W. MALISZEWSKI w JWONICZU

K. Krzywańek, Wiedeń.

Sur

WIE.

ZAKŁAD FOTOGRAFICZNY

PIOTRA MIECZKOWSKIEGO

ULICA PAŃSKA L 5

we

LWOWIE

K. KRZIWANEK, WIEN

Fotografia
Tadeusza Rozwadowskiego
brata Domisława,
Bartłomieja i
Franciszka
którzy zginęli w powstaniu
1863 r.

Pacheco, Phot 214 857

Florestan, Rio Janeiro Oct: 1863.

PACHECO

PHOTOGRAPHO

DA CASA IMPERIAL

102, rua do ouvidor, 102

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Ten portret będzie stryjowi i ciocie przypominał że jest we Włoszech kto ich z serca kocha.

Z Turynu 29go Sierpnia 1869.

Antoni?

L. Angerer.

L. ANGERER

k.k. Hof-Photograph

IN

WIEN

Stadt, Johannesgasse.

Antoni ? 1867 ?

1054

Raphaël Paris Oct. 1863 - -

Józef Eder

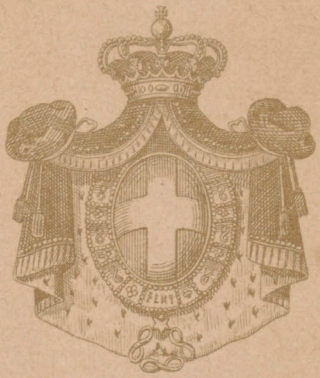
ZAKŁAD
malarsko
fotograficzny
Hotel Angielski
we
LWOWIE.

Obstalunki jeszcze po latach
przyjmują się.


1215

Bettini

LIVORNO



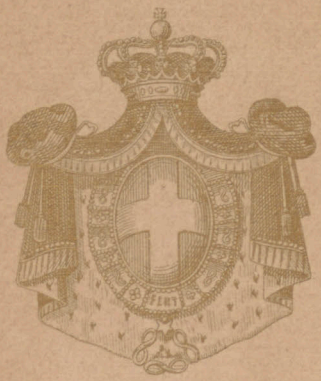
BETTINI

LIVORNO

Lit. G. M. & M. Milano

Bettini

LIVORNO



BETTINI

LIVORNO

Lit. G. M & M. Milano

Henschel & Cia. Succ. J. Vollsack.

Photographos

HENSCHEL & Cª

Succ. J. Vollsack.

SAO PAULO

2 RUA DIREITA 2

ESQUINA DA RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO

REPRODUCÇÕES

E

AUGMENTOS

Conservão-se as Chapas para Reproducções

J.F. SCHLEYRING & CIE BERLIN

COLONEL Z. MILKOWSKI, POLISH POET, IN CHICAGO TO SWELL DEFENSE FUND.

Tribune - 7 Sept. 1900

Exiled for Participation in Insurrections, the Warrior-Author Heads an Organization Which Seeks to Regain Independence for Poland.

Colonel Zygmunt Milkowski, warrior, author, and historian, whose mission to this country is to obtain subscriptions to the Polish national defense fund for the purpose of freeing Poland, arrived in the city at 6:35 o'clock over the Wabash railroad last night. He came direct from Buffalo and was accompanied by Albert Novak, Vice Censor of the Polish National alliance of that city.

Colonel Milkowski is 76 years old and his entire life has been spent in fighting for Poland's liberty. He was active in the Polish and Hungarian insurrections of 1848 and 1863. For this reason he is exiled from Russia-Poland and lives in Geneva, Switzerland. This is his first visit to the United States.

At the depot Colonel Milkowski was welcomed by the officers of the Polish National alliance and Dr. Leon Sardowski, the head of the organization in the United States, who came to Chicago from Pittsburg to meet him. The Reception committee consisted of the following:

Dr. W. A. Kuflewski,
Dr. L. Sadowski,
F. H. Jablonski,
S. Rockosz,
T. M. Helinski,
M. Majewski,
T. Steczynski,
Dr. K. A. Zurawski,
M. Wleklinski,
M. Zolkowski,
S. Zaukerski.

Colonel Milkowski will be the guest of his son, Joseph Milkowski, 208 West Division street, a former Lieutenant in the French army.

The Polish organizations of the city are planning to honor the poet, and there will be numerous receptions given for him. On Sunday night sixty different organizations affiliated with the Polish National alliance will hold a reception for him at Pulaski Hall, Ashland avenue and Eighteenth street.

Colonel Milkowski is a native of Saracea, Poland. He was educated at the Universities in Odessa and Kieff. Since his exile he has held the office of President of the Polish National defense fund, and has spent his life in literary pursuits. He has written probably twenty-five books, fiction and historical works, which deal mostly with life in Poland and the Slav nations along the Balkan peninsula. His books are a part of the Polish literature of the public library and one of them, "Uskoki," has been translated into nearly every modern language.

of this amount of money will enable them set better tables, clothe themselves bette live in better houses, and do more for edu cation."

The Secretary declared in closing that agriculture flourishes best when the factory flourishes best.

RETURNS IN VERMONT ALL IN.

Stickney, Republican, for Governor, Found to Have Majority of 30,192 Over All.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 6.—The complete returns for Vermont show that Stickney, Rep., for Governor, has a plurality of 31,468, and a majority over all of 30,192. The complete and revised returns give these results: For Governor, Stickney, Rep., 48,466; Senter, Dem., 16,998; all others, 1,276. The Republican plurality this year exceeds by 2,691 the average of the last three Presidential years and by 598 the average for the six years.

COMPLETE MONTANA TICKET.

Republican State Convention at Helena Finishes Work of Nominating Candidates.

For Presidential Electors—L. H. Willson, Harry Kessler, Paul McCormick.

For State Treasurer—F. H. Edwards of Helena.

For Auditor—C. C. Proctor of Great Falls.

For Superintendent Public Schools—W. E. Harmon of Bozeman.

For Associate Justice Supreme Court—Rudolph von Tobel of Fergus County.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 6.—The Republican State convention, which was in session here completed its nominations for the State ticket.

Nominated for Congress.

State.	Dist.	Name.	Party.
N. C.	8	J. C. Buxton	Dem.
N. C.	4	E. W. Pou	Dem.
Pa.	19	H. N. Gill	Dem.
Pa.	6	C. Van Artsdalen	Dem.

Political Notes.

Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, addressed meetings at Marshall and Effingham.

Ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky opened the campaign in Henry County, Ind., by addressing two meetings at Newcastle.

A. B. Cummins of Des Moines, Ia., issued a statement giving his reasons for retiring from the race for United States Senator.

CARRIERS ADOPT PENSION RULE

Provide System for Pensioning Retired Fellows, the Secretary of the Treas-

№ 129

Comes Rozwadowski Richardus Disciplinam solvens

prime Humanitatis Classi diligentem dedit operam,

atque in tentamine publico prosterionis semestris 1847

e doctrina Religionis " " "	in Classem	primam
ex Auctor. interpret. et stilo " "		primam
e studio linguae graecae " " "		primam
- - Geographiae et Historiae "		primam
- - Mathesis " " "		primam
a morum cultura " " "		primam

relatus est. — —

Datum in Gymnasio acad. Leopolienso die 9. Mensis Decembris 1847

Vidi Glatz

Praefectus.

Lewicki

Professor.

prime Hum. classis.

Ram. 119.

Comes Rozwadowski Richardus Gal. Tarnopol.

exemt. a didactro II Humanitatis Classi diligentem publ. dedit operam,

atque in tentamine publico posteriori semestris 1848

e doctrina Religionis

ex Auctor. interpret. et stilo

e studio linguae graecae

- - Geographiae et Historiae

- - Mathesis

a morum cultura

in Classem

primam

ex

omnibus.

relatus est.

Datum in Gymnasio Acad. Leopol. die 14 Mensis X bris 1848

Franc. Bruggery
c. r.
Praefectus.

F. Szynglarski
Hum. Professor.

Nro. 15.

M. Nr. 1390 ex 1847.

Monsieur Piccone à Gênes, directeur du collège préparatoire à l'école royale de marine à Mlle Vitaliani grande tante de Raphaël, à Turin = Traduction de copie. =

" Sur les derniers moments du mineur Comte Rozwadowski Raphael. —"

" Le jeune Rozwadowski avait eût de la bonté divine un mystérieux présentiment de sa fin prochaine. Une fièvre légère le retenait encore au lit: deux jours avant son trépas il eût un songe qui saisit son esprit, car il lui sembla se sentir porter au cimetière dans une bière. A peine éveillé il raconta ingénuement le songe sans en être troublé, .. non comme un jeu de l'imagination mais comme l'avis d'un cas possible auquel il paraissait préparé. Le directeur et les personnes présentes essayèrent d'éloigner de sa pensée de telles appréhensions, (d'autant plus que sa petite indisposition, fort légère jusque là qui le retenait au lit s'atténuait,) et il parut ne pas en être préoccupé. La veille de sa mort ayant apparu inopinément quelque difficulté de respiration, le directeur appela une autre consultation de médecins. — et l'on commença à craindre que son mal n'avait fait que céder à un autre plus grave: à une congestion au coeur. Les deux médecins toutefois se réservèrent d'attendre si le lendemain ce péril se manifesterait plus sérieusement. Les docteurs ayant quitté le malade, il dit ingénument et avec une tranquillité parfaite: "il me semble que les médecins ne sont pas fixés sur ma maladie — s'il y a du péril il vaudrait mieux qu'ils me le disent." Comme toutefois les médecins avaient tranquillisé le directeur et sa famille sur ce qu'il n'y avait pas de péril imminent, et que quoique le genre de la nouvelle maladie fut dangereux l'on ne pouvait pas affirmer qu'au moment où ils venaient de le quitter, elle eût décidément un caractère grave — tous s'attachèrent de bon cœur à cette conviction, — et le jeune malade aussi se tranquillisat facilement. Ceci eût lieu le dimanche 26e (Avril) — Il passat la nuit fort tranquillement et l'on espérait que le matin du lendemain les nouvelles appréhensions se trouveraient dissipées. Tout d'un coup le 27 vers les 7 heures du matin il fut saisi d'une difficulté de respiration" — (affanno) — " qui s'accrut et donnat de l'alarme. Toutefois tandis que tous les autres se trouvaient allarmés et qu'on envoyait de toutes parts après des médecins, le jeune homme se conservat tranquille. Il semblait comme si cet étouffement — quoique la voix en devint rauque le rendait satisfait; — il était tranquil! — mais sa

Monsieur Pierre Pierre, directeur du collège Pierson-Morrio à l'école royale de mécanique à Milan, grand lauréat de Madrid, à Genève = Traversino de Lugano. —

" Sur la dernière nouvelle du mineur Gaetano Morrio adressée Madrid. —

" Le jeune Bernardowski avait vu de la route Divino son malheureux prisonnier de la fin funéraire. Une fièvre lépre le retenait encore au lit: deux jours avant leur tragique il eut un songe qui vient leur apprendre, en il lui semblait se trouver sur un itinéraire dans une ville. Pierre avait il trouvé impérieusement le songe dans un être troublé. Son sommeil sur fin de l'imagination mais comme l'avis d'un ces possible angul d'un malaisant tragique. Le directeur et la gouvernante cependant s'étaient de la jeunesse de telles cependantivoient, (l'autant plus que la petite invalidation, fort légère jusque là, qui le retenait au lit s'atténuait) et il avait le cas en être rassuré. Le réveil de la mort apparut impérieusement quand que difficulté de respiration, le directeur appelle une autre consultation de médecins, — et l'on commença à craindre que cette fois il ne fut que rester à un autre plus grave: à une congestion au cerveau. Les deux médecins étaient à nouveau d'attitude ~~ne~~ si le troubl- mais le point le manifestement plus sérieusement les docteurs, quant qu'elle le malade, il fit négligemment et avec une tranquillité parfaite: "Il me semble que le mécanicien dont les fils sur ma malade - vit que les yeux il marchant au sous qu'il le dénient" Comme trouvait la machine marchant tranquillement le directeur et la famille sur ce qu'il y avait pas de péril imminent, et que quoique le nouvelle maladie fut dangereuse il ne pouvait pas affirmer qu'au moment où il venait de le quitter, elle eut bien clairement un caractère grave — Mais l'attachement de son ancien à cette commission, — et le jeune malade aussi et tranquillisé facilement. Les suit bien le dimanche. 2 (Avril) 5. Il semble le matin fort tranquillement et l'on espérait que le matin du lendemain les nouvelles apparaissaient et tourmentant disparaissaient. Dit d'un coup le 27 vers les 7 heures du matin il fut saisi d'une difficulté de respirer entière" — (Corriere) — " que l'amena et du mal de l'asme. Toutefois tandis que tous les autres se tourmentaient allaient et qu'on envoyait de toute part après des médecins le jeune homme se trouvait tranquille. Il semblait comme si cet étouffement — quoique la vie en devint pénible le malade satisfait; il était tranquille. — Mais

Pierre Melzi

Le temps lui suffisait pas pour manger les plans et les morceaux de manchons. — Il paraît impossible que se voyant entourée de toute la famille du directeur en nourrissons il ne se fut apercu qu'on organisait pour le vis. Nonobstant il continua dans sa sérénité, il ne manifesta aucune rancune ou dépit — ... "Je tue une bien mieux" dit-il "Je pourrai choisir un peu" — on lui arrangeal les cheveux en y glisser la tête, — il nous regarda tous, — et a = joute après un instant : "Le nouveau me vient" ! ! — Il s'endormit dans le sérieux ! "

"J'ai cette relation" — continue le directeur — "avec la plus vive douleur — et toute la foi que je porte de votre nature, et qu'aussi vous pré= cédemment je faisure encore, de votre jeune homme se fut pamé si vous comme dans ses dernières jours, si il pouvait que Bien n'est chez à un âge de doute et de perplexité extraordinaire. Il était toujours d'un bon caractère, mais on se pour là il pouvait être un ange. Bien vouille l'avoir ~~chez~~ ou dans lequel et se consoler à mes une mort pleine d'une belles espérances. Vivitez encore et —"

Quelques fois durant la maladie il avait réclamé avec nouvelle de la pomme : toujours je lui tenais compagnie il se plaisait à me montrer leurs portraits et il en parlait avec tendresse ... mais ses douleurs moment fusent d'une sérénité surnaturelle : il entretenait le médecin jusqu'à, jamais, il n'y a pour rien de surprenant et dans la dernière infirmité il n'en est pas parlé. Il y avait pour l'année parole à calme et de consolations. Il fit la pour sur le plaisant, son l'admirant, son, son, m'adresse lui pardonnant amis. — Bien vieille. etc ....

sa tranquillité ne suffisait pas pour arrêter les pleurs et les sanglots des assistants. — Il parait impossible que se voyant entouré de toute la famille du directeur en consternation il ne se fut apperçu qu'on craignait pour sa vie. Nonobstant il continua dans sa sérénité, il manifesta sa pleine confiance en Dieu — ... » Je me sens bien mieux " dit-il — » je pourrai dormir un peu " — on lui arrangeat les coussins on y plaça sa tête; — il nous regarda tous, — il sourit, — et ajouta après un instant : » le sommeil me vient " ! ! — Et il s'endormit dans le Seigneur ! "

» J'écris cette cette relation " — continue le directeur — » avec la plus vive douleur — et toutes les fois que je parle de Votre neveu, ce qui arrive bien fréquemment je pleure encore. Le brave jeune homme ne me fut jamais si cher comme dans ces derniers jours, où il parut que Dieu l'eut élevé à un dégré de bonté et de perfection extraordinaire. Il était toujours d'un bon caractère, mais en ces jours là il parût être un ange. + Dieu veuille l'avoir ~~dans~~ en son saint repos et m'accorder à moi une mort pleine d'aussi belles espérances. Veuillez agréer etc "

+ Plusieurs fois durant sa maladie il avait désiré avoir des nouvelles de ses parents : lorsque je lui tenais compagnie il se plaisait à me montrer leurs portraits et il en parlait avec tendresse .... mais ses derniers moments furent d'une sérénité surnaturelle : il entrevoyait le ciel sans songer à sa mort, il n'y a donc rien de surprenant si dans les derniers instants il n'en est pas parlé. Si il y avait pensé c'aurait été une parole de calme et de consolation. Si tous les jeunes gens le pleurent, tous l'admirent, tous, tous Madame lui portent envie. — Dieu veuille .. etc .....

The Daily Tribune.

AUGUST 7, 1900—TWELVE PAGES.

The Countess Rozwadowski

ASKS MAYOR FOR GUARD.

ITALIAN CONSUL'S WIFE SEEKS PROTECTION FOR ITALIANS.

Countess Rozwadowski Calls Attention to the Service Announced for Tomorrow and Also Wishes the Police Department to Watch Out for Her Husband's Safety—He Is Not Worried—Some Evidence in Lucy Parson's Case.

Alarmed at threats of an anarchistic outbreak at the solemn high mass to be sung in the Italian Catholic Church, Eighteenth and Clark streets, tomorrow morning, and fearful for the personal safety of her husband, the Countess Enrica Rozwadowski, wife of the Italian Consul in Chicago, visited the office of Acting Mayor Walker yesterday morning. In the course of a lengthy interview the Countess explained to the Acting Mayor the cause of her anxiety. She was assured that the authorities of Chicago would afford her husband and the peaceful Italians of the city ample protection whenever needed.

Count Rozwadowski

Count's Previous Escapes.

The proceedings of Sunday, in which several Anarchists were arrested, added to the previous fears of the Countess and brought her to the decision to see the Mayor. Later she said:

"I don't know that I had any particular reason to be alarmed, but I am naturally nervous about such matters, and I thought it was the best thing to do. There has been so much in the papers about what the Anarchists intend to do over in Europe, and they seemed to be getting so bold right here in Chicago, that perhaps I was a little excited.

"The Count has had so many narrow escapes, and has been wounded so many times, that you cannot blame me for being a little worried just at this time. But what I wanted Mr. Walker to take particular care about was the public services we are going to hold in honor of our late beloved King Humbert.

No Italian Anarchists.

"I don't believe there are any Italian Anarchists in Chicago. At least I never have heard of any. The Italians in Chicago are an honest and hard-working lot of people and they all loved Humbert, so far as I know. I think these Anarchists should be suppressed, and if I had my way they would never get a chance to kill people. If they would go to work and earn an honest living they wouldn't have any occasion to complain about the rich."

Count Is Not Worried.

Count Rozwadowski was disposed to pay less serious attention than his wife to the fears for his safety.

"I have not the slightest reason to fear for my safety," he said, "and never thought of asking the city authorities for protection. My wife's action was due, I suppose, to the apprehensions of a woman, but there was really no occasion for it."

Plans for the Mass.

The memorial mass, in which the Countess is especially interested, will be celebrated at the Roman Catholic Italian Mission Church on Clark street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. H. Mongoni will officiate, and the service will be attended by the Consul and his wife, and by delegations from the various Italian societies. It is also expected the various foreign Consuls in the city as well as Mayor Harrison will attend.

Testimony as to Anarchists.

The cases of Lucy Parsons, Abraham Edelstadt, Clemens Pfuetzner, Herman Goodman, and Paul Vandree, accused on Sunday of blockading the street in front of the Twelfth Street Turner Hall, refusing to disperse, and resisting arrest, came up before Justice Sabath at the Maxwell Street Station. After two hours had been occupied in hearing the testimony of the prosecution the cases were continued until Saturday morning, Aug. 11.

The police testified unanimously that they arrested the defendants only after repeated futile efforts to quiet and disperse the crowd.

All the defendants, except Lucy Parsons, testified. Aside from them, George Ballard, 518 Milwaukee avenue, testified that he was a Socialist, and was against the police. He defended the right of "free speech" and the actions of the defendants.

NEW TACTICS IN POLITICS

CANDIDATES ENJOINED BY COURT FROM CAMPAIGN WORK.

Twenty-sixth Ward Fight in Unique Situation with Schlake and Friends Forbidden to Seek Votes in Usual Way and Regular Organization Having No Office Seekers to Support—First Effort to Have Writ Dissolved Fails—To Seek Democratic Judge.

With the regular Democratic club fighting the candidates it was organized to support, and the candidates themselves restrained by the courts from campaigning in their own behalf, the Democrats of the Twenty-sixth Ward are indulging in a merry war which is, in many features, unique in American politics.

The latest feature of it is an injunction issued by Judge Gibbons forbidding William J. Schlake and Joseph E. Flanagan, candidates respectively for Recorder and County Commissioner, from making speeches, holding meetings, soliciting funds, or in any way presenting themselves to be officers of the Twenty-sixth Ward club. With them half a dozen of their chief henchmen who had been chosen by them to lead the ward Democracy are enjoined similarly. Yesterday Judge Clifford, to whom they appealed for relief, refused to hear the injunction proceedings, and they are hunting for a Judge to come home in vacation and dissolve the writ.

First Injunction on a Candidate.

The prohibition placed on Schlake, which is said to be the first instance of the use of "government by injunction" to prevent an American candidate from hustling for votes for himself, is the direct result of the quarrel between him and William H. Ehemann and the factions they lead. Ehemann finds himself now with the control of the regular organization in the ward, but with none of the ward's quota of candidates to support, while Schlake is left with an abundance of candidates but with no organization to support them.

The quarrel between the Schlake and Ehemann parties has been of long standing. Ehemann got control of the primaries and secured the Aldermanic nomination, defeating Schlake, while the latter, having the backing of Mayor Harrison and the County Central committee, has obtained in consolation the nomination for Recorder.

Split in the Ward Club.

Matters came to a head on July 20, when the regular Democratic club of the ward met in Nat Young's hall, Lincoln and Belmont avenues, to elect officers. "Pat" Haynes, County Central committeeman, was chosen chairman and recognized only Schlake followers for nominations. The Ehemannites hooted him from the chair and he adjourned the meeting to a saloon, where officers were elected as follows:

President—M. L. McKinley.
Vice President—A. J. Delke.
Secretary—Fred Wagner.
Treasurer—J. T. Hechinger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Frank Rosch.

Meanwhile the Ehemann faction in the hall also organized and elected William H. Ehemann President and a full set of officers from his following.

With his own organization Schlake proceeded to conduct the campaign as long experience told him one should be conducted. He ran against a snag soon, however, when it was pointed out to him that the regular Democratic club of the ward was an incorporated body and that all the directors lived in the Ehemann camp. These directors applied to Judge Gibbons on Aug. 2 and secured an injunction restraining not only Schlake and Flanagan but all the officers of the club chosen at the bolting meeting from taking part in the campaign as regular Democrats. At the same time the Polish Democracy, which controls the south end of the ward, met and decided to stand by Ehemann.

Case Thrown Out of Court.

There was consternation in Democratic camps when word was passed that the courts had forbidden Schlake from campaigning. Edgar B. Tolman, candidate for a Superior Judgeship, was instructed to act as attorney for the enjoined ones and have the writ dissolved. Failing to find a good Democratic Judge, he went before Judge Hanecy and had the Ehemannites cited to defend the writ. Yesterday they came. The court was crowded with Democrats of both stamps and the battle promised to be bitter.

At the outset, however, Addison Blakely, who represented the complaining directors of the club, demanded a change of venue.

"A good idea," said Judge Hanecy. "Better keep it all in the family by getting a regular Democrat to hear your squabble."

"We want a hearing," said Attorney Tolman. "Candidates Schlake and Flanagan are restrained from campaigning in their own behalf. We want relief."

"Well, if you can't agree on a Judge I'll continue the hearing until Mr. Tolman is elected Judge and refer it to him."

That brought agreement and the case was taken to Judge Clifford. He refused to hear it, however, and threw it out of court. And now ex-Alderman Schlake and his followers, aided by the County Central committee, are seeking for a regular Democratic Judge to come home in vacation and set Schlake and Flanagan free again.

EDW. CARROLL GOES TO WORK.

President of Building Trades Council Plasters Two Ceilings Just to Show He Knows How.

Edward Carroll, President of the Building Trades council, has been working at his trade. He has held a card in the Plasterers' union for years. Just to demonstrate that his right hand had not lost its cunning, and not because he needed the money, President Carroll put on his overalls and undertook the job of plastering two ceilings in a new building on Milwaukee avenue. The job occupied the entire attention of the President of the Building Trades council, and it brought him $30, nine blisters on his hands, a sprained back, and something to brag about. He says he will take another job—when the labor trouble is over.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUG. 7, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Fair, continued high temperature, southwesterly winds.
Sun rises at 4:59; sets at 7:12.
Moon sets at 1:19 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Southwark	
AUCKLAND		Mariposa.
BREMEN	Fried. der Grosse	
LIVERPOOL		Servia.
NAPLES		Kai. Wilhelm II.
NEW YORK	Marquette	Mentzerrat.
NEW YORK	Tauric	
S'THAMPT'N		Koenigin Luise.
FAYAL	Peninsular	

BATTLE NEWS A SURPRISE

REPORT OF PEITSANG FIGHT STARTLES WASHINGTON.

More Details of Encounter in Which Chinese Forces Were Routed Awaited Eagerly—Casualty List So Large as to Cause Grave Misgivings—Allies Have Every Incentive to Make Determined Warfare—Diplomatic Situation Far from Satisfactory.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Official and resident Washington was startled today by the reports of the battle at Peitsang between the allied forces and the Chinese and at the number of casualties given. The fact that the casualty list numbered 1,200 and that the battle was of seven and a half hours' duration is taken to prove conclusively that it was a desperate one, and the details are anxiously awaited, especially as to the losses of the Americans, if they sustained any, but they get some comfort from the fact that neither Admiral Remey nor Commander Taussig in their dispatches said anything about casualties of the Americans, but that the losses were chiefly sustained by the Russian and Japanese troops.

As has already been pointed out, there is no doubt that the advance upon Pekin has really begun, and while the losses sustained by the allies are large it is believed those of the Chinese are much greater. It will be observed that the dispatches of the two naval officers are based upon rumors, but it is believed the information contained in them will be proved correct.

Believe Allies Have Won.

There is much speculation as to whether the outcome of the battle was a victory for the allied forces or a defeat, but in army circles the impression prevails that the allies were victorious, as the Chinese forces retreated. There is also a great deal of speculation as to what effect this battle will have upon the Chinese. Many army officers are of the opinion that its effect will be bad and will have a tendency to demoralize Chinese forces and cause them to retreat rapidly before the advance of the international forces, while others believe that every step of the way between Peitsang and Pekin will be hotly contested by the Chinese.

Shows Chinese Can Fight.

That the Asiatics can and will fight has been demonstrated beyond question by the fact that they stood before the allied forces for nearly a whole day before they finally gave way. It is true, however, that the Chinese outnumbered the allies two to one, as there were 32,000 of the former, and but 16,000 of the latter. Army officers are of the opinion that the contest must have been a magnificent display of courage on the part of the foreigners, to say nothing of that of the Chinese.

It will be remembered that the allied forces in China consist of nearly all picked troops, and the rivalry between the different nationalities must have been intense, as each was naturally anxious to win glory of conducting themselves with the greatest gallantry on the field where is gathered the soldiers of the leading nations of the earth.

The allies were outnumbered two to one, and, bearing this rivalry in mind, army officers here say they believe the allied forces would have suffered annihilation before the soldiers of one nation would have retreated in the face of the Chinese fire.

Diplomatic Situation Serious.

The news of this battle overshadowed to some extent the diplomatic situation, which, notwithstanding the action at Peitsang, has remained unchanged. The officials at the State department were disappointed, however, by not receiving a dispatch from Minister Conger, in view of the assurances given by the imperial government that communication with him in plain English would be permitted without restriction.

These assurances are now being looked upon with suspicion, and the officials would not be surprised if the Chinese are still playing fast and loose with the United States government. There is no doubt as to the safety of the Ministers at the present time, notwithstanding renewed threats to cut off their supplies and to massacre them.

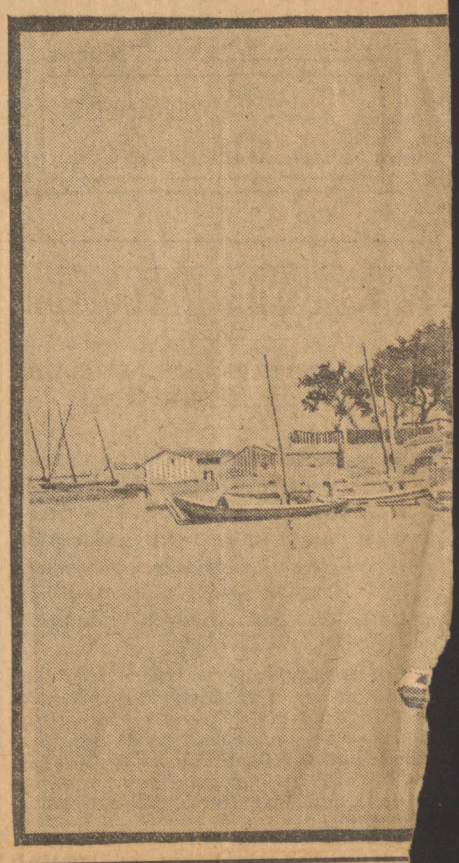
Wants to Get Rid of Burden.

Whether the Chinese government has assumed the responsibility of escorting the Ministers from Pekin to Tien Tsin with a view to turning them over to the allied forces en route, and in this way seeking to head off the advance to Pekin, is not known. As has been manifested, the imperial government is extremely anxious to get rid of the Ministers, but the danger of escorting them from Pekin this time is greater than before, as they would probably be massacred out of revenge when the escort heard of the defeat of the Chinese at Peitsang.

If, however, the Ministers have left Pekin and should be turned over safely to the allies, the course to be pursued would depend entirely upon the report of the Ministers as to the treatment accorded them during the disorder. If the imperial government has been a party to the outrages the advance upon Pekin would continue, and the international forces would probably enter that city and remain there until the matter of indemnity had been settled. If, on the other hand, they have been protected to the best of the ability of the government under the circumstances matters would be greatly simplified, and the difficulty could possibly be settled through the diplomats and thus save the Chinese the humiliation of having the foreigners march into the Chinese capital.

According to the information in possession of the War department the Town of Peitsang, where the engagement occurred, is at the head of the water on the Pei Ho River, between eleven and twelve miles by road beyond Tien Tsin. It is a village of mud huts, of considerable size, but not walled. The river at this point is not navigable by anything larger than a good-sized steam launch, and it is thought that the troops probably reached that point in small boats, towed by the naval launches. The country all along the river between Pekin and Tien Tsin is a low alluvial plain, almost impassable for wheeled vehicles in the wet season, and under quite a high state of cultivation.

Gen. Yuan-Shih-Kai, Governor of Shan-Tung and member Dowager's Party, Reported Executed by order of Prince Tuan.



RIVER FRONT AT P

SAYS LI DEFENDS THE BOXERS.

German Correspondent in China Gives Peculiar Interview He Had with the Viceroy.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview which Dr. Zaker, its special China correspondent, had with Li Hung Chang, at Canton on July 5. Earl Li told the correspondent that the Boxers were not rebels, but were true to the royal house. Their movement, he explained, was directed chiefly against native Christians, who had been using international protection to oppress Boxers.

With reference to the missionaries, he said: "It is my firm conviction that the missionaries are always in danger, for the relations between the Chinese population and foreigners have been the cause of nearly all the troubles and will always continue to be."

Earl Li went on to say that Chinese hatred of foreigners had been increased of late through the action of the powers, particularly in the seizure of Kiao Chou, which he described as "an exorbitant penalty for a couple of missionaries."

Referring to the murder of Baron von Ketteler, German Minister at Pekin, he gave a positive assurance that neither Prince Tuan nor any other member of the government knew of the intended killing; and he also declared that Baron von Ketteler was not killed because he was a German, but simply because he was a foreigner. In a word, he was a victim of the Chinese hatred of foreigners.

"The Chinese government is not strong enough to put down the Boxers," said Earl Li, "but the thought of accepting assistance from the powers to put them down is extremely repugnant to the government."

In reply to a question as to who was the head of the central government, he said it was administered by Prince Tuan in the name of the Emperor.

RUSSIANS IN BIG BATTLE.

Fight Along Amur River and at Aigun Extends Over Two Days with Heavy Losses.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—A telegram from Khabarovsk says:

"About 6,000 persons, railway officials and their families, have arrived here from Harbin and other points, having received orders from government officials to embark on steamers. Among them are forty-four wounded and thirty-three on the invalid list.

"The Chinese railway company has given 5,000 rubles for ambulance purposes and for the construction of quarters for other refugees."

Another dispatch, from General Grodekoff, dated Khabarovsk, Aug. 4, says two squadrons reconnoitering near Teche engaged 1,000 Chinese with two guns and 250 cavalry. After a stubborn fight the Russians were reinforced by another squadron with two guns and defeated the Chinese, killing 200. The Russian loss was eight men killed and eight wounded.

This dispatch adds that the battle around Aigun was continued on Aug. 3, the Cossacks losing six men killed and twenty-five wounded and driving back the Chinese, killing 200 and capturing two guns and two flags. An inscription on one of the flags read: "The people of the large fist."

Aigun, when the dispatch was sent, was burning.

Other dispatches report Russian successes near Port Arthur.

FOREIGNERS LEAVE CHUNG KING

French Consul Telegraphs That Situation on Upper Yangtse Is Growing Serious.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The French Consul at Chung-King telegraphs under date of Aug. 3 that the situation is becoming more serious on the upper Yang-tse-Kiang.

The English Consul, he says, has left, with the custom-house staff, and the French Consul intends to leave, with his Japanese colleague.

The mail service has been stopped.

Have You Ever Thought?

"Have you ever thought," said the Hashfed Philosopher, "that when you scoop out an egg you may be eating spurs and feathers, meat and bones?"

"Or," put in the Pert Clerk, "that you are saving some Hamlet the ignominy of an elderly yolk?"—Syracuse Herald.

GREAT FOREST FIRES THREATEN THE WHOLE OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Devastating Flames Sweeping Through the National Preserve and the Utmost Efforts of Soldiers and Keepers Are Powerless.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Word reached Helena today that fire is sweeping through the vast timbered area between the Upper Geyser Basin and Yellowstone Lake in the National Park. It started on Friday, and was soon beyond the control of the soldiers and road crews who were hurried to the scene.

Deputy United States Marshal Sam Jackson, who returned today from Mammoth Hot Springs, brings the news of the great fire. It is not known how the fire started, but it is presumed to have been the work of some careless camper. As soon as the blaze was reported to the superintendent of the park, every soldier was hurried to the scene. The men employed in road construction work were also sent to the fire, but their united efforts were not sufficient to stay the progress of the flames.

"It would take all the men in Montana and Wyoming to put out that fire," said Deputy Marshal Jackson today. "When I left it was said that the fire line extended for ten miles, and was undoubtedly spreading."

TROOPS ARMED FOR A DRILL.

Kentucky Militia Captain Explains Why the Soldiers Were in Uniform After Goebel Fell.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—In the trial of Caleb Powers today the time was devoted principally to laying the foundation for the further impeachment of Wharton Golden.

Captain Delly Walcutt of the Frankfort military company was introduced for the purpose of contradicting the testimony of some of the privates of the company that the militia was under arms in the arsenal before the assassination. While he explained the presence of the company, he left an impression not entirely satisfactory.

It was announced definitely today that Green Golden, another of the men indicted for the alleged conspiracy, will be introduced by the commonwealth as a witness in rebuttal to refute certain parts of the testimony of Caleb Powers.

Wharton Golden was recalled at the afternoon session and asked this question: "On the day of the publication of your confession did you not say to J. M. Owens, in the presence of J. C. Owens, at Winchester, when he asked you what they were going to do to those fellows, 'I don't know what they are going to do, but I know that they can take that $100,000 and hang Jesus Christ and the twelve Apostles'?"

"No, sir; I did not say that to Mr. Owens nor to any one else."

"And did he not say, 'What do you know about this, Whart?' and did you not reply, 'I don't know anything more about it than if I had never been born'?"

"No, sir; I did not."

J. M. Owens was then called to contradict Golden. The question as to Golden's alleged blasphemous remark was ruled out.

Postmaster Elkins of Lexington testified as to the conference with Powers and others at his house regarding the bringing down of mountaineers and with reference to the unseating of Representative Berry.

On cross-examination witness said it was proposed to have Berry go to Frankfort with Powers that evening to consult with ex-Governor Bradley and Taylor as to whether Berry should go into the House and demand his seat on the ground that he had not been technicaly ousted.

"Was not the agreement that Berry should go into the House and take his former seat and retain it forcibly, and in the event of trouble his friends, and especially the Lexington crowd, should back him up?"

Witness denied this. He said no violence was discussed. No other testimony of interest was elicited from Elkins.

Back at His Old Post.

William C. Vier, who resigned his position as room clerk at the Palmer House last April after over ten years' service, has returned to his old position. During the interval he gave his attention to private business interests in Indianapolis.