

**AMERICA HAS ANOTHER MOVE.**  
 Probably Will Act Independently in Withdrawing from Peking.  
 NOT HANGING ON TO EUROPE  
 Gales to Get an Early Settlement With China if Possible—Russia Working a Scheme.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Minister Wu arrived in Washington from Cape May this afternoon and, although it was far the close of the official day, he proceeded directly to the state department. It is understood that he had received an intimation that the department officials were desirous of conferring with him, hence his return to Washington. For nearly an hour the minister was closeted with Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, the door being locked meantime, and not even the messengers allowed entrance. None of the parties to the conference were communicative as to the conference, but at its conclusion Dr. Hill repaired to the White House with a portfolio well filled with papers.

**ANOTHER NOTE EXPECTED.**  
 For several hours preceding the minister's exit, Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee had been engaged in a short conference, and it was gathered that the negotiations relative to China were approaching another phase, and that another pronouncement of some kind was in preparation. The fact is recalled that when the United States made its response to the Russian note, the official here expressed the belief that about a week's time would be required to determine upon the next step, and at the end of that time it would be definitely decided whether or not the troops were to be withdrawn from Peking. That period of time has now elapsed. The reports from the European chancelleries indicate that officially at least this important subject is being treated with the greatest deliberation, and at least another week, and probably more time, may be consumed in framing the last of the answers to the Russian note.

**NO WAITING ON EUROPE.**  
 Meanwhile, our government has pretty well satisfied itself as to the attitude towards this last proposition of each and all of the powers interested in the Chinese problem. It may be that this knowledge is regarded as sufficient upon which to base another forward movement and perhaps in this case an independent movement by the United States toward the ultimate withdrawal of the troops and the settlement with China, which the government has had in mind since the beginning of the trouble.

**EARLY SETTLEMENT WANTED.**  
 The consultations with Mr. Wu are believed to have been inspired by a desire to learn something of the personality of the Chinese notables whose names have been suggested as proper to constitute the Chinese side of any commission which may be named to arrange a settlement of the difficulties. Mr. Wu is an ardent adherent of Li Hung Chang. There is much speculation here as to the personnel of the American commission, in case the peace negotiations should be entrusted to such a body, and the names of men prominent in international affairs in recent years all have been canvassed. Included in the list is the name of John W. Foster, but it is regarded as much more probable that if he appears at all in these negotiations it will be in his old place as a representative of the Chinese government. He was associated with Li Hung Chang during the peace negotiations which closed the Sino-Japanese war, and it is said that Earl Li has a high sense of appreciation of his work for China then.

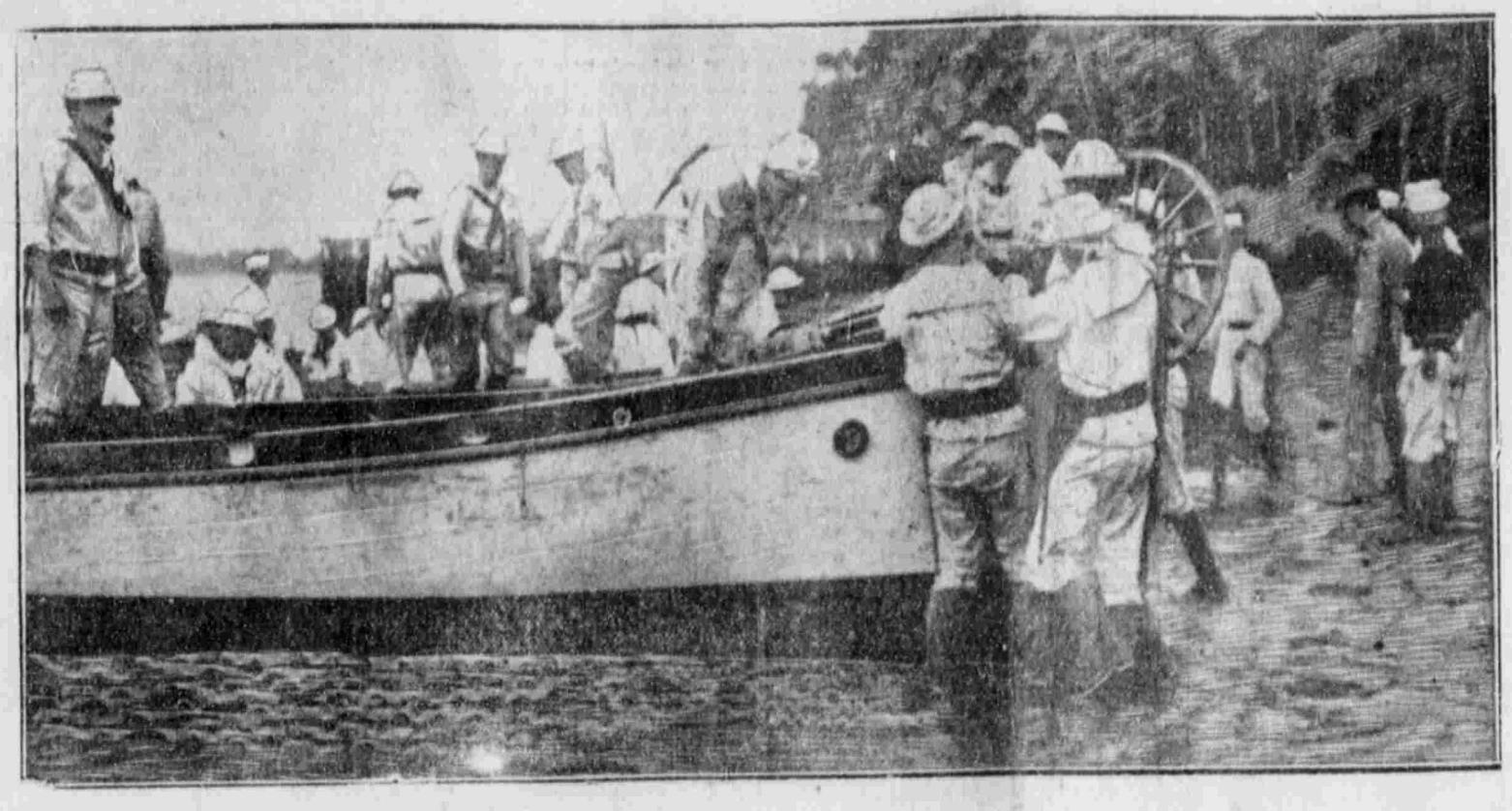
**DAGGETT COMMENDED.**  
 Gen. Chaffee got through a dispatch dated September 1st, at Peking, indicating that couriers are still employed to close the telegraph line of communication between Tien Tsin and Peking. This dispatch made no mention of the military situation and it was inferred that affairs in Peking remained quiet. The message commends Col. Aaron S. Daggett, Fourteenth United States Infantry, for his gallantry at Yang Tsin, and for gallantry and excellent supervision of the attack on the gates of the Imperial city August 15th. Gen. Chaffee recommends that he be made a brigadier-general. U. S. A. Col. Daggett has nine months to serve before attaining 64 years. If promoted brigadier-general, Gen. Chaffee states,

EX-GOV. W. J. STONE.



New York is now a storm center of Democratic activity, branch headquarters having been established in that city, under the immediate management of Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri. Associated with that distinguished politician are Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland; Hon. D. J. Caneau, of Michigan; Hon. J. M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Norman E. Mack, of New York; and Congressman J. D. Richardson of Tennessee. This is Ex-Governor Stone's latest and best photograph.

AMERICAN MARINES LANDING ALONG THE PEI HO TO ATTACK BOXERS.



This photograph is a sample of the effective services rendered by Uncle Sam's sea soldiers in China.

Col. Daggett will gladly accept retirement immediately.

**RUSSIA IS FIRM.**  
 London, Sept. 8, 4:15 a. m.—The Chinese crisis presents no new feature this morning. Nothing appears to be certain regarding Russian action. Various statements are made in Vienna and Berlin with an assumed air of authority, but the balance of opinion leans to the belief that Russia is still inclined to adhere to her decision to quit Peking, whatever the other powers may do.

The studiously moderate tone of Emperor William's speech at Stettin is much remarked. There was nothing of the "muffled fist," or of revenge in his utterances. According to the Standard's Moscow correspondent, Russia's program mainly concerns Manchuria, and she needs troops from Peking to assist in the seizure of that province, which is looked upon as another Egypt. Her withdrawal from Peking is considered at attempt to pose as a sincere adherent of the principles of The Hague conference. The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard writing August 30th, says: "The Germans paired with the Americans in the march through the Forbidden city. The British naval brigade and the marines of the legion guards left Peking today."

**THIS IS A BRAVE OFFICER.**

Gen. Serrell Faces Marriage and Death the Same Day.

He is a Distinguished Engineer, and Was Connected With the Building of the Union Pacific.

New York, Sept. 8.—Gen. Edward Wellman Serrell, warned by physicians that peritonitis threatened his life, three hours later married Miss Marlon C. Roorebach of Staten Island. The ceremony was performed at the general's bedside in the Hotel Clarendon, by the Rev. Samuel Tyler, assistant pastor of St. George's church.

General Serrell, and Miss Roorebach, who is a daughter of the late Orville A. Roorebach, a publisher of this city, have been lifelong friends. They were to have been married in October but the general's severe illness prompted him to ask his fiancée if their wedding could not take place at once. She consented and the ceremony was performed. General Serrell is 74 years old. He has for fifty years been one of the most distinguished engineers in this city. He was one of the associate engineers in constructing the Erie railroad, and the Central railroad in New Jersey. He was chief engineer of the Niagara bridge built in 1850, and of the renowned Hoosac Tunnel. He has large interests in the proposed Isthmian canal. In 1885 he accompanied the first engineering party of exploration to Panama. General Serrell was one of the principal promoters of the Credit Mobilier by which the Union Pacific railroad was built. During the Civil War he became colonel of the first New York volunteers. He was chief engineer and chief of staff



EMPEROR WILLIAM, WHO THREATENS TO UPSET THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN CHINA.

under General B. F. Butler in 1864, and designed the "Swamp Angel" battery that bombarded Charleston. He was in 126 different actions. A daughter of General Serrell, by his first wife, is the wife of Captain Robert Wainwright.

**McKINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.**  
 An Unusually Strong Letter—Deals Squarely With Imperialism.

New York, Sept. 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: President McKinley's letter of acceptance which is to be published Monday is said by members of the administration to be the strongest presentation of the Republican side of the issues of the present campaign that has yet appeared.

The president has not sought to avoid the question of imperialism. Much of his letter is devoted to the issue raised by administration of the islands wrested from Spain. He shows what has been done in the way of improving political conditions in these islands.

Attention is called to the steps that have been taken toward the establishment of a stable and independent government in Cuba. The establishment of a civil government in Porto Rico in accordance with the act of Congress and the institution of civil government in the Philippines under the Philippine commission are referred to.

Another theme to which much attention is given in the letter is the prosperity of the country under the present tariff and monetary systems. This brings up the financial issue, on which the President is said to take a firm stand in support of the maintenance of the gold standard as essential to the continuance of the present commercial and industrial prosperity of the country.

**Aid to Photography.**  
 Chicago, Sept. 8.—The Chronicle says: G. W. Ritchie, superintendent of the Chicago university observatory, has perfected a device which makes it possible for astronomers to use the ordinary visual telescope for photographic purposes. This means that a tremendous advance will be made in photographic astronomy. Heretofore only a particular style of telescope, greatly restricted in range, could be used in photographing the constellations.

Prof. Kurt Laves, of the astronomy department, said: "The new device will be the means of adding a vast fund of information to the data recently obtained by photographs of the milky way and the small planets."

**NATIVES PREDOMINATE.**

Figures Shown by the Census Taken in Porto Rico.

Washington, Sept. 8.—General Sanger, director of the Porto Rican census, has just published the third bulletin relating to the population of Porto Rico. This deals with the citizenship on the basis of literacy, with special reference to the effect upon the voting population of the educational requirement imposed by the Foraker act.

The males of voting age number 201,391, and 2.8 per cent are of foreign birth. Of the white persons of Porto Rican birth 29.41 per cent can read or write, while 11.2 per cent colored population are literate. Under the educational qualification the number entitled to vote in the island would be 47,973, or 23 per cent of native born males of voting age, restricting the suffrage to about one-fourth of the adult males. The cities of San Juan and Ponce contain most of the foreign element of the island, but even there the native whites and colored each outnumber the foreign element, while together they outnumber them nearly 2 to 1. In Ponce the native whites are more than three times as numerous as the foreign element, and the colored are double this number. Of the males of voting age in Porto Rico 73,010, or 36.3 per cent are colored.

**Prospective Jump in Meat.**  
 Chicago, Sept. 8.—The Record says: Representatives of all packing house interests in Chicago held a closed meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel last night. The greatest secrecy was maintained, it even being denied that the meeting was in progress. On a previous occasion, prices of meat were increased 1 to 2 cents a pound, and it is thought that similar action will result in consequence of last night's meeting.

NOT LIKED A BIT BY GREAT BRITAIN

Game of Blind Man's Buff Now Being Played in China.

IT DIDN'T RUN UNCLE SAM.

Wanted This Country to Send Twenty or Thirty Thousand Troops to China—Prospect of Settlement.

New York, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The English press does not like the game of blindman's buff now in progress at Peking, but it is not prepared to say so plainly. It was without advice respecting the Russian proposal for the withdrawal of troops from the Chinese capital, and the oracles in the Vosses are silent now in regard to the German adaptation of that scheme for negotiating with the empress dowager and mandarins, instead of cutting off their heads or punishing them otherwise.

The English press when in doubt takes a strong line and blusters. It has done this on general principles, since the foreign legations were attacked and has insisted that the empress dowager must be deposed and the guilty mandarins be punished and adequate safeguards be taken to prevent the recurrence of the outrages and crimes against civilization. It has never explained how this could be done unless the powers were prepared to assume responsibility of dividing and governing China.

**WANTED TO RUN UNCLE SAM.**

The solution which would have been popular in England would have been the adoption by the American government of a distinctly punitive policy, enforced by the employment of an army of 25,000 or 30,000 troops. The British government would have followed the lead of the American state department and have largely increased its own military forces in China for the purpose of securing the punishment of guilty mandarins, dethronement of the empress dowager and the re-organization of the imperial government. Since the state department has not taken this course the foreign office here has adopted a policy of masterly inactivity, and been prepared to acquiesce in any arrangements which may be made by Russia and Germany.

**ENGLAND GOES WITH OTHERS.**

Russia began by proposing a plan by which would enable the empress dowager and mandarins to return to Peking and escape punishment. Germany has not rejected this scheme outright, but has reduced it to a measure for partial withdrawal of the European, Japanese and American forces; so that Count Von Waldersee, when he arrives, will have at least a small international force to command and something to do which will be dignified and conspicuous.

Other modifications may be proposed by the United States or the other powers but it may be safely assumed that the British foreign office will assent to any policy which secures a general agreement of the powers and obviates the necessity for a partition of China, and acceptance of administrative responsibilities on a stupendous scale for vast hives of population. No English journal says this at present, but a compromise may be read between the lines of every leading article.

The British foreign office has no alternative policy and will be content to allow Russia to score heavily, provided the dignity of the German emperor is saved and the China question disposed of or temporarily shunted without a partition of the empire.

**CENTERS OF ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.**

A part from the talk of the press there is little discussion of the situation in China in clubs or diplomatic circles. But the news is not in London, and Lord Salisbury is surveying the hills and out of touch with his colleagues and subordinates. Country houses, hunting fields and golf links are the usual centers of diplomacy in England at this time of year, but the talk there now runs on the general elections and the choice of candidates for doubtful districts.

The American ambassador has started for Germany and Benadine, leaving Henry White in charge of the embassy for a month. Other ambassadors are also out of London.

The China question is falling into the background because the British foreign office is not taking an active part in settling it, but is allowing Russia and Germany to adapt themselves to the situation and at the same time avoiding all appearance of weakness and irresolution.

**WILL BLAME AMERICANS.**  
 The St. James Gazette persists in the

belief that the powers will remain in Peking and that the international force will be compelled to go elsewhere in China, since disturbances will inevitably ensue when the provinces are convinced that the conquest and partition of the country are threatened. A more reasonable view is that Russia and Germany will come to some agreement by which the heads of the mandarins will be saved and the imperial government restored, with temporary garrisons for the foreign quarter, until compensations can be arranged for Russia, Japan and Germany. This arrangement will not be satisfactory to the English people, and there will be a disposition to blame the American government for not taking a stronger line of action. Masterly inactivity has at least one advantage for a nation preoccupied with the peace war, in leaving it free to grumble and complain.

**RELIEF TO FOUR MILLION.**  
 Improved Conditions in India—Coming of Welcome Rain.

Simla, Sept. 8.—The weather is now promising for the crops. Excellent rain has fallen in all the famine districts, and the winter sowings are practically assured. The number now receiving relief is something under four million, an encouraging reduction.

**STORM WAS HEAVY.**  
 Rumors of Great Damage and Loss of Life.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8.—A special from New Orleans says: There are rumors early this morning of great damage and loss of life in last night's storm, on some of the Gulf islands, particularly Grand Isle, but it will be a day or two before authentic news can be secured from there. In New Orleans during the afternoon and night the wind reached a velocity of 45 miles an hour. In this city the damage is restricted to the destruction of the Metairie bridge, and the blowing down of many telephone wires. A child was killed, being blown together with the entire front balcony, from a house on Front street.

**Damage by Hurricanes.**  
 West Palm Beach, Fla., Sept. 8.—Much damage has been done in this section by the tropical hurricane which struck here Wednesday. The sale continues. The bulkhead of the immense Palm Beach pier was swept from its foundation, and was pushed several hundred feet to the north. A number of small boats, which were anchored in the inland lakes, were torn from their moorings and sunk.

CHILE IS MAKING MUCH TROUBLE.

It May Result in a Big War in South America.

DISPUTE WITH TWO STATES.

Chile Fails to Keep Its Agreement With Peru—Argentina Interested—United States Interested.

Valparaiso, Chile, Aug. 1.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—A three-sided conflict is in prospect on account of the Tacna-Arica question, which has remained in abeyance since the treaty of Ancon, which terminated, in 1883, the vicarious war of Chile against Peru and Bolivia. It was agreed then that the victor was to occupy the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica for ten years, after which a plebiscite was to declare whether those provinces were to be incorporated with Chile or returned to Peru. The days passed off, however, without any plebiscite being taken.

The Chileans put it off, under this or that pretext, because, it is claimed, they wanted to colonize the provinces with their own people and thus secure a majority in their favor at the holding of the plebiscite. It is asserted that they sent their soldiers and all kinds of pieces of property to the slums of the Chilean capital.

But Peru held that only legitimate natives of the two provinces should be entitled to vote at the plebiscite, and that the method of voting and the qualifications of the voters should be determined by a special protocol, as provided for in the Ancon treaty. Chile at last consented to this, in 1893, at a time when she anticipated a war with the Argentine Republic, and feared Peru might side with the latter. The Billinghurst-La Torre protocol was then signed at Santiago and approved by the Chileans later. But Chile peacefully arranged her dispute with Argentina, and the chances of a dispute did not even discuss the question of the protocol, which being approved only by the senate, remained a dead letter.

The question of the final ownership of Tacna and Arica has thus remained unsettled, and Chile still occupies the provinces with the deliberate intention, according to many Chilean papers and political speakers, of keeping them forever. Still many Chileans admit that the "chilization" of the two provinces has produced no effect, and that they are as strongly attached to their mother country as on the day when they were taken from her, and that the two provinces are eagerly waiting for the day when they will be freed from Chilean domination.

Peru makes an appeal to arbitration in order to settle peacefully the question of the final ownership of these provinces. And here comes the point where the United States and the Argentine Republic are dragged into the dispute.

The United States government, having invited all the Spanish-American countries to participate in the second Pan-American congress to be held at Mexico in October, 1901, must have been surprised to receive the Chilean government a conditional acceptance. Chile, being aware that the congress was to provide arbitration as the only method to settle international differences on this continent, answered that it would send representatives to the congress only on the condition that arbitration should apply exclusively to future disputes. The acceptance of such a condition, it is pointed out, would leave Chile free to act as she pleased with reference to the annexation of Tacna and Arica.

Meanwhile the people of Argentina began to fear that the Chileans would not accept the decision about the Chile Argentina frontier limit question, which had been submitted to the arbitration of Queen Victoria. And, as it is to support and carry their fears, it is reported that the Chilean government has trespassed upon the absolute rights of the arbitrator in imposing the obligation of limiting the award to such and such points.

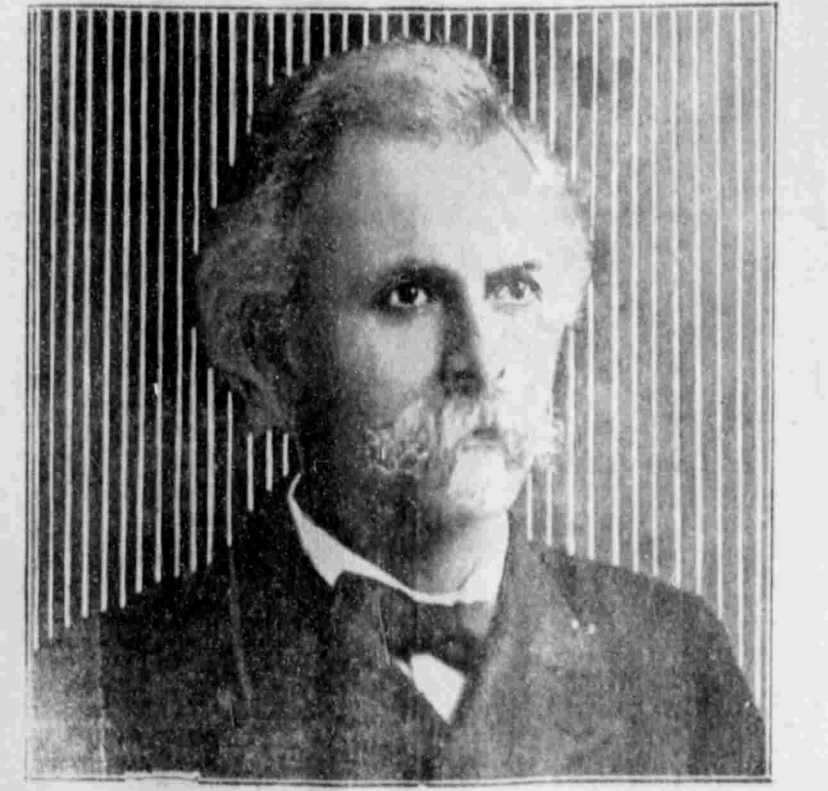
No wonder that, amid this mess of conflicts, the governments are making preparations for war. While Chile has sent to Germany her favorite general, Korner, to buy guns and cannon, Peru has dispatched on a similar errand her former president, Gen. Cavero, and the Argentine Republic is drilling its national guards. In addition, there is about to be instituted in Chile compulsory military service, and the regrettable system of armed peace may be initiated upon the republics of South America as a result of the fact that Chile now holds over them a sword of Damocles through her unwillingness to settle finally the old question of Tacna and Arica.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD WOLSELEY.



So disgusted is he with the mismanagement of England's matters military in South Africa and China that the world-famous general, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, has announced his intention of retiring from his proud position as commander-in-chief of the British forces. This is his lordship's latest portrait.

MAJOR LEO RASSIEUR



Consequent upon the practical blockade of New York's vote at the G. A. R. grand encampment held in the Windy City, Major Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, was elected commander-in-chief of the organization to succeed Gen. Albert Shaw, whose portrait we published recently. This is Major Rassieur's best and latest photograph.