

## OLD GLORY IN FRONT

### American Troops Plant Flag on Imperial Granary.

REPLY IS GIVEN TO LI HUNG OHANG

**This Government Cannot Negotiate  
for Peace with a Paretic.**

**Another Dispatch from Conger—Chinese Capital Occupied by the Al-**

West—Other Year News.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The reply of the United States government to Li Hung Chang says, in brief, that this government cannot enter upon negotiations until there is a government in China which can prevent the hostilities of Chinese troops and Chinese citizens against the forces of the powers. The text of the reply has been communicated to the other governments.

London, Aug. 23.—“Today 1,500 Americans attacked the imperial palace,” says a dispatch to The Morning Post from Peking, dated Aug. 15, “and captured four of the courts. The American flag is flying over the imperial granary, and the imperial bank has been looted.”

**Some Tung-Li-Yamen Doling.**  
Describing events prior to the re-

The Morning Post's correspondent cables: "On Aug. 12 the tsung-li-yamen requested a conference with a view to peace. No assistance was granted, however, and that night was endured the longest fusillade of the whole siege. It lasted twelve hours. Aug. 13 the tsung-li-yamen begged to be excused from any conference, saying that the members were too busy. Later they wrote that they had forbidden firing on us and would court martial any who disobeyed. During the evening many shells fell in the legation compound."

The Chronicle publishes an interview with the Japanese minister in London, Kato Takaki, which represents him as having said: 'The empress is the heart and soul of China. So long as she lives, so long as she remains in China, whether the supreme power is taken from her or not, she will always be the greatest force—the one above all others to be reckoned with. The difficulty will be to get any one who can speak for her. I fear

that the influence of Li Hung Chang is now of extremely little weight. The power must move to a final understanding quickly. Riots, anarchy, bloodshed and misery throughout China will be the inevitable result of a policy that does not immediately disclosed itself. The government must be re-established."

**Russia Will Not Be Left.**

The Mail's correspondent expresses the opinion that his labors in China will be of long duration, "as pacification in China is a difficult task." He said seventy-five thousand Russian troops are already in the Far East, or on the way there by land and sea, or under orders to embark. This state-

ment is made by the Moscow correspondent of The Daily Graphic, who adds that mobilization is in progress and that all the Russian troops that are now at Odessa fourteen steamers chartered to take troops.

**CONGER SENDS WELCOME NEWS.**

**Tells Briefly the Situation in the City on Sunday—Captain Dailly Is Dead.**

Washington, Aug. 23.—The state department authorizes the announcement of the receipt at an early hour yesterday morning, through the consul at Chefoo, of a telegram from Conger to the Russian consul at Peking, telling the following effect, dated Peking, Aug. 19: "The entire city, with the exception of the imperial palace, is occupied by

Japanese, Russian, British, Americans and French. It is being appropriated into districts for police supervision. The Chinese Government has a Chinese family and the court have gone westward, probably to Shi-An-Fu, in the province of Shen-Si. No representatives of the Chinese government are in sight in Peking, and the Chinese are mostly in the back expected to be taken immediately. Many missionaries have started for home, while others remain in charge of the Christian refugees, numbering about 1,000.

Mr. Senger's report was particularly welcome to officials in showing how completely the entire city is dominated by the allies. The military situation was of quite as much interest in the developments as was the diplomatic situation. The report was made in the morning following the press report of

The death of the gallant Captain Reilly in the final assault on the outer walls of Peking. Almost as important as the Peking news was the statement that the Boxers are again concentrating around Tientsin, and that the British and American cavalry with about 400 English and Japanese troops had a lively brush with the Boxers eight miles outside of Tientsin, where about 100 of the Chinese were killed, and five Americans wounded.

The casualties reported by General Coffey as occurring in action Aug. 14 include six killed, as follows: Battery F, Fifth artillery, Captain Henry J. Reilly; Robert E. Walsh, James O. Hall and Daniel W. Simpkins, Ninth infantry; Russell T. Elliott and James

C. Wilber, Fourteenth Infantry. The wounded numbered twenty-eight, most of the cases being slight.

A dispatch from Remy stated that "Dickens' command is landing today. Peking, Aug. 16, all except Imperial city cleared of Chinese troops. American troops occupied the Imperial city, have penetrated to the gates of the palace."

The most important dispatch of the day was not made public by the war department. It cannot be the subject of an extended conference at the White House. It was from General Chaffee, dated the 18th, and dealt entirely with military operations and conditions in China. It contained nothing so contained any bad news it contained news to the unsettled conditions in China, and the prospect of long and arduous work in restoring peace, to form the subject for a consultation of the War Department between the president and his advisors.