

NOT ALL LIGHT

MESSAGE FROM CONGER DOES NOT ILLUMINE FAR.

Undercurrent of Doubt as to the Generousness of the Date, If Not of the Dispatch Itself.

HAY'S MESSAGE NOT ANSWERED

TEXT OF LATTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN "IS ALL WELL."

Cablegram Received Yesterday Does Not Contain a Reply or Embody the Words Themselves.

MAKING A SHOW OF OPTIMISM

OFFICIALS AFFECT TO BELIEVE THE NEWS IS VERY GOOD.

Position of Ministers, However, Throws a Damper on Any Elaborate Display of Enthusiasm.

A DAY OF GREAT ACTIVITY

INFORMATION OF GREAT INTEREST CAME FROM MANY POINTS.

Money Urged to Expedite Matters as Much as Possible—Military Situation Outlined by Root.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Minister Conger's dispatch, transmitted through Minister Wu this morning, shed a ray of hope on a dark situation. It was but momentary, however, for an analysis of the dispatch showed that, admitting its authenticity—and that it is authentic there seems to be no reason to doubt—it is far from encouraging. If "quick relief" on July 18 was necessary to prevent a "general massacre" of the legationists it is little likely they can be saved. It will be days, perhaps weeks, before the allied forces will be prepared for a forward movement, and other days and even weeks before the expedition, if successful, can reach the Chinese capital and either relieve or avenge the legationists. There are certain features surrounding the Conger dispatch that give it a dubious look. Secretary Hay's dispatch to Minister Conger, transmitted through Minister Wu, was sent July 17. Apparently it required seven days for that dispatch to reach Peking, while what purports to be an answer to it has made the return trip in two days or less. This may be accounted for by the disturbed condition between Peking and the coast, but the long time required to reach Peking and the short time consumed in returning to the coast gives the transaction a queer look.

The suspicion that Minister Conger's copy of the code used by the diplomatic corps of the United States has fallen into the hands of the Chinese, who forged the dispatch, may be dismissed. The key word which vitalizes the code is never intrusted to written records, but is retained in the memory of those having a right to use the code. If there is anything wrong about the dispatch it occurred in another way. It is possible that the dispatch was written a month ago, that Minister Conger is dead, and that this dispatch, being found ready for transmittal, was sent by the Chinese at a venture.

The one thing which appears to lend itself to this theory is that the Conger dispatch is not in code, but the long time required to reach Peking, Secretary Hay cabled this question: "Is all well?" An examination of the language of the Conger dispatch will show that it may or may not have been written in reply to the secretary's dispatch of inquiry, while it is singular that the language of the inquiry was not repeated in the reply, nor was the date embodied in the text of the reply in such a fashion as to leave no doubt as to the date of the dispatch.

These reflections, unpleasant as they are in throwing doubt, not upon the Conger dispatch itself, but upon the date it was written, and therefore upon its value as shedding light on the situation, are forced upon one who considers the dispatch carefully. In all its passive phases, it is more certain than ever that the exact truth as to the situation at Peking, and as to what occurred there since communication with the outside world was cut off last month, will not be known until the allied forces occupy the Chinese capital.

This was a day of many messages and bulletins at the State Department, but of greatest importance, was that purporting to be from Mr. Conger, at Peking, which was delivered to Secretary Hay by Mr. Wu in person at 9:45 o'clock. The message was as follows:

"In British legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

The message is not dated, but it is understood was sent from Peking on the 18th.

This had been preceded by but a few minutes by a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, saying:

"The Governor of Shanghai informs me that he has received today a cipher message from Conger, of the 18th."

A few minutes later Mr. Wu appeared at the State Department with a telegram from Tientsin, dated July 20, which had been received by Minister Wu at 8:30 o'clock this morning, reading as follows:

"Your telegram was forwarded, and as requested I send reply from the Tientsin Li Yamen, as follows:

"Your telegram of the 15th of this month (15th July) received. The State Department telegram has been handed to Minister Conger. Herewith is Minister Conger's reply to the State Department."

The Conger message was promptly bulletined, a copy was sent to the President, who received it as he stepped off his train at Canton, and the text was transmitted to all our ambassadors and ministers

abroad with instructions to urge respective governments to which they are accredited to co-operate in the immediate relief of Peking.

A little later in the morning the State Department posted the following bulletin:

"The secretary of state received this morning a dispatch from Consul Powers, at Che-Poo, dated midnight, the 19th, saying a Shanghai paper of the 18th said all foreigners were murdered. Powers wired the Governor demanding the truth. The Governor replied that his courier left Peking on the 11th and all then were safe, but Peking, East City, had been carried by rebels, with intent to kill."

This afternoon, as if to offset the bad news outlined in his previous message, Consul Powers cabled, under date of July 20, after noon, saying that he had received the following telegram from the Governor of Shan-Tung, dated 10 o'clock:

"Received flying express from the Tsung Li Yamen forwarding cipher telegram, dated July 18, from American minister at Peking, which I have transmitted, and by which you will see that the newspaper accounts are entirely rumors."

The State Department also has received a dispatch from Consul Powers, dated July 23, in which he communicates the following message telegraphed to him that day by the Governor of Shan-Tung:

"I have just received definite information that the various ministers in Peking are well and proper Chinese authorities are devising measures for their rescue and protection."

This message is signed by Yuan, the Governor of Shan-Tung.

Secretary Long this afternoon sent the following telegram to Admiral Remy:

"Conger telegraphed that he is under fire in British legation, Peking. Use any and every means possible for immediate relief."

LONG.

He Hopes It Is True.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 20.—The Rev. E. L. Conger, of Pasadena, a brother of Minister Conger, was to-day shown a copy of the dispatch received by the State Department.

"It is directly in line with what I have felt and thought all along," he said, "I never have given up the hope that the legationists and foreigners in Peking were still alive. Help must come to them soon or they will perish miserably. The United States is proceeding along the safest and best lines, no doubt, and I can only trust that there will be no momentary delay as long as there is hope of reaching Peking before a massacre takes place."

TAKE A ROSEATE VIEW.

Washington Officials Optimistic Over the Conger Dispatch.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Like a flash of sunlight, but the dark sky came the intelligence at an early hour today that United States Minister Conger had sent a cipher cablegram from Peking to the State Department at Washington, making known that two days ago he was alive, and that the foreigners were fighting for their safety. The Chinese minister, Wu Tingfang, received the message. Within an hour the welcome intelligence that Mr. Conger had been heard from, after weeks of silence and evil report, was flashed throughout the world, dispelling, in some measure, the gloom which had prevailed everywhere and bringing to officials, and to the public generally, a sense of profound relief. The dispatch was in reply to Secretary Hay's cable inquiry to Minister Conger on July 11 and as both messages were regarded by the officials as being of a confidential character, the disclosure of having been tampered with in the course of transmission through Chinese channels. Mr. Wu promptly communicated the dispatch to the State Department, where the translation was made from the cipher figures, and soon all Washington was astir with the intelligence. It was telegraphed by Secretary Hay to the President, who responded with a wholehearted expression of gratification, and word of it was sent to the various Cabinet officers. They gathered in Secretary Hay's office, and an impromptu Cabinet conference was held in the diplomatic chamber, mainly for the purpose of exchanging congratulations, and of taking a survey of the situation, to see if it had been materially changed by this important development.

First of all, from the standpoint of the administration official, the most welcome feature of the message was the assurance that the American minister was alive two days ago. But with this cheering news came the ominous statement of Minister Conger that the besieged foreigners were in the British legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops, and that only quick relief could avert a general massacre. This, a first flush of thankfulness, this graver feature of the message began to impress itself upon Cabinet officials most deeply.

The consultation brought about no pronounced change of policy, for it was felt that already every energy had been bent toward meeting the situation, and that there was absolutely nothing more that could be done. After all, the Cabinet officials felt, and so stated, that the message was an evidence of the friendliness and good faith of the pro-foreign element of the Chinese, and that wisdom dictated a course which would continue to utilize this friendship.

The government accepted the message as authentic, and Secretary Hay transmitted it to all our ambassadors and ministers abroad, with instructions to lay it before the respective governments to which they are accredited, and to urge upon them the necessity of co-operation for the immediate relief of the foreigners at Peking. A message also was sent by Secretary Long to Admiral Remy, conveying the intelligence of the desperate situation in Peking and instructing him to "use and urge every possible endeavor for relief."

This message, Secretary Long explained, meant for Admiral Remy to himself "use" and to "urge" upon the commanding officers of the other powers the use of every endeavor for relief of Peking. Secretary Root sent a similar notification to Colonel Cookridge, the senior American officer ashore at Tientsin. This action was the result of the conference of Secretaries Hay, Long and Root. It was realized that the land and naval forces of the United States now in China could not, single-handed, push on to Peking, and the other powers, accordingly, were appealed to, on the basis of Minister Conger's message, to co-operate for relief.

Secretary Hay explained his reasons for placing reliance in the authenticity of Minister Conger's dispatch, saying that it was a complete reply in code to the code message sent to him, and that its authenticity was vouched for by the Tsung Li Yamen. "Of course," said Secretary Hay, smiling, "I am not omniscient and may be fooled."

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

POWERS TRIAL

FIRST REALLY STARTLING EVIDENCE IN THE FAMOUS CASE.

L. & N. Railway Conductor Gives the Defense a Bad Quarter of an Hour by His Testimony.

FINLEY NOT RADICAL ENOUGH

CALER AND JOHN POWERS THE MAINSPRINGS OF ACTION.

Said to Have Planned and Taken Steps Which the Ex-Secretary of State Did Not Approve.

HELD FOR TRIAL FOR MURDER

JESSIE MORRISON MUST ANSWER FOR KILLING MRS. CASTLE.

Miss Jessie Morrison Must Answer to the Charge of Murder.

Eldorado, Kan., July 20.—Miss Jessie Morrison, whose preliminary trial for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle has been in progress for several days, was this evening held without bail to answer the charge of murder in the first degree before the next term of the District Court. Miss Morrison will be confined in the county jail at Wichita, as the jail here is not provided with apartments for women. Just before the young prisoner was taken back to jail she embraced her father and both wept bitterly. The scene was most pathetic and there were few dry eyes in the court room.

Several times during the day Miss Morrison broke down. When County Attorney Brumback, in his closing argument, related the story of the tragedy and declared that in the heart of Olin Castle, husband of the slain woman, there was an utter absence of love for Miss Morrison, the prisoner leaned her head on her brother's arm and wept. Again, when Attorney Cramer, speaking for the defense, referred to the deep sympathy for the two afflicted families, Miss Morrison covered her face and cried.

CAPT. CARTER'S FRIENDS.

The Gaynors Are Being Pushed Hard in the Investigation.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The hearing in the case of the Gaynors and Benjamin T. Green, looking toward their removal to Georgia for trial for alleged conspiracy with former Captain Carter in connection with Savannah harbor frauds, was continued before United States Commissioner Shiel to-day in the Southern Bank of Georgia. Mr. Erwin then asked the witness what was the total amount expended on a certain Savannah harbor contract. Mr. Kellogg objected and it was decided that the books showing the figures must be brought into court.

Francis Kain, chief clerk of the check pay division of the treasury of New York, the next witness, moved into the box and on the stand by former Captain Oberlin M. Carter to the Atlantic Construction Company. These were put in evidence and also a list of the original special checks, drawn by Capt. Carter in favor of the Atlantic Construction Company, extending from 1892 to 1897. All these were taken from vaults of the treasury. Mr. Kain testified that there were also in the treasury other disallowing checks drawn by Captain Carter for salaries. These were not brought to the hearing and are in Kain's personal charge, as are those placed in evidence.

C. H. Vandewater, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a broker, testified that he knew Captain Carter and had stock transactions with him. A large sheet, a copy of the transactions of Capt. Carter, and the original books were in evidence. Mr. Vandewater said that Captain Carter paid all transactions by check. The list included all purchases of books for Captain Carter and what was done with them, also including the prices for buying and selling.

The list was nearly all bonds, generally in lots of about \$5,000. The list consisted of nearly one hundred transactions, the first transaction was on Jan. 3, 1891, and they continued on an average of three times a month for several years. It was brought out by checks shown that much of the speculation was carried on in Mr. Westcott's name. Mr. Erwin said that he intended to show that a check for \$15,000, signed by R. F. Westcott, was one-third of an amount taken illegally from the United States government and represented Captain Carter's share in the transaction. The other two-thirds, he said, were divided between the defendants. Hearing adjourned until Monday.

JESTER IN INDIANA.

Prosecution Has Traced Him to Louisville, Wayne County.

NEW LONDON, Mo., July 20.—George W. Rodebusch, one of the special examiners of the Pension Bureau, was placed on the stand in the Jester trial to-day. He identified the certificates and application for pension made by Alexander Jester, alias W. A. Hill.

B. F. Wilkins, of Norman, O. T., clerk of the Second District Court, testified that he knew the prisoner was W. A. Hill, and had assisted him in getting a pension—also a divorce.

When Jester first was arrested, at Shawnee, O. T., he denied his identity. He claimed he was not Alexander Jester, the man who traveled through Kansas and Oklahoma.

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

told me to keep cool. I went back into the secretary of state's office. Caleb Powers said: 'Bob, I understand you have two men in your company who would kill a man if you wanted them to do it.' I told him I did not believe I had such a man and he mentioned Chadwell and Jones. I told him I did not believe they were men of that kind. That afternoon, when the men were being sent home, Caleb Powers again told me to keep ten or twelve of our best men, and to keep Chadwell and Jones. My military company was taken with me. They wore citizens clothes with the uniforms under them. We were told by Powers to do this, so we would be ready for military service. W. H. Culton told me I must keep six of my men under arms all the time. I went to Assistant Adjutant General Dixon and told him I wanted to transfer my company, as I had become satisfied they were going to seat Goebel as Governor and I did not want to serve under him. Dixon told me not to be discouraged, as Goebel would not be Governor. I was tired and asked Powers how long this was going on. He said not much longer as Goebel would be killed and that would settle it. That morning I checked two large pistols and a rifle for Berry Howard. Yes, I saw Governor Taylor that morning. I went into his study and took two pistols off and put them into a bookcase. I passed some words with him at that time.

At 9 o'clock to-morrow Noaks will be cross-examined.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

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(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

STILL GROWING

REPORTS OF ALLIES' LOSSES IN THE FIGHTS AT TIEN-TSIN.

Now Placed at Over a Thousand During the Three Days of Constant Battle Before the Walls.

COMPANY OF FRENCH COWARDS

CHINESE KILLED THEIR OWN WOMEN TO PREVENT CAPTURE.

Feared They Would Fall Into the Hands of Russians, Who Are Accused of Killing Wounded.

BOXER SCARE NEAR SHANGHAI

CITY SAID TO BE THREATENED BY THE GATHERING HORDES.

Chinese Ports Commanding City Are Strengthened—Tuan's Instructions as to Loot and Captives.

LONDON, July 21.—The Daily Express has received the following from Tien-Tsin, dated July 18:

"The casualties of the allies in the three days' fighting before the native city of Tien-Tsin exceeded one thousand. It is now certain that there were several Russians and Frenchmen fighting on the Chinese side. The Chinese killed their own women wholesale to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians."

Yesterday the whole native city was in flames and the stench of the burning thousands of corpses was unspeakably horrible.

Among the incidents of the fighting on July 13 was the precipitate flight of five hundred French troops from Annam. They had been ordered to hold an important front, but on being charged by the Chinese with bayonets, the entire detachment bolted panic-stricken.

The Russians killed all the Chinese wounded in revenge for the Peking massacre."

The Daily Mail correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs, under date of July 19: "The Boxer menace is hourly approaching nearer Shanghai. The foreign settlements are full of suspicious characters and in the native quarters a continually increasing number of armed Chinese is arriving from the north."

"The troops in the Woo-Sung forts are being reinforced daily and a number of new guns have been placed in position."

"The foreign consuls to-day presented a united protest against these offensive preparations. Viceroy Li Kun Yih replied that he had ordered the work of strengthening the forts to cease immediately, but the local commander still persisted in the operations and refused to heed the viceroy's remonstrances."

"These forts completely command Shanghai, and the guns already mounted are capable of blowing the foreign settlements to pieces in twelve hours."

A dispatch from Che-Poo says: "It is reported that after the allied armies recaptured the native city of Tien-Tsin, last Saturday, their shells set fire to the town. The Chinese, before they fled, killed all their own women. It is reported to prevent their falling into the foreigners' hands."

"Native Chinese here report that there are in and around Peking at least 20,000 Chinese troops, and that the Boxers are armed with the best and most modern weapons. From all sources come the same tidings that the Boxers have enormous supplies of modern arms and ammunition."

"Boxer leaders had organized plans for massacring foreigners in all the treaty ports, as well as in the interior, and a heavy reward was promised for each white head brought in. Rich loot was promised to all."

"Special stress is laid by Tuan's generals on the opportunity the troops will have of seizing white women."

"The story receives the full credence of the Europeans here."

Black Flags Around Canton.

HONG-KONG, July 20.—A message from Canton, received here to-day, reports that all the Tartar troops have moved into the Bogue and other outer forts, and that some of the Black Flags have moved into the Tartar general's compound. Three thousand other Black flags, with their chiefs, are in an entrenched camp, with artillery, while ten thousand others have moved elsewhere. Canton itself is quiet.

On the Border of Turkistan.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The Novoye Vremya asserts that alarming news has been received from Kuldja, in Turkistan, where Boxer emissaries are reported to be trying to foment a rising among the inhabitants.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

Over 2,000 Chinese Killed in Amur-Russian Losses Small.

LONDON, July 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express, commenting on the mystery of Count Muraviev's death, suggests that the late Russian foreign minister was poisoned by the secretary of the Chinese legation.

Other St. Petersburg dispatches show that the situation in Manchuria is improving. General Gribski, after relieving Blagoventschenko, capital of the Amur government, received further reinforcements and bombarded the Chinese village of Sakhalin, which was set on fire. The Chinese, however, continued to receive reinforcements and maintained such an obstinate resistance as to convince General Gribski of the necessity of occupying Alguin, where 7,000 Chinese, with artillery, were in position.

The Russian troops advanced from the direction of the town of Nisennajna. The Chinese massed their troops in large bodies, at various points, and made a stout resistance, but they were finally overcome. The town of Alguin was partly destroyed, and the Russians occupied all the important defensive positions on the right bank of the river, driving the Chinese out of them.

The Russian operations were carried out with great brilliancy and slight loss. The

Russians captured seventeen guns and killed two thousand Chinese.

The Russian troops who were dispatched to the relief of the railway officials, are now advancing successfully in all directions. The fine weather and a considerable rise of the rivers Amur and Shilka favor the operations.

Colonel Denissow, with a large force, is marching on Harbin. The Russians checked an attempt of the Chinese to cross the river in the Zaneleska district.

FORMAL CALL TO LEAVE.

Presbyterian Board Cables to Its Missionaries in China.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions to-day cabled to five stations in China formal permission to missionaries to leave the country at once if they deem it wise. This action follows a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the board yesterday. The stations cover the entire empire as far as it is open to communication at present.

The missionaries addressed are: Rev. George Cornwall, Che-Foo; Rev. Paul Bergen, Tsin-Tau; Rev. George F. Pritch, Shanghai; Rev. Dr. H. V. Noyes, Canton; Rev. W. N. Campbell, Kung-Chow, Island of Japan; Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, cabled as follows to Rev. Frederick R. Brown, Che-Foo: "Give location of missionaries. Anxiety intense."

Gold Draft for Mission Relief.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Presbyterian Mission Board to-day sent the following message to Rev. Hunter Corbet at Che-Foo: "Use \$500 gold relieving native refugees."

This money was recently donated by some one in the Corcoran. The word "gold" was used because the Mexican silver dollars which circulated in the country were worth only about 50 cents.

Logan Brings Refugees.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—A telegram received by the quartermaster's department here brings the information that the transport Logan en route to this port from Manila, left Nagasaki on July 17 with seventy-one refugees from China added to her passenger list. The transport comes by way of Kobe and Yokohama.

BACK TO RESTFUL WAYS

THE PRESIDENT ONCE MORE AT HIS HOME IN CANTON.

He Receives the Good News from China as He Steps Off the Train—In Close Touch with Washington.

CANTON, O., July 20.—President McKinley lost no time in resuming the quiet and restful habits he was enjoying here when affairs of state called him back to the capital a few days ago. Although he did not reach the city till 10 o'clock he had his usual outings with Mr. McKinley. Much business, forwarded from Washington, came in the mails and by wire, to occupy his time, but after it was disposed of there was still ample time to rest in a fashion impossible in the White House.

News from Washington bearing on China was promptly forwarded, and, like the news that awaited his coming, it was good news, considered in connection with the advice coming about the time the President started for Washington.

There were many callers during the day and evening, many of them personal friends and many other people who merely wanted to pay their respects.

The President's first news of Minister Conger's dispatch was received by the instant he left the train, by the Associated Press correspondent. Scanning the bulletin he gave evidences of pleasure at the news. Later, when the State Department's statements first reached him by the Associated Press, adding strength to the genuineness of the news, he was more visibly gratified. Those near the President have known for days past that he has never given up hope that Minister Conger was alive.

After the President had read all the news which followed the first bulletin, he started for a drive with Mrs. McKinley, over the country roads.

Hanna Hears the News.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Senator Hanna was informed to-day of the news concerning Minister Conger's safety by long-distance telephone from the President's residence at Canton by Secretary Cortelyou. The latter stated that the President was overjoyed as a result of the long-delayed tidings from the minister. Senator Hanna will go to Canton to-morrow to confer with the President.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hanna Will Form It from Independent Auxiliaries.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Times-Herald to-morrow will say: "Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, will appoint an advisory committee with an auxiliary to the national committee within a few weeks, or as soon as he gets the New York headquarters opened. This committee will represent the independent, non-partisan supporters of President McKinley as distinguished from the 'died-in-the-wool' Republicans."

"There will be on this committee, it is promised, a fair sprinkling of men who were classed as Democrats previous to 1896, men who supported Cleveland in 1896, who changed to McKinley in 1896 on the money question and who believe that the money question is still a live issue, and will be as long as Democratic platforms continue to declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Roosevelt May Speak in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—In reply to an invitation from Chairman C. M. Barnett of the Republican state central committee to speak in Kentucky, this fall, Governor Theodore Roosevelt writes that speaking in Kentucky would give him great pleasure, but that the national committee will direct his movements. Chairman Barnett takes this to mean that Governor Roosevelt will be heard on the stump in this State during the campaign.

Deaths at the Mouth of the Yukon.

TACOMA, Wash., July 20.—News of the death of twenty deaths lately near the mouth of the Yukon river was brought down by the steamship Sequoia and the transport Athabula. Among those who are known to have perished during the fierce gales which have swept the mouth of the river recently are a party of Frenchmen, whose names were recorded at the Russian mission as Mike O'Brien, M. G. Bulton, A. R. Brown, M. C. Cronin, also a party of eight people who had come down the river from Rampart and who were wrecked on June 10. Only two names were secured—George Wilcox and R. N. Cleveland.

PLENTY OF 'EM

LONDON THINKS CHINA HAS A STORE OF SUCH MESSAGES.

Alleged Conger Dispatch Is Not Accepted as Throwing Any Needed Light on the Situation.

OFFICIAL OPINION IN GERMANY

NO BELIEF IN CHINESE DENIAL OF MASSACRE STORIES.

It Is Said the Chinese Minister Himself Puts Small Credence in Reports from Chinese Sources.

ATTITUDE OF THE VICEROYS

SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES CAUSE GRAVE UNEASINESS.

It Is Within the Power of These Great Rulers to Make the Efforts of Europe Almost Hopeless.

ANOTHER STORY OF MASSACRE

SIXTY MISSIONARIES AND 10