

THE FRENCH DOCTOR

Heroic Treatment Proposed for China's Ailment

RUSSIA GIVES APPROVAL

Minister Wu Ting Fang Urges Emperor Kwang-Su to Return to Peking. Yang Lu Will Not Be Retained as a Peace Plenipotentiary—Answer of the United States to Germany Delivered to Baron von Sternberg

Washington, Oct. 4.—M. Thibault, the French ambassador, called at the State Department this evening and delivered to the Secretary of State a memorandum of the French note containing proposals for a permanent settlement of the Chinese question, the substance of which has been known to this country. The terms of the note, outlined in press dispatches, have been contained in the French foreign office. It proposes the punishment of the Chinese agitators, maintenance of peace in the interior, prohibition of the exportation of munitions into China of the forts, between the sea, payment of indemnity to the Chinese, free communication with the Chinese seaboard, and guarantees to the Chinese government that there shall be no interference with its internal affairs. Several of these proposals are in violation of the policy of the United States, notably that for the prohibition of the exportation of munitions, is not regarded with favor here.

At the same time, the Charge d'Affaires at Peking, advised the Secretary of State that the Russian government was in accord with the program proposed in the French note.

It is noted in official quarters here that the French proposals will not completely satisfy the United States, despite differences that may exist as to the advisability of carrying out certain of the suggestions.

Mr. Ting Fang, the Chinese minister here, employed the Emperor, Kwang-Su, to return to Peking, and the ministers of China have followed Mr. Wu's example. This action is gratifying to the United States government, and it is believed that it will delay much to the return of the Emperor that he will be a person if he should go back to the capital. Should the Emperor return to Peking it is likely that the peace negotiations, which now appear to be at a standstill, will be resumed.

The government is satisfied, from information it has received, that General Yang Lu will not be retained as one of the plenipotentiaries of China to negotiate peace with the powers. Minister Wu Ting Fang has informed his government that the United States regards Yang Lu as not acceptable as a plenipotentiary on account of the suspicion that he was concerned in the attack on the legations in Peking. Intimidation has come to the State Department from Minister Wu, and indirectly from the Chinese minister in London, that Yang Lu will probably resign from the plenipotentiary. His services as a plenipotentiary are regarded by the Chinese government as not necessary and there is a strong probability that no other plenipotentiary will be designated in his place.

The Chinese plenipotentiary delegation consists of Li Hong Chang, Prince Ching and the envoys of Nanking and Wu Tingfang.

The answer of the United States to the suggestions of Germany was delivered today to Baron von Sternberg, the Charge d'Affaires of Germany at the capital, and this evening the Secretary of State made public the text of the communications. It is apparent from the communication, made in the form of a memorandum, that the imperial government at Berlin will insist on the terms of its original proposal for the punishment by the powers of the Chinese leaders, but regards the suggestion of the punishment by the Emperor Kwang-Su, in his edict of September 25, of Prince Tuan and other agitators, as "the first step in the direction of peace and order in China."

It is said in the German memorandum that the first proposal of that nature, and the acceptance of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, as evidence of good faith, makes it evident that the previous proposals are pursued.

In accordance with the request made by Baron von Sternberg, the Secretary of State has asked Minister Conger to make a record of the culpability of the Chinese leaders named for punishment, and the character of the assurances that the plenipotentiaries are satisfied. There is nothing in the German memorandum that conflicts with the German attitude, and it is believed that Germany's suggestions, which are taken as a complete answer to the American note, contains the information that the government at Berlin is desirous of certain Chinese officials.

The correspondence communications made public follow: President of the imperial German government in regard to the Chinese edict of September 25, 1900, directing the punishment of certain Chinese officials.

Imperial edict of September 25, 1900.

The Secretary of State received October 1, 1900, from the Chinese minister a communication informing him that a plenipotentiary had been received from the Emperor Kwang-Su, at Shanghai, under the name of an imperial edict, issued on the 25th of September, Prince Chwang, Li and Tzu-tung are deprived of all their respective ranks and offices, and are banished over to the imperial clan upon a severe penalty, and his salary is to be stopped; that it is said that the Emperor Kwang-Su, is handed over to the said board, who shall consult and

BOERS MUST BE GOOD

Lord Roberts Lays Down Rules to Be Observed.

INDUCEMENTS TO GIVE IN

Those Who Surrender Will Be Treated Leniently, While Harsh Measures Are Reserved for Those Who Continue Hostile Operations—Control of Administrative Works Given to General Maxwell.

Pretoria, Oct. 4.—Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation declaring that all matters concerning the provisional government of the Vaal River colony (Transvaal) must be referred to General Maxwell. The proclamation authorizes General Maxwell to appoint such officers as are necessary for enforcing the laws in the various districts and authorizes him to make such changes in the laws as will make them conform to present conditions.

Lord Roberts has also caused a notice to be gazetted providing for uniformity in the treatment of inhabitants of the Vaal and Orange River colonies. Burgers who surrendered voluntarily will not be transported; but this order, it is provided, shall not apply to prominent military and political personages, nor to those who take the oath of submission, nor to foreigners. Should the leaders inquire as to the terms of surrender, they must be referred to headquarters.

Lord Roberts orders furthermore that all of the live stock and supplies of burghers serving in commandos or who break the oath of submission are to be taken without receipt therefor. In those cases where some members of a family have violated the oath and returned to their homes, the goods of those remaining are to be taken without receipt. In cases of sniping, the leaders of the offending bands must be informed that unless such sniping ceases their houses will be burned. It is provided that time shall be allowed for this threat to become generally known, and notices are to be sent to the resorts of the leaders and to their wives. The goods of snipers are to be confiscated.

Protection is to be given to all inhabitants keeping the oath and anything taken from them must be receipted for in full.

The widows of men killed in the war and all lone women are to be protected, and all goods taken from them are to be paid for fully. When a burgher surrenders protection is to be extended to his wife.

The burghers are to be informed that as soon as their leaders submit and every cannon has been surrendered, peace will be declared and prisoners will be returned to their homes. The only exceptions to be made in this respect are of the men who have been responsible for the war and its present disastrous prolongation, and of those guilty of unfair warfare.

Numerous prisoners continue to arrive here. A larger of snipers has been dispersed near Vienna, and several of them killed. A train on which were several members of the Grenadier Guards was recently attacked and four were killed and several wounded. The record of operations now consists of affairs of this class.

Commander Erasmus has not surrendered as yet. He has doubtless retired with his cattle to the northward, and Commander Grobler has done the same.

The proclamation issued today is considered to be well calculated to deal with the situation. It gives General Maxwell complete control of administrative work which is regarded a well-earned promotion for one who has served in all branches of the service.

It is hoped that Mr. Conger's replies to these interrogatories will confirm the government of the United States in the opinion which it now shares with the imperial German government that the edict in question is an important initial step in the direction of peace and order in China.

Department of State, Washington, October 3, 1900.

REGISTRARS INDICTED

Bills Found Against Six in the Federal Court

THE CHARGES SET FORTH

It is Alleged that They Deprived Citizens of Rights Guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States—Many Negroes Named as Witnesses Who Are All Present and Ready to Testify

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 4.—Special.—The grand jury in the United States District Court today returned bills against the following persons charged with the "deprivation of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States": Hunter L. Wall and J. T. Thompson of Winston, W. L. Roper and R. O. Fry of Montgomery county, J. A. Perry and William Powell of Burke county.

The indictments set forth that on the first Thursday in August, 1900, an election for governor and other State officers and for members of the general assembly was held at each voting precinct in North Carolina, and that the registrars unlawfully and wilfully refused to allow the persons named in the bill to register for the said election. The bill charges Thompson with turning down twenty-four negroes; Wall, twelve; Roper, four; Fry, seven; Perry, seven; and Powell, nine.

The names of the negroes are given, and they are all here to give testimony, accompanied by a number of others. Great interest is manifested in the matter, and most strenuous efforts will be made to convict the registrars. It is believed that Judge Boyd will inflict heavy punishment if they are convicted.

An Important Trial Begins

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 4.—Special.—The case of Capt. A. G. Brenner's wife vs. Henckle-Craig Company of Blowing Rock, involving \$20,000, was taken up in the Superior Court here today. Ten lawyers and forty-five witnesses will take part in the case. The suit is the result of an accident to Mrs. Brenner last summer as she returned to the runway of a team belonging to the above livery firm.

The Alabama to Go in Commission

Washington, Oct. 4.—Orders have been issued from the Navy Department directing that the battleship Alabama be placed in commission on the 15th instant. The battleships Indiana and Massachusetts have been detached from the North Atlantic station and will be placed out of commission.

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IN HIS ELEMENT

Roosevelt Speaks to Cattlemen from an Open Air Stand in Nebraska

Valentine, Neb., Oct. 4.—A crowd of cattlemen assembled at 7 o'clock this morning to hear Governor Roosevelt speak a few minutes from a stand in the open air. He said:

"Once when I was in Texas in a little cow town called Neuces there was a large cow-puncher leaning against a wall and a little dapper fellow standing near with a little nickel-plated revolver in his hand. By some means it went off. The cow-puncher looked at him a moment and remarked, 'Now if you shoot me on purpose I may forgive you; but if you shoot me by accident I may kick you out of town.' Now, don't let us shoot ourselves by accident and put up the excuse that we did not know it was loaded. Do not go back to the old conditions. Now we have tried the experiment. We have got a good thing and we should stand by it. There are just two types of men who are our opponents. One is the short-sighted, foolish, and the other is the unpatriotic type. Every man who is proud of his country is proud of his country. Every man who feels keenly the honor of the flag, who realizes the debt that all of us owe to those who held the honor of the flag in times, gone by, should stand with us today."

Meyer to Succeed Draper

Boston, Oct. 4.—Senator Lodge this morning announced that both Senator Hoar and himself had decided on Geo. Von L. Meyer, of Hamilton and Newport, as the man for United States Ambassador to Rome to succeed General Draper, who resigned. As the president is willing that Massachusetts should have the honor, he is said to have promised to appoint him. Mr. Meyer, it is also understood, will accept.

Councilman a Bribe Taker

Cleveland, Oct. 4.—City Councilman J. R. O'Donnell has been served with a warrant charging him with unlawfully soliciting and accepting a bribe of \$200. This is the result of the city hall investigation into the charges of bribery in connection with the awarding of a contract to the Gamewell Fire Alarm and Telegraph Company. The city law department announces that other warrants will be issued.

DOES HISTORY REPEAT

Governor McMillan Strongly Avers that It Does

HIGH HOPES FOR BRYAN

Experience of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland Gives Promise of Democratic Success in November—Hearst Again President of National Association of Democratic Clubs—Resolutions Adopted.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—The forenoon session of the national association of Democratic clubs was not called to order until 10:30 o'clock. Governor McMillan, of Tennessee, presided.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was submitted to the convention. It recommended that the following officers be elected:

W. R. Hearst, president; Max F. Ihmsen, secretary; Marcus Daly, treasurer. It was also recommended by the committee that the executive committee of the association, which now consists of 17 members, be increased to 45 members—a member from each State.

The convention took up the report as soon as the session began, and an animated discussion followed the recommendation of the committee to increase the membership of the executive committee. It was unanimously decided not to increase the membership. The balance of the report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted.

Governor McMillan of Tennessee, in taking the chair made an address in which he said:

"We have a great deal of work before us yet. The object of the existence of this association is for the purpose of more thorough organization throughout the United States. What I want you to do is when you go back home organize, organize, organize, till there will be nothing but Democratic clubs everywhere. No more splendid candidate ever was nominated by the American people than we have. Yet our enemies would still deny us the seat. Then the second war with Great Britain came. Its defeat, its disasters, almost to disgrace, are known everywhere; but in the hour of defeat there came one from Tennessee who said: 'By the Eternal, there shall be no more ships sentched'; and there were no more sentched. The battle of New Orleans settled that question. General Jackson did what even diplomacy did not dare demand when the treaty was signed; and he has been beaten. 'The American people treasured up the wrong of Jackson as they treasured the wrongs of the author of the Declaration of Independence, and four years after his defeat for the president of the United States we saw him triumphantly elected. Only four years after Cleveland was defeated the Democrats nominated him again and he was elected. I beg our enemies to remember that history will repeat itself. We have no forward a man without spot or blemish and when the idea of November come it will be recorded that as three candidates defeated have been elected, so the fourth will be, and William Jennings Bryan will be President of the United States' (great applause).

Lewis G. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., western representative of the national association of Democratic clubs, and son of Adlai E. Stevenson, was the next speaker. He said in the course of his address:

"The anti-imperialists today represent the conscience of the nation. They declare that we were right when, in beginning our war with Spain, we pledged ourselves not to be swept into conquest and foreign aggression. They believe and the President McKinley was nearer the truth when he wrote: 'Forcible annexation, according to our American code of morals, would be criminal aggression,' than when, a few months later, he forgot the words and solemnly cries, 'Who dares pull down the flag?'"

Augustus Thomas, the playwright of New York, made an address, after which the committee on resolutions submitted its report. The resolutions commend the Kansas City platform, declaring that a Democratic club should be organized in every precinct in the nation, appeal to every Democrat in the country to pledge himself to win one vote for the party; declare that the evidence that great corporations are endeavoring to control the votes of their employees is too plain to be denied; condemn the present administration for its "flagrant violation of the laws to enforce the federal anti-trust statute"; and denounce the administration for "permitting two Republics in South Africa to be destroyed without one word of sympathy."

The resolutions also condemn "failure to vigorously prosecute the men connected with the Cuban postal frauds"; urge that all American institutions are in danger of being proclaimed "sympathy with the coal miners of Pennsylvania in their stand against the anthracite coal trust, and hope they may secure speedy settlement as will afford them better wages"; assert that the "election of McKinley would mean the perpetuation of war taxes, entangling alliances with the monarchies of Europe and colonial exploitations in remote parts of the world, compelling an increase of the national debt, and enforced military service; and declare the election of Mr. Bryan will mean the starvation of the country."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The convention opened this evening with a speech by the vice-presidential candidate which consumed more than an hour, but which was responded to throughout by enthusiastic cheers from the crowd that filled every inch of available space in the hall. He discussed

DROP ON THE ROBBER

Express Messenger Gets in a Good Shot

HIS MAN LAID OUT COLD

Two Masked Men Hold Up a Passenger Train in the Regulation Way—They Blow Open the Express Car and Go to Work on the Safe When the Messenger Takes a Hand in the Business—One Robber Gets Away

Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 4.—Robbers last night held up a Burlington express as it started for Kansas City. They attempted to dynamite the express car. A large number of shots were exchanged. One of the robbers was killed and the other fled without obtaining any booty. The hold-up occurred on the outskirts of Council Bluffs.

The latest particulars say that the two men boarded the train at the Union Pacific transfer and climbed over the tender just as the train was crossing Mosquito creek bridge.

Engineer Donnelly and Frank Holman, fireman, who were in charge of the engine, were ordered to stop the train as the train had crossed the bridge. One of the robbers, the man that was killed, kept the engine crew under control at the point of his revolver while his companion disconnected the baggage and mail cars, leaving the remainder of the train, comprised of day coach and sleepers, standing on the main line.

The engineer, under orders from the robbers, pulled the baggage and mail cars some distance from the detached cars and then he was ordered to stop. The robbers here approached the express car and ordered Messenger Baxter to open the door. He refused. The engineer was ordered to dismount, and at the point of a pistol compelled to attach a stick of dynamite to the door of the express car and blow it open.

Baxter escaped from a door on the opposite side of the car, carrying his gun with him. As soon as the door was opened, one of the robbers entered the car while his companion marched the engineer and fireman back to the engine. Baxter crept around in front of the engine and, seeing the robber keeping guard over the engine crew, fired one shot and killed him instantly. As soon as the shot was heard the robber in the car jumped to the ground and fled through a corn field.

The dead man was picked up, placed on board and the train was backed, but nothing was found on the body by which it could be identified. The highwayman was dressed in a neat suit of black clothes, over which overalls and jumpers had been drawn. In his pockets were found about \$25 and a watch and chain.

Conductor William McGee, who was in charge of the train, thinks the dead man is one George, of St. Joseph. Both men were masked and both wore overalls and jumpers. The door of the express car was badly shattered by the explosion of dynamite.

The robber inside the car was preparing to blow open the safe at the time his companion was killed. He ceased operations at once and no damage was done to the contents of the car, nor was anything taken.

After putting on a new express car and transferring the freight, the train proceeded to Kansas City.

The robber who escaped was larger and taller than the dead man, being apparently above six feet in height.

NEW RUSSIAN PROPOSAL

Far Reaching Plan for Americans to Finance the Provinces of Manchuria

London, Oct. 4.—It is reported in certain quarters that Russia has transmitted to the United States an important and far-reaching proposal. It consists of a scheme for financing the provinces of Manchuria, which are to continue under British dominion, in Russia. The plan is to have the American capitalists exclusive rights and concessions and promising to them subventions for a period of five years.

A dispatch from Berlin says officials there think the telegram from the Chinese Emperor to the Kaiser is authentic because its genuineness was certified by Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang and was delivered by the Chinese minister to Germany. The reply of Emperor William was sent through the new German minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, but this does not mean the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The dispatch adds that the reply is really intended for the powers as showing Germany's moderation.

The same correspondent says: "Berlin officials mistrust the genuineness of the note from Foreign Minister Delcasse to the powers during the past three months of the settlement of the Chinese troubles."

It is known, however, that the note is authentic. This assurance has been received from the French foreign office.

A dispatch from Marseilles says the steamship Colombo has sailed from Marseilles for Taku with 1,200 soldiers.

WILL LEAVE CANTON

The President Preparing for His Return to Washington

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 4.—There is every indication that the president's summer vacation in Canton will end with this week. He decided today to leave for Washington Monday afternoon. Mrs. McKinley will go with him, and only enough of the household furniture that has been here during the past three months will remain to keep the house in condition for occupancy at any time. Except that the president will be here to vote no time has been set for a return to Canton. He may come some time in advance of the election, or he may only arrive in time to cast his ballot. All this will be arranged according to circumstances, which may develop after his return to Washington. No special business him back at this time, but there is an accumulation of routine work to be disposed of here.

The president's return to Washington may make a change in the Roosevelt meeting October 8th, which it was intended to hold on the McKinley lawn, but this will hardly be the case if the president is not at home.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

R. H. E.
Phila. 30101000x-5 7 2
New York 110000020-4 14 1
Batteries: Donohue and McFarland; Carrick and Bowerman. Umpire, Snyder.

R. H. E.
Brooklyn 100000020-3 7 0
Brooklyn 110212000-7 9 2
Batteries: Pittinger and Sullivan; Kison and McGuire. Umpire, Hurst.

R. H. E.
Cincinnati 010000000-1 10 0
St. Louis 010001000-2 8 2
Batteries: Jones and Kriger; Hahn and Kahoe. Umpire, Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	80	52	.605
Pittsburg	74	57	.565
Philadelphia	72	61	.541
Boston	65	67	.492
Chicago	63	70	.473
St. Louis	60	72	.455
Cincinnati	59	73	.447
New York	56	77	.421

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WALDERSEE'S EMPTY HONOR

Commanders of Forces in China Slew to Recognize His Authority

Peking, Sept. 28.—via Taku, Oct. 1, and Shanghai, Oct. 4.—Li Hung Chang has sent notice to the various legations that his departure from Tien Tsin has been delayed, and that owing to the arrival there of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee, commander of the allied forces, he may not come here at all.

The commanders of the various foreign forces here except the German consider that the object of the expedition of the allies has been accomplished. The German, however, insist that no peace negotiations shall be opened until the Chinese culprits responsible for the trouble have been punished.

Arrangements are being made for the transport of supplies for a proposed expedition to Paoing Fu.

It is proposed to install Count Von Waldersee in an office in the Emperor's palace in the pleasure grounds of the imperial city which is now held by the Russians. The Russians object to this arrangement, as they say Emperor Kwang Su will occupy this place on his return. The precise scope of Count Von Waldersee's powers is now generally understood here.

General Chaffee, the American commander, says he will not report to the German field marshal, as he has received no orders to that effect from the home government. Citizens here approve the course of the Germans in demanding the punishment of the guilty parties as a preliminary to peace negotiations, and condemn the inattention of the commanders of the other armies on this point.

General James Wilson, who is in command of the American troops here during the absence of General Chaffee at Tien Tsin, has issued a proclamation to the Chinese in the districts under American control. The general guarantees protection to the Chinese and says that they will not be expected to pay any taxes. The proclamation also provides for the appointment of an advisory board of five Chinese to act with the American provost marshals in each district.

Meeting of American Bankers

Richmond, Va., Oct. 4.—The session of the American Bankers Association was devoted largely to hearing papers read. Charles A. Conant, of the New York Journal of Commerce, and the first paper. It was on the financial future of the United States. Alfred C. Karnes followed him on "Internal Revenue Laws." Other papers were read by James Pollard, of Fort Madison, Iowa, and George Hague, of Canada. The fight for the next place of meeting is between Milwaukee and Buffalo.