FOREIGN LEGATIONS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED

Allies Entered Pekin on August 15th—Chinese Government Fled to Hsian Fu.

Berlin, Aug. 17, 1 p. m.—It is semi-officially announced here that the foreign legations in Pekin have been relieved.

ALLIES IN PEKIN.

Shanghai, Aug. 17, 2:40 p. m.—Li Hung Chang has received a dispatch, announcing that the allied forces entered Pekin on Wednesday, August 15, without opposition.

The legations were relieved without fighting.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT FLEES.

London, Aug. 17, 10 a. m.—A special from Shanghai says:

"The allies entered Pekin Aug. 15. It is believed that Yuan Shi Kai's troops have gone thence to Shen Si to protect the empress, who, according to reports received by local officials here, with Tuan, the imperial household, and the bulk of the army and Boxers, left Pekin August 7 for Hsian Fu."

OPENING COMMUNICATION.

New York, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Thai Tsun, August 8, via Che Foo, Monday, said:

The allies' column at noon arrived here. Their march was unopposed.

The Japanese were in advance and report that the Chinese are in the next two villages, Cheuenchand and Ho Si Wu.

A messenger from Pekin reached the Japanese before noon.

One message was in cipher. It was forwarded to Tien Tsin.

The other message was from Minister Conger, and was handed to Gen. Chaffee.

It states that on August 4 the foreigners in Pekin were still holding out, their condition being critical but not hopeless.

The column is advancing as rapidly as possible.

MADE RAPID PROGRESS.

A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The news of the rapid progress made by the Pekin relief force received on Wednesday evening increased the tension with which intelligence from China was awaited yesterday. There was a general expectation that decisive information might be received in the course of the day and at an early hour many press men and others called at the war office and the Chinese embassy to make inquiries, only to learn that no news had been received up to evening. The foreign office also was visited in vain, nothing having been heard there since the last cipher dispatch from Sir Claude Macdonald was handed in, two days ago. The Chinese minister received cable dispatches from China in the course of the afternoon and promptly drove down to the foreign office, but it was understood that he had no definite announcement to make with reference to the absorbing topic of the moment. Little value was attached to statements that the allies had reached Pekin on Monday. This is quite likely to be true as it is known from Admiral Remey that the allies were at Tung Chow on the 13th, and the officer commanding the British lines of communication telegraphed on Monday that Gen. Gaselee was probably in Pekin that day, but the newspaper reports referred to do not make much impression.

"By calculating the probabilities," as one of the evening journals caustically remarks, "Che Foo and Shanghai correspondents would figure out that the allied army might, could, would or should have reached Pekin by Monday. In this way they also calculated that the Pekin Europeans were massacred on July 6."

BUNGLE IN SHANGHAI.

The proposed landing of Indian troops at Shanghai has turned out, as was anticipated for some days past, a sad bungle. In the first instance Liu Kun Yi, who is the most moderate and progressive of the viceroys, made no objection to a proposal that a few thousand British troops should be disembarked for the defense of the settlement, and the transports were accordingly ordered up from Hongkong. Before they could be relieved of their passengers the French and Russian consuls intimated that if British troops landed they would be followed by other foreign contingents. Thereupon Liu took alarm and last Friday telegraphed asking that the Indians should be sent away. The British consul remonstrated and subsequently Liu said he would admit the British, but would not consent to an international occupation. Admiral Seymour was ordered to keep the men on the transports pending further developments and there they have remained, sweltering in the steaming river, while the diplomatists endeavor to settle their differences. If, after all, the ships should be ordered north without discharging the troops, the blow to British prestige would be as bad as when Russia was permitted to occupy Port Arthur.

FOREIGNERS ALARMED.

But as it happens, the whole foreign community is really alarmed by the effect this withdrawal might have on the Chinese mind, and all the foreign consuls at Shanghai have agreed to a joint resolution to their respective governments representing the dangerous consequences of now removing the Indians from Woo Sung. They suggest that they should be followed by other allied contingents. This solution is very unpalatable to the British government, which claims a paramount interest in the Yang Tse region. But it will probably have to be accepted to avoid the alternatives of an humiliating retreat or serious friction with France and Russia. The Chinese minister in London says that the landing of a large foreign force might precipitate a rising in Southern China but no harm will result if only small detachments are employed to secure the safety of the Shanghai settlements.

JAPAN IS WITH BRITAIN.

Japan is understood to be supporting Great Britain in this matter, owing to the extreme indignation felt in the island empire at the conduct of Russia in taking advantage of the general confusion to appropriate New Chwang. The Japanese, who have done the hardest and most brilliant work in the Pekin relief operations, are naturally incensed at finding Russia already beginning the annexation of Chinese territory. One consequence is likely to be the dispatch of a powerful Japanese army to Korea at an early date.

UNDER CLERKS DID IT.

The muddle over the Shanghai question would perhaps have been avoided if Lord Salisbury and his influential colleagues were now in consultation, but the prime minister is buried with his doctors at a remote watering place in the Vosges and the other ministers are scattered about on the moors or in various English and Scotch country houses. The business of the nation has to be conducted from day to day by the under secretary of foreign affairs, and a few chief clerks in Downing street.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

we cannot stop the advance of our forces toward Pekin. If such attacks cease, the above-quoted instructions will be allowed to stand, and they will quired to provide for all the action required under the circumstances stated by Earl Li in his dispatch.

"ALVEY A. ADEE.

"Acting Secretary of State, Washington."

HAS OVER TWO MILLIONS.

Population of New York is Given Out by the Census Office.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The census office this morning announced the population of Greater New York, (Manhattan and Bronx boroughs), as 2,850,000. The population of the borough of Manhattan is 1,850,093, and that of the Bronx 200,507.

To Save Cliff Dwellings.

Santa Fe N. M., Aug 16.—An order has been received from Hon. Binger Herman, general land commissioner, to withdraw from further entry and sale all the public land in about nine townships west of the Rio Grande river around Espanola for the purpose of establishing the proposed park, in which are situated hundreds of cliff dwellings and thousands of communal buildings which are being looted by vandals and relic hunters.

WAS TO KILL KING ALBERT

Youth of Leipsic Chosen, but His Courage Fails.

Had a Dagger and Revolver—Had Been Appointed by Lot to Commit the Deed.

London, Aug. 16.—A youth about 20 years old was arrested at Leipsic yesterday, according to a special dispatch from Berlin, who admits having conspired to kill King Albert of Saxony. He says he was appointed by lot to perform the deed, but that his courage failed him. His identity has not yet been established, but a dagger and loaded revolver were found on his person.

Wolseley Condemns British.

London, Aug. 16.—Viscount Wolseley, field marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army, delivered, according to the Daily Mail, the most scathing condemnations ever heard at Aldershot, after witnessing yesterday's maneuvers. He declared that the 30,000 men who participated were utterly unfit to send abroad, being badly led and badly taught.

Many distinguished officers listened to these remarks, among them Gen. Montgomery Moore, formerly in command in Canada, but now commanding at Aldershot.

Dewet Makes His Point.

London, Aug. 16.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Lourenzo Marques, dated yesterday, it is rumored there that Gen. Dewet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

SALMON CATCH SHORT.

Millions of Cans Less Than Taken Last Year.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17.—Although the salmon catch this year is short, the Japanese goernment is placing heavy orders in the local market for salmon to feed its army.

Men acquainted with the salmon packing industry place the shortage at from 680,000 to 1,230,000 cases, and as there are 48 cans in a case this means that there will be from 32,640,000 to 35,-040,000 less cans of salmon on the market this year than last.

According to L. B. Levy, president of the California Product company, compared with the pack of 1899, Columbia river shows a shortage of 40,000 cases.

Puget Sound shows a shortage of 300,-000 cases.

Fraser rivers shows a shortage of 390,-000 cases.

Outside of British Columbia river, the pack is about equal to last year's.

The total pack outside of Alaska is 778,900 cases. The Alaska pack will exceed one million cases.

U. S. Postoffices in China.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17.—H. M. Robinson, superintendent of the United States postal service to be established in China, accompanied by his assistant, G. M. Hunt, who sailed on the Warren, says that the post offices to be used for the benefit of the United States will be portable. They can be put together or taken apart as readily as camp luggage. At military station No. 1, to be located at Taku, will be kept a record of the movement of the troops, so that as good mail dispatch to and from China may be had as in any other part of the world.

More Race Trouble at New Orleans.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—A special to the Tribune from New Orleans says:

Another outbreak against the negroes was narrowly averted here last night. Branch Payne, a powerful negro, living in the neighborhood on which Charles, the negro desperado, was killed a few weeks ago, opened fire on two deputy sheriffs who attempted to arrest him on a warrant charging shooting at a white man.

The negro resisted arrest and shot at the officers, who returned the fire. Four shots were exchanged.

Angry citizens quickly gathered, but the police charged the crowd in number and forced a dispersal.

The negro, frightened by the demonstration, submitted peacefully to arrest and is now in jail with double guards protecting him.

Vestmakers Strike.

New York, Aug. 17.—Vestmakers on the east side to the number of 2,500 are on strike. The strike was a sudden one and was contrary to a resolution adopted by the executive board of the Vestmakers' union, not to order a general strike. The strikers ask for the payment of the union scale of wages established last year for 50 hours' work a week, payment of wages weekly and the granting of permission to the walking delegates of the union to inspect shops at any time.

CAUSES OF TROUBLE.

Trying to Force Christianity on Chinese, Land Grabbing, Etc.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 17.—Ho Yow, Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, in an address before the Ebell society, questioned the advisability, even from a Caucasian standpoint, of converting the entire Chinese population to Christianity. "There are 500,000,000 of my countrymen," said Ho Yow. "They are increasing in vast numbers. They are quick to learn, and, taking these facts into consideration, what would happen if the white race succeeded in forcing its civilization and its knowledge upon them? They will be able to manufacture guns and all the engines of warfare with equal facility. Under these circumstances Christianity might triumph and again it might not."

The three chief causes of the present troubles in China, Ho Yow declared, to be missionary work, acquisition of foreign nations, and the desecration of the ancient homes and the landscape of China.

In closing Ho Yow said that he could see no legitimate reason why one nation should wish to force its religion upon another.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.

Were Swimming in a Welsh River, and Perished.

New York, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Misses Eugenia and Virginia Brandreth, the two accomplished daughters of Harry Brandreth, who is the European representative and manager of the Alcock Manufacturing company, were drowned in the river Lleder, in Wales, before the eyes of their two younger sisters and brother.

The family were at their beautiful Welsh home, Lleder Hall, Pontypants, near Bettws-Y-Coed, by which flows the beautiful river from which it is named. The five went swimming together.

Miss Virginia, who was 12, got into difficulties in a deep pool and her older sister, who was an accomplished athlete and a strong swimmer, went to her assistance.

For several minutes they struggled together in silence. Then suddenly the dying Virginia got a grip on her sister's throat. Eugenia had just time to call for assistance when they went down for the first time. The younger sisters, horrified by the unexpected turn of affairs, screamed lustily for help. A gardener heard them and came running to the river. Other help soon arrived, and the unconscious young women were got to shore.

Miss Virginia died almost immediately. The eldest lived fully two hours but never regained consciousness.

The bodies will probably be taken back to Hoylake, in Cheshire, for burial.

MANY VESSELS WRECKED.

Storm Off Cape Includes Two American Ships In Its Spoil.

New York, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says:

A steamship from Port Stanley, Falkland islands, which has arrived here, reports that many vessels recently were wrecked off Cape Horn during a terrible storm.

Among the vessels which arrived at Port Stanley with passengers were two American barks. One was the P. T. Blanchard, which sailed from Baltimore for San Francisco, and the other was the Henry Failing, which left New York for Hawaii.

Embezzler Surrenders.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 17.—Isaac Price, who claims to have embezzled $200 from an electric light company in Syracuse, N. Y., while acting as collector, about eighteen months ago, has surrendered himself to the police here.

Battery C Starts.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 17.—Light Battery C, Seventh regiment, was given a rousing send-off last night on its departure from Fort Adams en route to join the forces in China. Local militia companies and citizens in general did escort duty and much red fire was burned.

Plague in Brazil.

New York, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro, says:

There were five new cases of plague yesterday.

The Herald's correspondent at Asuncion, Paraguay, says that the government has announced that the plague has disappeared from there.

Suicide Through Despondency.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Chas. Mielenze died by his own hand some time on Wednesday on the prairie near Foster and Southport Avenues in order that his wife might receive the benefit of $2,000 insurance which he carried in two German lodges. Mrs. Mielenze learned from the police last evening that her husband's body had been found. Her four boys, none of them ten years old, played about the house where the mother was sobbing.

Mr. Mielenze conducted a wall-paper and paint business at 513 Larrabee street and it was not prosperous. He left home on Tuesday morning to attend to a contract which he had and was last seen alive on Wednesday morning out in Lakeview.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Mielenze received a letter from her husband, mailed from a suburb and written partly in German and partly in English in which he said: "It is the best you can do to let me go, so everybody can get what they have coming. I feel sorry for my children. You will get enough of money from my lodges to put $1,000 in the business and hold the balance for yourself and my dear children. It is hard to part, but I don't see any other way."

Money for Cotton Crop.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Herald prints the following:

There was made upon the local subtreasury yesterday the first demand for funds to move the cotton crop. It was very feeble, amounting only to $14,000 in silver dollars, shipped to Texas and Georgia, but it marks the commencement of the definite movement to the South. A few days ago $50,000 in currency was shipped to New Orleans, which may or may not have been for crop purposes. No doubt exists as to the purposes for which the silver dollars were ordered.

Wall street is very much interested at the present time in the future of the money market. The heavy gold exportations of the present and last week, amounting to upward of $17,000,000, are expected to figure unfavorably in the weekly bank statement of Saturday.

The shipments, however, have been off-set in part by checks paid against Alaskan gold and pension disbursements. Despite this a heavy loss in cash is looked for.

HOW CHINATOWN LOOKS AT WAR

New York Mongolians Interviewed on the Situation.

SIDE WITH THEIR OWN.

It is Believed by Them that the Occidental Forces Will Ultimately Triumph.

New York, August 10.—[Special]—Though very few New York Chinamen can read English, it is nevertheless a fact that newspapers printed in English sell very well in Chinatown these days—almost as well, indeed, as they would were its denizens native Americans instead of yellow men from the orient.

On the day that the alleged cipher dispatch from Minister Conger was received every copy of every paper taken into Chinatown for an hour or two was sold promptly, and every Chinaman who could read English was besieged by scores of those who could not to translate the Pekin dispatches and other oriental news.

As soon as the colony understood the nature of the intelligence there arose a tremendous jabbering, which did not quiet down until well into the night. An Americanized Chinaman—dressed in occidental garments, cueless and wearing gold rimmed specs—who asked that his name be not put in type, has expressed himself rather freely to the writer on the situation.

"The reception of the Conger dispatch made us feel very glad at first," he said. "But what if it isn't wholly genuine? The trouble in China has been very distressing to us. We had hopes at the beginning of the uprising that the Boxers would speedily be suppressed by the Chinese soldiers and that place would reign in our native land; but now the war has assumed such tremendous proportions that it is almost useless to hope for speedy suppression.

"What do we think the outcome will be? It has seemed as though there is only one possible outcome; that is the invasion of China by the powers and the partition of our land among them. That's what makes us sad.

"The Boxers' cry of 'China for the Chinese' has brought from the powers the cry of 'China for the nations,' and, in the opinion of Chinatown, that is the cry that will win.

ALL CHINAMEN LOVE CHINA.

"With whom are our sympathies? Well, we're Chinaman, and, naturally, we love the land of our fathers and hate to see it go to pieces; yet we realize that a great change must be wrought in China. It is time it awoke from its long sleep. It is time that its vast mines should be worked and When that occurs, China will be more other industries developed, as they will be when the foreigners take possession, overrun than it now is. Heretofore the natives have been glad to emigrate to the countries of the white men to earn a living, in spite of the white men's oppression. But when the war is over many are going back and get rich in our own country."

"Do you think the chances will be good for hustling Americans to go to China at the close of the war and make money, as you intend doing?"

"Well, maybe; if there are not too many of 'em going. But, as the 'Mericans say, 'Too many cooks spoil the broth,' you know."

AMERICAN VISITORS IN MOTT STREET.

It is plain to be seen that Chinatown has become of great interest to the New York general public since the beginning of the fighting. There have not been so many visitors to Mott, Pell and Doyers streets for many years as there are now. Not a day passes without streams of Caucasians passing through these narrow thoroughfares. And the visitors are not at all of the sort the Mongolians are used to seeing pass their queer little shops, but men and women from the upper west side.

The Americanized Chinaman quoted above had a few remarks to make regarding these visitors. "We like to have them come through our streets just as much as they like to do so," he said, "because they amuse us quite as much as we amuse them. Now, to get my meaning, you watch this man and woman coming up the street. Do you notice the half sacred expression on the woman's face, as though every minute she expects somebody to spring out of a doorway and hit her over the head with a club. If a peaceable Chinaman should step out on the sidewalk directly in front of her, she'd fall in a dead faint. See how she clutches her escort. Watch his expression. It says as plainly as though the words were painted on his face, 'Lay so much as a finger on either of us, and I'll do you damage.' Isn't it funny?"

Most of Chinatown's denizens are from the province of Canton, in southern China, and known as Cantonese, whereas the Boxer uprisings are in northern China, and this probably explains why the Chinese of New York have not become unfriendly with the white men here.

The stories of the looting of Tien Tsin by the allied troops produced a distinctly unpleasant impression on the New York Chinamen. My Americanized friend hesitated a long time this morning before he would speak about the matter at all. Then he said:

"If the dispatches sent by white men about white soldiers concerning the looting of the native city of Tien Tsin are true, then the occidentals in certain circumstances are as bad as the worst orientals. Can't you see that this makes it all a thousand per cent worse for all concerned?"

Tariff Decision.

New York, Aug. 17.—The board of classification of the United States general appraisers has announced a decision in a case involving the construction of the tariff law as to reciprocity trades.

Some wine was imported from France by way of Liverpool by Hermann Bros., of Louisville. The surveyor of customs at Louisville assessed the full regular duty and the importers filed a protest, claiming the benefit of the reciprocity treaty with France.

Ex-Judge Somerville, in the opinion of the board says that the goods as the law provides, "in good faith destined for the United States at the time of original shipment, without any contingency of division."

The protest is sustained.

Tried to Kidnap Lord Roberts.

Pretoria, Thursday, Aug. 16.—The trial by court martial of Lieutenant Cordua, of the Staats artillery, and the other leaders of the conspirators concerned in the plot to kidnap General Lord Roberts began today. The prisoners pleaded guilty, but, at the suggestion of the court, withdrew their plea, and the trial is proceeding.

This Trade Mark

indicates purity and perfection in brewing. It has been used on more bottles than any other label in the world. It is found only on the famous bottling of

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Export Pale, Black and Tan, Exquisite and Malt-Nutrine.

The Siegel Store!

NEW GOODS coming in every day, but still a few of the summer suits left that must be cleared to give place for the new ones. These we're selling at prices that surely will clear them from our stock.

It's to your advantage to buy now, while you can get a suit for little over half price.

And they are all good suits—full value at regular prices.

A glance at the following list will show what the saving will be to you:

Suits worth $25.00 for..... $18.75
Suits worth $22.50 for..... $15.75
Suits worth $20.00 for..... $14.25
Suits worth $18.00 for..... $12.00
Suits worth $16.50 for..... $11.75
Suits worth $15.00 for..... $10.75
Suits worth $12.50 for..... $ 8.75

We are stilling Boys' and Children's Suits at the same scale of reduction as last week.

BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' SUITS.

A final clean sweep in this department. Our swell little suits in all styles, Vestee, Blouse, two piece and three piece, in all fabrics. Our stock contains the most dependable makes of Children's Clothing. Everybody knows that, and everybody knows that they are originally marked as low as they could be to allow us a reasonable profit. These are our house cleaning prices:

Your choice of our $7.00, 7.50, and 8.00 suits, $5.65.
Your choice of our $6.50, 6.00 and 5.00 suits $4.50.
Your choice of our $4.50 and $5.00 suits $3.75.
Your choice of our $3.50 and $4.00 suits $2.85
Your choice of our $2.50 and $3.00 suits $1.75.

THE SIEGEL CLOTHING CO.,

61, 63, 65 Main Street.

LI HUNG CHANG IS TURNED DOWN

Tried to Work the Powers for a Stop Outside of Pekin.

REPLY OF UNITED STATES.

Would Not Parley While Imperial Troops Were Firing on the Legations.

Washington, Aug. 16.—At the close of a day of intense anxiety, the state department 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 critical juncture.

The urgent, almost pathetic appeal of Li Hung Chang, submitted early in the day, that the victorious march of the allies stop at Tung Chow, and that the military commanders on the field be instructed to arrange an armistice at that point, was met with a response that Gen. Chaffee already had been given compleat instructions empowering him to carry out an arrangement in concert with other commanders for the delivery of the ministers and persons under their protection to the relief column, not at Tung Chow, as had been suggested, but at Pekin.

Furthermore, it was known to China that Gen. Chaffee's instructions left free rein as to whether he should insist upon entering Pekin and going to the legations, or should receive the delivery of the legationers at the gate of the inner Tartar city, or at the great outer wall.

In short, China, through her peace envoy, besought a halt and an armistice at Tung Chow, twelve miles from Pekin whereas the response of the American government is that if there is to be a halt—an armistice—it must be at the walls of the imperial city. The conclusions of the government were announced after an extended cabinet meeting, and were embodied in the following official statement:

The following memorandum was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu at 9 o'clock this morning, a cable from Earl Li Hung Chang, envoy plenipotentiary of China, dated August 15th, and received by Minister Wu at 7 p. m. on the same day:

"The allied forces are approaching Tung Chow. I have memorialized the imperial government to depute envoy to negotiate an armistice with the several commanders on the spot. I will also shortly proceed to Pekin. The powers, being fully aware of the embarrassing position in which their majesties, the empress dowager and the emperor, are placed, are earnestly requested to telegraph instructions to respective commanders after arriving at Tung Chow with their forces to stop their further advance into the capital, so as not to cause alarm and fear to their majesties and calamities to the people, for such advance would shake the foundations of the Ta Ching empire and wound the feelings of all her people, high and low. For a compliance with this appeal, the millions of people of the empire will be profoundly grateful to the powers. Please communicate this cablegram at once to the secretary of state."

The following memorandum in reply was handed in Mr. Wu this afternoon, dated today:

"Foreseeing that there would be insufficient time after receiving a reply to our memorandum of August 12th to get instructions to the relief column before it had reached Pekin, we sent on the same day to the general commanding the American forces in China the following dispatch:

"Adjutant General's Office, Aug 12, 1900.—Fowler, Che Foo. For Chaffee. August 12th. Secretary war directs me to inform you that Li Hung Chang, appointed by Chinese government to negotiate with powers, requests cessation of hostilities. We have replied that we are ready to enter into agreement between powers and Chinese government for cessation of hostilities on condition that sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Pekin unmolested and to escort foreign ministers and residents back to Tien Tsin, the movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by generals commanding the forces composing relief expedition. We have communicated this to all the powers. Japanese government takes same position. We have not heard from other powers.

CORBIN.

"And two days ago, in view of the rapid progress of the relief expedition, we sent the following:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 14, 1900.—Fowler, Che Foo. For Chaffee, August 14th.—In anticipation of acceptance by Chinese government of condition in our reply to them cabled you August 12th. If Chinese authorities communicate willingness to deliver ministers and persons under their protection to relief column at Pekin under arrangements which you consider safe, you are authorized to make and carry out arrangements in concert with other commanders, without referring it here. From informal communications with representatives of other governments here, we believe all to take substantially same position. Question whether you should insist upon entering Pekin and going to legations, or will receive deliver at gate of inner Tartar city or at outer wall, taking risk of ministers passing through city with only Chinese escort, you and the other generals must determine. By order secretary of war. CORBIN.

"We are advised by Minister Conger that the attacks by imperial troops upon the legations in Pekin have not ceased. While these attacks continue we cannot stop the advance of our forces toward Pekin. If such attacks cease, the above-quoted instructions will be allowed to stand, and they will

WHAT IS SALT LAKE'S POPULATION?

GUESS!

... A CHANCE FOR SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS ...

THE reports of the census enumerators of this city are now in Washington. In a short time the figures will be announced. To stimulate interest among our school boys and school girls in the subject, the Deseret News has decided to offer ONE STANDARD DICTIONARY, value $12.00, to the boy or girl who first guesses nearest the correct figures. The only conditions are that each guesser shall have been enrolled in some one of the schools, or colleges of Salt Lake, or at the Utah University during the year just past, and that each shall be limited to one guess. In case of a tie, the ownership of the dictionary shall be settled by lot. The guesses will be recorded daily, in the order in which they are received. The "News" has arranged to receive the figures by wire from the census office in Washington as soon as they are known, and the first guess received, coming nearest the correct figure will be awarded the prize. No guesses will be recorded except those regularly filled out on the guess coupon below. Cut it out and send it with your name, your address, the school you attended and the figures, plainly written, to

The DESERET NEWS CENSUS DEPT.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

GUESS COUPON.

My guess of the population of Salt Lake City, as shown by the census of 1900, is

.....

Signed:

.....

Address.....

School.....

A Guide to Guessers:

Population of Salt Lake

1850	6,157
1860	8,236
1870	12,853
1880	20,768
1890	44,843
1900	?