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CZAR'S CHINA POLICY

Official Announcement Made Public in St. Petersburg

NO LAND GRAB FOR HIM

Troops Will Be Withdrawn from Pekin as Soon as the Powers Come to an Agreement—The Russian Minister to Retire to Tien Tsin—Will Begin Negotiations as Soon as China Produces Somebody Authorized to Speak

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The Czar's government in an official announcement, makes plain its Chinese policy.

After mentioning the unexpectedly rapid turn of military events at the seat of war in Pe-Chi-Li, enabling a comparatively insignificant detachment of the allied forces to attain the original main object, the relief of the legations and foreigners and the dispersal of the rebels concentrated at the capital, it proceeds:

"These favorable circumstances, however, change in no way the political programme of Russia as previously marked out in the last government communique, and in order that no misunderstandings or incorrect interpretations regarding the further intentions of Russia may arise, the emperor has directed the acting foreign minister to address to his representatives abroad the circular which follows:

"The immediate objects which the imperial government had in view at the very outset of the Chinese trouble were as follows:

"First—To protect the Russian legation at Pekin.

"Second—To assure the safety of Russian subjects against the criminal intentions of the Chinese rebels.

"Third—To render help to the Chinese government in its struggle with these troubles, in the interests of a speedy establishment of the legal order of things in the empire.

"As a result all the powers interested decided, with the same object in view, to send troops to China. The imperial government, therefore, proposes the following fundamental principle to guide the powers in China:

First—The maintenance of a common agreement among the powers.

"Second—The maintenance of the former State of organization in China.

"Third—The removal of everything that could lead to the partition of the celestial empire.

"Fourth—The establishment by the united powers of a legal central government at Pekin, able alone to preserve order and tranquillity in the country.

"On these points agreement prevailed with almost all the powers.

"While pursuing no other objects the imperial government will continue to steadfastly adhere to its former program of action. When the course of events, such as a rebel attack on our troops at New Chwang and a series of hostile acts by the Chinese on our state frontier, for instance, the bombardment of Blagovetchensk, induced Russia to occupy New Chwang and march troops into the Manchurian territories, such timely measures, which were exclusively prompted by the necessity of warding off the aggressive acts of the Chinese rebels, can in no way testify to any independent plans which are completely foreign to the policy of the imperial government. As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria and indispensable measures taken for the protection of railway construction, which, according to formal agreement, China assured, Russia will not fail to recall her troops from these terrtories of the neighboring empire, provided the action of other powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure. It is manifest that the interests of the other foreign powers and international companies at the port of New Chwang, occupied by Russia and open to international trade, as also on the railways which have been restored by our troops remain inviolate and are fully assured by the capture of Pekin, which, owing to changed circumstances, was effected more expeditiously than expected.

"The first and principal task to which the imperial government set itself, the deliverance of the representatives of the powers, with all the foreigners besieged, has been accomplished.

"The second task, namely, assisting in the establishment of a legal central government which shall co-operate in the re-establishment of order and regular relations with the powers, appears at present difficult, owing to the departure from the capital of the Emperor and Empress Regent and the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

"Under such circumstances the imperial government does not consider there is sufficient reason for ministers accredited to the Chinese government to remain longer at Pekin, as the latter is absent. It is therefore intended to recall the Russian minister with all the members of the mission to Tien Tsin. While there they will be accompanied by the Russian troops, whose presence at Pekin henceforward appears purposeless in consequence of the declared firm determination of the government not to depart from the task originally set itself. As soon, however, as a legal Chinese government again takes the reins of power and appoints a representative invested with full authority to negotiate with the powers, Russia, after having come to an agreement with all the foreign governments, will, on her side, not fail to send a plenipotentiary to the place where the negotiations will be held.

"In recommending you to bring all this to the knowledge of the government to which you are accredited, we hope the latter will share our views."

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIPPINES

Nature of the Authority of the Civil Commission Explained

Manila, Sept. 1.—The Philippines commission assumed legislative and appointive powers today under the instructions of President McKinley issued April 7th. Official instructions to that effect were published today. They state in part:

"The legislative nature of the government of the Philippines, exercised by the commission of peace and General MacArthur, under regulations by the Secretary of War, provides that until the establishment of a central civil government or congress otherwise provides, the legislative authority of the commission shall include the passing of laws regarding imports, taxation to raise revenue and public funds, education, civil service, the courts, municipalities, and appointments to office already described.

"Until a complete transfer of control General MacArthur shall remain chief executive of the government, exercising executive authority not herein assigned to the commission.

"Subject to the rules and regulations the commission shall legislatively enact, the municipal and departmental government shall continue reporting to General MacArthur, and be under his limited supervision and control, wherever the commission shall establish civil governments. The military forces in these localities shall be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage, as General MacArthur deems requisite.

"The military shall be at all times subject, under General MacArthur's orders, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of civil authority."

WHAT ENGLAND WILL SAY

She Is Not Disposed to Withdraw Her Troops from Pekin

London, Sept. 1.—The greatest interest centers in the matter of Great Britain's reply to the Russian-American proposal for the withdrawal of the allied troops from the Chinese capital. It may be some time, however, before Lord Salisbury presents his answer to that proposition. The Russian embassy has submitted to the British foreign office the proposal of the Czar's government that the international military forces be recaned from Pekin.

The Central News says, however, that after persistent inquiries in official circles, it has been given to understand that until the powers receive some direct assurance from the Chinese government, England is not prepared to withdraw her soldiers from Pekin or any point in the empire. It is believed that this will be Lord Salisbury's official answer to the Russian-American proposals.

A dispatch received from Rome today says that it is officially denied that Italy opposes the establishment of peace in China under the terms proposed by Russia and approved by the United States. The Italian government, the dispatch continues, has sent a diplomatic note to the powers, proposing the organization of an international police.

A Shanghai dispatch received at Paris today states that the Chinese Emperor and the Dowager Empress are now at Thaiyun Fou, the capital of the province of Shensi.

Germany Takes a Favorable View

Cologne, Sept. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Gazette, whose utterances are usually inspired, writes that it is unfair to contend that the concert of the powers in China has broken. The proposal of the Russian government is now receiving the consideration of the powers while negotiations are proceeding in a friendly spirit. It will be the task of diplomacy to adjust differences. The opinion in Berlin, the writer says, is that conditions are favorable to an maicable settlement, as no power today would lightly undertake a policy leading to serious embroilments.

MARCUS HANNA'S BARREL

Our Republican Friends Are Anxious to Tap It

Holton Calls State Committee to Meet in Greensboro Tomorrow—Winston Going Ahead on Sales of Leaf Tobacco

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sept. 1.—Special.—Chairman Holton has called the Republican State executive committee to meet in Greensboro Monday to arrange plans for the presidential campaign, which will open in this State, says the chairman, about September 15. Chairman Holton thinks he will have his headquarters in Greensboro.

It is generally believed that the committee, at its meeting Monday, will resolve to tap Mark Hanna—his barrel, if possible—for campaign purposes.

Winston will break all former records this year in the sale of leaf tobacco. President Coleman's report today shows that 21,073,240 pounds have been marketed in the eleven months of this tobacco year.

OTIS TO SUCCEED WHEELER

The President Will Appoint Him to Command Department of the Lakes

Washington, Sept. 1.—The President has decided to place Major General Elwell S. Otis in command of the Department of the Lakes, to succeed General Wheeler, who will retire from active service on the 10th of the month.

General Otis, who arrived in Washington yesterday, called at the White House this morning. He was warmly received by the President, who holds him in high esteem. The two were together for about a quarter of an hour. In that time Mr. McKinley announced his purpose of placing General Otis in charge of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago. The billet is one of the most important and desirable ones in the country. It covers the important military posts in the middle West between the Alleghanies and the Rockies.

VOLUNTEERS IN PHILIPPINES

Homeward Movement Expected to Begin the Middle of November

Washington, Sept. 1.—As far as the War Department has made any plans for the return of the volunteer troops from the Phllippines it is intended to commence the homeward movement about the middle of November. No orders have yet been issued on the subject, but it will take practically all of the transport service at the command of the department to accomplish the return of the 31,000 volunteers between the date named and June 30th of next year, when their term of service expires by operation of law.

A POP M'KINLEY CLUB

One Organized in Swift Creek Township

POPS ARE AGAINST BRYAN

Leaders in the State Declare in Interviews that They Will Support McKinley—Dr. Thompson, National Committeeman to Bolt the Ticket—Middle of the Roaders to Put Out a Ticket in the State

It has been the general belief in North Carolina for months past that the Populists in this State would not support Bryan and Stevenson, and evidence accumulates which tends to show that practically the entire organization will vote for McKinley.

In Swift Creek township, this county, the Populists organized during the past week a Populist-McKinley Club. Forty-seven Populists were enrolled in this novel political organization. While Populists generally are expected to support the Republican national ticket, Swift Creek township leads the State in organizing for the Hanna ticket.

The ratification of the nomination of Hon. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency, by the Populist National Committee has caused Populists hereabouts to foam at the mouth. So far, Senator Marion Butler is the only North Carolina Populist who has announced publicly his intention to support Bryan and Stevenson. It is not believed that the Senator will be able, if he so desires, to influence any considerable number of Populists to support Bryan and Stevenson.

The North Carolina Populists have no electoral ticket in the field. There are two electors-at-large, Capt. R. B. Davis and William D. Merritt, Jr., who were named by the Populist State Convention. They are at sea as to what their duties are, and one of them is said to have declared that he would support McKinley.

The middle-of-the-road Populists, who have been unable to get a foothold in this State for years past, are taking advantage of the opportunity before them and will put out an electoral ticket in this State for Barker and Donnelly. J. P. Sossamon, the provisional chairman of the middle-of-the-roaders in North Carolina, is writing to Populists with this object. A State convention may be called.

Otho Wilson, who has been a high-muck-a-muck among Populists in the State, said yesterday, when asked how his party would vote:

"I don't believe five per cent of the Populists in North Carolina will vote for Bryan and Stevenson. Not over one per cent with whom I have talked have any idea of voting for Bryan and Stevenson."

Dr. Cyrus Thompson, late Populist candidate for governor, and national committeeman from North Carolina, will bolt his partys ticket. Dr. Thompson said yesterday:

"I shall not vote for Bryan and Stevenson. I shall not vote for McKinley. If I vote at all I will vote for Barker and Donnelly, the middle-of-the-road ticket."

Dr. Baylus Cade, private secretary to the governor, one of the original Populists in the State, openly proclaims his intention of voting for McKinley. Mr. Cade sad yesterday:

"I shall vote for McKinley if I am alive. I am an expansionist. I have not seen a Populist since the election who will support Bryan and Stevenson. I don't believe there are any Populists in the State who will vote for Bryan."

Chairman A. E. Holton of the Republican State Executive Committee declared six years ago that he intended to put a Republican uniform on every Populist in the State. Populists pretended to dislike the declaration, while the people of the State laughed. Holton's prediction is now a reality.

OCEAN RECORDS BEATEN

Deutschland Eclipses the Best Speed of All Trans-Atlantic Liners

New York, Sept. 1.—The famous express steamship, Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line, has again eclipsed all previous records for fast trans-Atlantic traveling. She has broken the eastern and western records. Her time is 5 days 12 hours and 29 minutes between the pole at the entrance of Cherbourg harbor, and the Sandy Hook lightship. August 31 at noon she passed the record for the fastest day's run, making 584 knots between noon and noon. Her average speed was 23.02 knots per hour. The Deutschland sailed from Hamburg August 26, Southampton and Cherbourg on the 26th. She sailed past the pole at the entrance of the latter port at 9:55 o'clock on the evening of August 26, arriving at the Sandy Hook lightship at 5.22 a. m. today.

LET DOWN EASY

Ninety-Nine Years Instead of Shooting for Deserter

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A special to The Tribune from San Francisco says:

"Musician Henry Vance, late of Company L, Thirty-seventh regiment, U. S. V., was brought from the Philippines on the transport Thomas, under sentence of ninety-nine years' imprisonment at Alcatraz.

"This man, it was proven, not only deserted the ranks of the American army, but took up arms against his comrades, and while serving as a major with the Filipinos attacked wagon trains and escort parties. Vance was captured, court-martialled and sentenced to be shot, but owing to the clemency of President McKinley his punishment was commuted to imprisonment."

Treasury Deficit for August

Washington, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month of August the total receipts were $49,688,755 and the expenditures $50,500,198, an excess of expenditures over receipts for the month of $811,443.

BURNING FOR BURNING

Lord Roberts Practices Retaliation on the Boers

BOER LEADERS AT ODDS

Kruger, Steyn and Botha Said to Have Had a Disagreement in Regard to Making a Final Stand Against the British—Buller Pursues the Boers Northward from Machadodorp—Circumstances of the Capture of Olivier

London, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Central News from Lorenzo Marquez says that Presidents Steyn and Kruger, Commandant General Botha and their party have left Nelspruit on their way toward Lydenburg. They have had a disagreement over the question of making a last stand at Barberton.

A dispatch from Durban to a news agency reports that Bethune's mounted infantry has occupied Vred and captured quantities of ammunition and cattle.

General WeWet is reported to be in the vicinity of Rustenberg with General Delarey. A force of 1,500 Boers is encamped at Maquatlingsnek, near Clocolan.

A belated dispatch from Machadodorp, dated August 28, says that General Buller pursued the Boers northward from that place, and in an action with their rear guard captured four wagons containing food and clothing.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs that a proclamation by General Roberts has been posted at Bloemfontein, ordering the burning of upwards of thirty farms as punishment for the destruction of railway and telegraph lines and the firing of fifty others to one-eighth of their value for similar offences.

According to a dispatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, of yesterday's date, the capture of General Oliver and twenty-seven Boer compatriots at Winburg recently was accomplished by a force of eight volunteers. The Boers retreated in single file and were captured singly. Finding their number insufficient to manage the remaining force of 200 Boers, the captors fired a volley, killing some of them. The Boers thereupon fled without investigating the number of the attacking party.

Pretoria, Aug. 31.—General French has succeeded in liberating about 2,000 British prisoners.

REPLIES COME SLOWLY

Responses of the Powers Will Not Be Published Until All Are Received

Washington, Sept. 1.—The acting Secretary of State, Mr. Adee, said today that none of the replies of the powers to the Russian note of August 29th, regarding the policy toward China, would be made public until all had been received and laid before the cabinet. It will be the endeavor of the United States in this manner to round up the declarations of the nations as to a definite plan of action, so that future diplomatic correspondence may relate, not to the attitude of the powers, but to the terms of peace and identity.

It is realized by this government that after war has been averted, and a plan of negotiating with the Chinese has been adopted by the powers, jealousies may arise in such negotiations as to the amount of indemnities to be required of China by the various nations. These jealousies would necessitate very careful handling, and it is the desire of the United States to have a complete understanding with the powers before such negotiations are entered into.

The replies of some of the powers will undoubtedly be slow in coming, and it is expected that little progress in the negotiations will be made within the next few days. Everything will be in abeyance, both in a diplomatic and military way, until these replies are received.

BRYAN IN CHICAGO

He Spends Several Hours in Consultation with Democratic Leaders

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Mr. Bryan spent some time in Chicago today on his way to speak at South Bend, Ind., this evening, the first point on his projected campaign tour. His coming was without special ceremony. A crowd, including the Nebraska Bryan club, gathered at the Union station to await his arrival. The candidate's train was late, and the crowd was impatient when Colonel Bryan finally appeared. After handshaking and cheering the party entered carriages, and, escorted by the Nebraska Club, proceeded to the auditorium. There several hours were spent in consultation with the Democratic leaders.

Shortly before noon carriages were again taken and a trip made to the Lakeshore depot, where the noon train was taken for South Bend. Colonel Bryan's farewell was a decidedly enthusiastic one. The Nebraska Club again acted as escort, and a big crowd collected to cheer the Democratic candidate.

Colonel Bryan will return to Chicago tomorrow morning. Following this he will begin active campaign work in the middle west.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

This Government's Attitude Said to Antagonize that of Russia

Washington, Sept. 1.—There is much surprise expressed here at apparent misunderstanding of the reply of the United Satets to Russia about China and the Chinese. The official who framed it declares that the answer is a complete disapproval of Russia's intention. Nnot only does this government consider that the purposes of its note of July can be best attained by the harmonious occupation of Pekin by the powers, but it does not intend to diminish preparations for greater military activity in China should the emergency arise. In further elucidation of the answer of the United States, the positive declaration is made by officials here that the president and his cabinet are opposed to Russia's proposition and have so notified, not only Russia, but the other powers. By sending this reply to all the powers it is intended to convey the suggestion that the United States would like an endorsement of the proposition to remain in Pekin and hereby cause Russia to recede from her position and continue the joint occupation of the Chinese capital.

One new point was developed today on the subject of the withdrawal of troops from Pekin. It is that the United States may not wait to hear from all the powers before ordering General Chaffee and his troops to return to Tien Tsin. The receipt of a reply from any power stating definitely its purpose to withdraw from Pekin will result in immediate orders to General Chaffee to do likewise.

BIG TRANSPORT SAILS

The Logan Carries Over Seventeen Hundred Men to Philippines

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—The big transport Logan sailed today for Manila via Nagasaki, with 1,638 enlisted men and 84 cabin passengers, including army officers, the largest number of soldiers carried by an ary transport for many months.

The Egbert also sailed with supplies and quartermasters' clerks for Taku. On board were headquarters' band, First and Second Battalions of the First Regiment, Colonel A. A. Harbach, commanding, and headquarter's band and Third Battalion of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus W. Corliss. In addition there are a number of hospital corps men. All the troops will serve in the Philippines.

Among the passengers on the Logan are Major Koehler, the Thirty-seventh Infantry, and Major Botton, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. There are also eleven acting assistant surgeons and seven female nurses. The vessel was given a great send off as the First Regiment officers had many friends here.

Among the officers who left with a sad heart, was Lieutenant-Colonel Corliss, who was unable to stop at Denver, at which place his wife is lying in a critical condition.

LIGHT-SHIP SIXTY-NINE

Diamond Shoal Vessel Goes Out to Resume Her Station

Norfolk, Sept. 1.—Diamond Shoals lightship No. 69 steamed past Cape Henry at night-fall, bound to resume her station off Cape Hatteras. Sixty-nine, which guards the most dangerous spot on the Atlantic coast has undergone extensive repairs since she, in the frightful storm a year ago parted her great chains and despite her steam power was blown ashore and high and dry upon the beach. She was afterward floated with great difficulty and repaired at Baltimore.

She has been here a week taking on large supply of stores and fuel she needs must carry, because in time of storm weeks may elapse during which no vessel may safely approach her side.

Gould Pays Castellan's Debts

New York, Sept. 1.—A special from Paris says that George Gould has paid Count Castellane's debts amounting to $1,600,000.

ATTACK FROM THE REAR

Republicans Scheming to Get Simmons Down

They Are Now Taking Affidavits with a View of Excluding Him from the Senate in the Events of His Election

Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 1.—Special.—Prominent Republicans in the State are of the opinion that F. M. Simmons will succeed Marion Butler as senator from North Carolina, and are now taking affidavits with the view of establishing that Simmons, as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, carried the State at the recent election by fraud, hoping to prevent Simmons from being sworn in, or in that event have him ousted. My informant says that Maj. H. L. Grant holds that the more will be only partially successful, while District Attorney Bernard holds that Simmons will not be allowed to take his seat at all.

Jesse Anderson, charged with the murder of Faulkner, whose trial has been on at Snow Hill, Greene county, since Wednesday, was acquited by the jury in its verdict today. Governor-elect Aycock, Col. W. T. Dortch and Judge W. R. Allen were attorneys for the defendant Anderson.

The action for criminal libel before Justice Woodard at Warsaw today was continued till September 10.

Mrs. Mary McCullers, aged sixty, died here this evening. Mrs. McCullers had been in feeble health for some weeks, but was up and about the house yesterday, in cheerful spirits.

Homicide in Madison County

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 1.—Special.—Jim Lunsford killed Bud Lunsford in Madison county Thursday. The men were cousins and quarreled on account of an old feud. Jim Lunsford escaped. Tom Randall, who is alleged to be an accessory, was captured and jailed.

The tax assessment cases were continued to Monday when the hearing will probably end.

Security Assured for Life and Property

Tokio, Sept. 1.—The Chinese authorities at Amoy have guaranteed the security of life and property. The Japanese marines will now be withdrawn, despite the renewal of the anti-Japanese agitation in connection with Formosa.

A Gun Boat at Amoy

Washington, Sept. 1.—The Navy Department has been notified that the Castine arrived at Amoy this morning. The gunboat will not land any marines, but will remain there in case of further outbreaks.

No word was received from any source in China today, but the authorities believe all is quiet there and are not alarmed.

ENGLAND PLAYS MUM

No Hint Given of Policy in China

PUBLIC DEMANDS LIGHT

Papular Sentiment Opposes Acquiescence in Any Proposal Emanating from a Russian Source—Good Faith of the Czar Seriously Questioned—Sympathy is Expressed for the Aspirations of the United States

London, Sept. 1.—Practically all preconceived ideas of what might be expected to happen as regards China the immediate future have been upset by the publication of the Russo-American state papers. No member of the British government has given the slightest hint as to what is now likely to be England's policy. Not a single comment in the governmental press bears the slightest trace of inspiration. In fact there is an insistent demand from press and public for light and leading from the government by all sides. The Liberal Daily News angrily calls upon Lord Salisbury "the recluse of Vosges to condescend to recollect the existence of the people of England, while the Spectator insists that the time has come for the government, through the premier, to let the country understand the main lines of its policy, declaring "the people are ready to follow him if only he will tell them plainly what is their true poicy in China."

Meanwhile, in the absence of any such lead, Englishmen are confusedly forming their own ideas, everything indicating an acute recrudescence of the spirit of Russo-phobia. The anxiety of a week ago as regards the attitude of Germany and Russia included the notion that they might possibly co-operate to forward their own special aims. Now apparently, Russia, after supporting the Kaiser in the appointment of Count Waldersee, is laying a course calculated to stultify the German's mission unless Germany and Great Britain co-operate to checkmate Russia.

Whatever may be the idea of Lord Salisbury and the United States cabinet there is apparently little doubt as regards the opinion of the vast majority of Englishmen. Their distrust both of Russia and of Li Hung Chang is intense, while the idea of abandoning Pekin before some sort of government is established wtih which it will be possible for the powers to deal is repugnant. Englishmen argue that Russia has instigated the present step because they want the powers out of Pekin, and Li Hung Chang, who is her creature, installed as he plenipotentiary, in order that she may be free to pursue her Manchurian policy without interference. Russia's protestations that she has no design of territorial acquisition, and that she will withdraw from New Chwang and other places when quiet is restored, find no credence. The Standard's Moscow correspondent early this week briefly put the general opinion held by the British public when he said:

"It is becoming clear that Russia's reinforcements in the far east have little to do with the settlement of border troubles. Russia's intention is to occupy in force the entire province of Manchuria and practically annex the country. For the present Russia upholds the belief that the troubles in China are the work of the rebels only. When her troops are marched on the spot and have been fully supplied she will either stand by that belief if the new government of China is ready to meet her views, or discover another meaning for the uprising and declare war on the country whose northern provinces she is determined to have."

With the United States' aspirations for the discovery of a solution insuring the permanent safety, peace and integrity of China, coupled with the maintenance of treaty rights on trade, etc., there is hearty agreement here. England is strongly opposed to anything like partition and keenly desires a Chinese government which will render such a thing impossible, but does not believe that such government is obtainable by evacuating Pekin and negotiating with Li Hung Chang. The latter course it is iterated and reiterated could only be regarded as an evidence of weakness and fear, by letting in again the old regime with a probability, amounting almost to a certainty of a repetition of the present trouble.

America's action is now generally ascribed to the political exigency of the presidential election, combined with an over trust in the fullness of Russia's bona fides. At the same time it is pointed out that the Washington government is not yet fully committed to an acquiesce in the Russian proposition. There is a strong feeling here that it is desirable to wait for fuller information of past events in Pekin, before a definite policy can be formulated. Beyond a question the public mind throughout Europe is more confused and bewildered than it has been in any juncture so important in many years. This cannot but lead additional gravity to a situation, which from the outset it was foreseen must be fraught with danger to practically the whole world.

The only re-assuring view as yet expressed is, that the Russo-American correspondence will eventually prove merely an episode in the diplomatic game now begun, affording and forcing a commencement of the final work of settlement wherein all the powers are concerned to participate without the appearance of being dictated to by this or that government.

England and Germany in Agreemen

London, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Central News from Berlin says that Baron onBuelew, the German foreign minister, is communicating with Lord Salisburg regarding the Russian proposays. German officials believe that the English views coincide with their own. Baron VonBuelow is prearing o counter-proposal. It is understood that he suggests that Russia be allow a free hand to withdraw from Pekin, but that she shall not interfere with the policy of the other powers.