland, which created some bitterness. He has done also considerable work for eastern newspapers.

State Fair at Lancaster. Lancaster, Aug. 16.—Hiram C. Young, of York, president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural society, met a committee of Lancaster County Fair association today and arranged to hold the state fair co-jointly with that of the local association in this place in the second week in October.

Fell from a Crane. Harrisburg, Aug. 16.—Henry Brown, of Steelton, fell from an electric crane at the Pennsylvania steel works today, and was killed instantly.

MR. BRYAN'S RETURN TO LINCOLN

Welcomed Back to the Old Farm After Ten Days' Absence.

SPEECH AND HANDSHAKES

Large Crowd Assembles to Greet the Orator—Mrs. Bryan Presented with a Bouquet of Roses—After Returning Thanks, Mr. Bryan Discusses the National Issues—He Bids Farewell to Silver.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 16.—Lincoln tendered a handsome welcome to Mr. Bryan today upon his return to his home here, after an absence of ten days. He reached the city at 3.30 p. m., and was met at the depot by a large concourse of people, who escorted him to his residence and who, after listening to a speech there and shaking hands with both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, only dispersed to meet in the evening with many others in a reception given in the state capitol grounds, which partook of the nature of an official function. Upon their arrival in the afternoon they were greeted with welcome for both husband and wife. Mrs. Bryan was presented with a bouquet of roses. The speech to Mr. Bryan was made by Mr. W. M. Working, a local Silver Republican leader. Mr. Bryan spoke at some length in his reply, first expressing his and Mrs. Bryan's appreciation of the good will of their townspeople of all parties, and explaining why he went away from home to meet people, instead of letting them come to Lincoln to see him. Mr. Bryan then discussed national issues at some length, in part as follows: "Not long ago a Republican was chiding one of our people with the fact that the Philippines were going to a Democratic election for the securing of their rights and the Republican said: 'Are you not ashamed that the Philippines are expecting aid from the Democrats?' and the man replied to the Republican: 'Do you know of any people in all the world who are fighting for liberty who are looking to the Republican party for help at this time?' The Boers in South Africa are expecting aid from the Democrats, and the Boers in South Africa are expecting aid from the Democrats, and the Boers in South Africa are expecting aid from the Democrats."

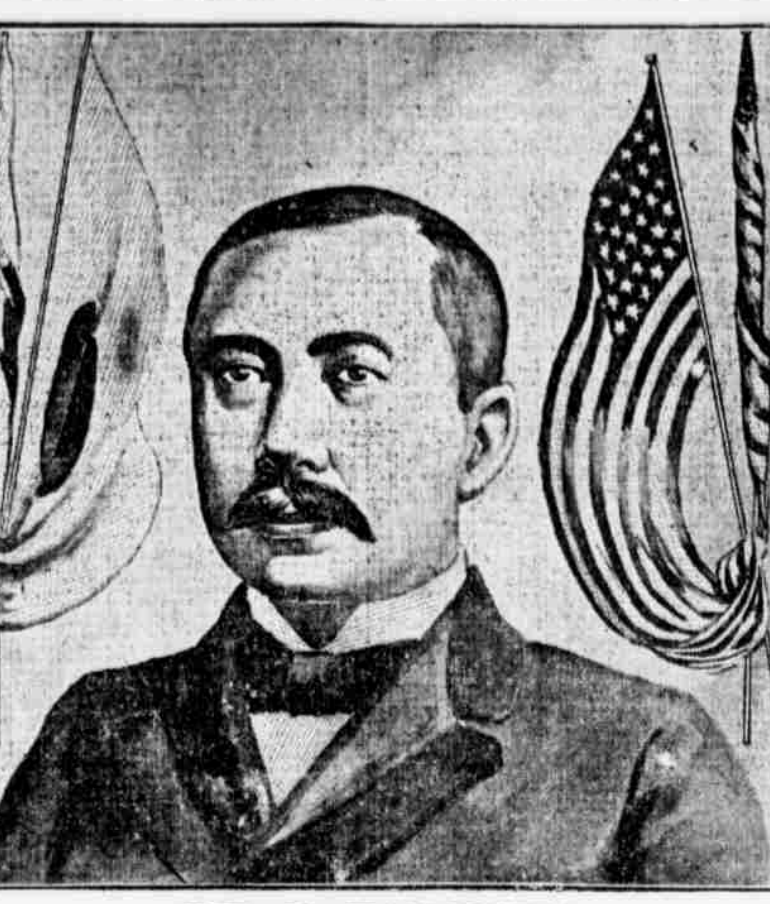
Change of Issues. Mr. Bryan then explained the reasons of his party for an apparent change of issues, saying: "Parties do not make issues; parties meet issues." Mr. Bryan then stated that in 1890 the Republican party was in a position to take the tariff and before 1892 the silver question with the tariff occupied public attention. By 1894 he said silver became the main question of discussion, and continuing he said: "I would have in this campaign at this time the same questions we had in 1890; but events have thrust into the arena of politics new questions. The tariff question is no longer the main question. It has become more important because the Republican party has stood upon the cradle of free trade since the beginning of the world. It is not our fault that we have to take up new questions from time to time. When the Republican party was in power in 1890 we did not discuss four years ago or six years ago, or eight or ten years ago, or twelve years ago, or sixteen years ago, or twenty years ago, or twenty-four years ago, or twenty-eight years ago, or thirty-two years ago, or thirty-six years ago, or forty years ago, or forty-four years ago, or forty-eight years ago, or fifty-two years ago, or fifty-six years ago, or sixty years ago, or sixty-four years ago, or sixty-eight years ago, or seventy-two years ago, or seventy-six years ago, or eighty years ago, or eighty-four years ago, or eighty-eight years ago, or ninety-two years ago, or ninety-six years ago, or one hundred years ago."

ELOPING PAIR NOT FORGIVEN. Groom and His Father-in-Law Have Lively Times in Missouri. Nevada, Mo., Aug. 16.—John R. West, armed with affidavits from his parents as to his age, eloped to this city with Miss Ada Crouch, secured a license to wed, and then hastened to Lamar, where the couple were married. Ten minutes after the ceremony a message was received from the young woman's father ordering the police to arrest them. They were taken to Sheldon, this county, and while West was securing bonds the bride's father, Dr. Crouch, hurried away with the young wife. When he returned West had him arrested on the charge of kidnapping, and in the midst of the quarrel that ensued Crouch shot at West with his revolver, but failed to hit him. Later Mrs. West left her home, where her father was taking her, saying she was going to visit neighbors. She joined her husband at his home, Crouch, learning of her being there, again took her home. West was arrested on the way to his father-in-law's house. He has sued Crouch for \$10,000.

CENSUS RETURNS LEAK OUT. Director Merriam Making Clerks' Life Miserable in Consequence. Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Director Merriam and his chief of the different divisions of the census office have made life miserable for the clerks for the last two days. Census returns from certain western cities have been made public. The director does not believe that any information has been given out by the members of his force, but he thinks that a warning will do no harm. The director says that any person convicted of violating the census laws will be rigidly prosecuted. He says he will spare no one. The penalty attached to a violation of the rules is instant dismissal and a fine of \$500.

DEATH OF STEYN REPORTED. London, Aug. 17.—Former President Steyn, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, is reported to have died while endeavoring to reach Mr. Kruger, as the result of a severe wound.

Woolley at Summer Meetings. Chicago, Aug. 16.—John G. Woolley, prohibition candidate for president, will leave here tomorrow for Pennsylvania, where he will address the large assemblies and summer meetings.



MR. K. TAKOHIRA. New Japanese Minister at Washington.

WALDERSEE PLEASSED.

But the German Newspapers Think That He Talks Too Much—He Compliments Americans.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—This morning Count Von Waldersee, accompanied by the countess and by Vice Admiral Von Waldersee, his brother, visited the United States embassy and asked Mr. John J. Jackson, secretary of the embassy, to present his best compliments to President McKinley. He spoke in the highest terms of the American troops, saying: "I know what they do and will consider it a great honor to have such gallant soldiers under my command." Before leaving Hanover yesterday he made a speech to the Workingmen's Ledertafel, saying that he hoped to finish his task and return soon to Hanover. In his response to the address of municipal deputations, he said: "With trust in God and in the firm and cheerful courage of my troops, I hope to carry out the plans and to overcome all difficulties."

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Weather Indications Today, PARTLY CLOUDY. 1. General—The United States' Reply to Li Hung Chang's Pathetic Appeal. 2. General—Northwestern Pennsylvania. Financial and Commercial. The Tribune's Educational Contest. 3. Local—Proposals Opened for Sewer Bonds. Court Record of a Day. 4. Editorial. News and Comment. 5. Local—Officials Purchased the Condemned Fire Horses. Those D. I. & W. Resignations. 6. Local—West Scranton and Suburban. Death of Justice Green, of the State Supreme Court. 7. Round About the County. 8. General—Live News of the Industrial World. New York Base Rates. The Liberty Congress Indorses Bryan.

KEPT RECORD OF HIS EMOTIONS. A Young Physician, Suffering from Softening of the Brain, Leaves a Legacy to Medical Science. Philadelphia, Aug. 16.—Knowing himself to be mentally deranged, and that his malady was incurable, Dr. Henry J. Costello, the young physician who banded himself at an Eaglesmere hotel, prepared a legacy which may be of inestimable benefit to his fellow doctors. From the time he began to lose control of his faculties he carefully set down in a journal every symptom of his case. Even in his melancholy madness he retained enough of his professional instinct to remember that mental aberration is the most difficult form of disease to cure, because the sufferer rarely can tell how he is affected. Therefore he arranged the most minute data concerning his illness, and the book containing it was found among his effects after his death. About six months ago he showed symptoms of acute melancholia. He consulted the most prominent specialists in the city, who pronounced the case to be incurable. He continued to grow worse, and six weeks ago suffered extreme mental depression, accompanied by nervous hysteria. His family advised him to take a European trip, but he absolutely refused to consider it. Having a physician's knowledge of his case he requested that he be accompanied by some one continually, as he feared he would kill himself. Three weeks ago he was taken to a hospital, where he was accompanied by his elder brother, Charles Costello, and Dr. C. B. O'Meara, who were his constant attendants. His stay seemed to benefit him so much that the vigilance of his friends became somewhat relaxed. With cunning born of his malady he seized the opportunity to end his life. He was found hanging by a trunk strap in his room yesterday. While members of Dr. Costello's family were going through his effects this morning the journal was discovered. It is neatly written and shows none of the vagueness that might be expected from an unbalanced mind. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the professional ability of the man remained unimpaired and that his thorough knowledge of medicine made him more melancholy, for he knew he could not recover.

APPLETONS WILL PAY. The Claims Against the Firm Are to Be Settled. New York, Aug. 16.—The creditors of D. Appleton & Co., the publishers, will be paid 100 cents on the dollar. This statement is on the authority of James G. Cannon, chairman of the reorganization committee of D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Cannon stated today that every claim which was to be extended under reorganization of the company had been deposited with the Metropolitan Trust company, of this city. Counsel for the reorganization committee will take immediate steps to organize a new corporation to take over all the assets from the receiver. This reorganization gives the house ample capital to carry on its business.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES. Glass Falls, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A fine night, a heavy track and lowering skies caused postponement of today's grand circuit races until 4 o'clock, at which time the untried 2:19 trot, postponed from yesterday, was called. Lady Isabelle won the two necessary heats handsly, with Frank Cramer, second. Of the four heats Lady Isabelle won three. Time—2:18.4, 2:18.1, 2:18.1. The 2:04 race furnished a race unparalleled on the local track. Searchlight won with two firsts and two thirds. Anawanda was second. Time—2:07.1, 2:07.1, 2:07.1.

Big Traction Deal. Pittsburg, Aug. 16.—M. K. McMillin, banker, who is a director in the Philadelphia company and prominent in the organization of the Union Traction company, today purchased the West End Traction company outright for a cash price of nearly \$4,000,000. This is said to be practically the consummation of a deal by which the West End passenger lines will pass into the control of the Union Traction company.

THE CAPTURE OF PEKIN IS ANNOUNCED

Hong Kong Cable to Vienna Lacks Official Confirmation.

ATTACK BEGAN MONDAY

Shanghai Dispatches Declare That the Chinese Intended to Make the Final Attack on the Legations on Sunday—An Appeal to Lord Salisbury to Not Withdraw British Troops—Effect Upon Chinese Minds.

London, Aug. 17, 3.45 a. m.—A cablegram to Vienna from Hong Kong announces the capture of Peking, but the Austrian government, like other European powers, is still without confirmation of this report.

An official telegram, dated Tatu, August 14, has been received at Rome, which asserts that the attack on Peking began Monday, that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, has opened communication with the relieving force, and that the allies have established their headquarters at Tung-Chow. Chinese officials in Shanghai are reported as admitting that the allies inflicted a heavy defeat on the Chinese Imperial troops at Tung-Chow, Sunday, and then marched direct on Peking. This, it is true, carries the Japanese official advices announcing the capture of Tung-Chow one step further. The western powers, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Kobe, have accepted the proposition formulated by Japan for arranging an armistice, dependent upon the immediate delivery of the foreign legations to the allies, or the granting of terms to the allies' force to enter Peking and to guard the legations. Upon these bases the correspondent says, Japan has already begun to negotiate.

Shanghai dispatches declare that the British had intended to make a final attack upon the legations last Sunday, but whether the plan was carried out is not known there. From the same place comes the report that Vice-Admiral Seymour and Brigadier General Craghead have joined in the protest against the withdrawal of the British troops. All the morning papers which comment on the subject appeal to Lord Salisbury not to withdraw them, and dilate upon the serious results of such an action to British prestige. American negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities also receive considerable attention, favorable and otherwise; but all the editorials agree that too precipitate a withdrawal from Peking after the destruction of the legations would have a bad effect upon the Chinese minds.

News from Indian Troops. General Sir Alfred Gazeole, commanding the contingent of troops from India in China, has wired to the government from Ma Towa under date of August 11, via the Foo August 15, as follows: "Arrived here this morning early, after a most trying night march. The troops of all nationalities are suffering severely from the heat. Ten of our horses died yesterday from sunstroke. The enemy is believed to be entrenched north of Chang Chia Wan. There is no further news from the legations."

Russians in the Rear. Rome, Aug. 16.—The following dispatch has been received from Taku via Chee Foo August 15: "A Russian regiment has disembarked to protect the rear of the allied forces, which is seriously threatened. The Japanese admiral announces that the allies occupied Tung Chau (also written Tung Chow), last Sunday and that he is awaiting news of an attack on Peking today."

Consul Goodnow Accused. Shanghai, Aug. 16.—The China Gazette openly impeaches the United States consul, Mr. John Goodnow, of complicity with the Chinese. Berlin, Aug. 16.—The German foreign office thinks that the allies will not attempt to hold Peking, but will retire immediately with the members of the legations to Tien-Tsin.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION. Will Meet at Wilkes-Barre Next Year. Reading, Aug. 16.—The Brotherhood of the Union today decided to meet next year in Wilkes-Barre. The committee on bureau of labor reported good results during the year. There were a number of applications for employment, and some were provided with positions. Grand Scroll Keeper G. C. Mehrer, owing to his impaired physical condition was compelled to return to his home in Philadelphia, and a resolution was passed to have him installed by his home circle, United No. 107, when he is able to be present for the ceremony. Announcement was made of the fifth or golden anniversary of the entire brotherhood in Philadelphia, October 7 to 11, and it will be the greatest event in its history. Adjourning.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Aug. 16.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light north to west winds.