LITTLE MORE PATIENCE, LITTLE MORE CHARITY

For all; a little more devotion, a little more love, with less bowing down to the past, and a silent ignoring of pretended authority; a more looking forward to the future, with more faith in our fellows, and the race will be ripe for a great burst of light and life. —Fra Elbertus.

The Salt Lake Tribune.

NOW ALTOGETHER FOR A CAPITOL BUILDING

That will do Utah and the Intermountain country proud. The state needs it and is able to build. Then a plan by which it can be accomplished should not be impossible. Altogether, everybody boost. A capitol for Utah and 200,000 for Salt Lake City in 1910.

VOL. LXXVIII., NO. 31. WEATHER TODAY—Partly cloudy. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1908. 14 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

FRANCIS J. HENEY SHOT IN COURTROOM

Enemy of the Famous Graft Prosecutor Fires Bullet at Close Range.

WOUNDED ATTORNEY HAS GOOD CHANCE TO LIVE

Would-Be Murderer Was Ex-Convict-Saloon Man, Whom Heney Had Exposed.

At midnight Heney was resting easily and no unfavorable symptoms were noted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The San Francisco bribery-graft cases had dramatic climax today when Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney, who has been in charge of the prosecution during its tortuous course of two years, was shot and seriously wounded in a crowded court room by Morris Haas, an ex-convict. The shooting occurred during a brief recess in the third trial of Abraham Ruef on the charge of bribery, which is now in its eleventh week.

Mr. Heney is now resting easily in a hospital, and the physicians say that his wound is not fatal. Haas is in the city prison. The would-be assassin is a saloonkeeper, who was drawn on the jury panel in the second trial of Ruef and who, after having been peremptorily passed by both sides, was excused in a dramatic manner by Mr. Heney as an ex-convict and discharged by the jury. Haas declared after shooting that Heney had ruined his business by this exposure, and that he had resolved to kill him for that reason.

Details of Crime.

Mr. Heney had finished the cross-examination at noon of James L. Gallagher, the prosecution's most important witness in all the bribery graft cases, the self-confessed "go-between" of Ruef and the former board of supervisors. Henry Ach, chief counsel for Ruef, had submitted Gallagher to a searching cross-examination for two hours in the afternoon, when Judge Lawlor declared a brief recess at 4:05 o'clock. The jury filed out and Mr. Heney and Judge Dozier, at the request of the latter, went into his chamber to confer with him on some proposed instructions to the jury. At the conclusion of the conference Ach, Dozier, Ruef and Judge Lawlor went out of the courtroom to the street in front of the building, which is located on Fulton street near Market avenue.

Mr. Heney, instead of going outside for a brief airing, stepped for a moment into an anteroom, and then came back to his counsel table. While most of the people who crowded the courtroom until there was no standing room left had also gone out on the side streets there was still a large crowd in the room.

No Warning for Victim.

Mr. Heney was leaning over his table conversing in low tones with Al. Lueby, chief clerk in the district attorney's office. Directly in front of him was James L. Gallagher, the witness. A representative of the Associated Press had just walked to Mr. Heney's table and was standing at his elbow waiting for an opportunity to speak to him, when a small man, well attired, approached the assistant district attorney from behind in quick steps, without deliberation. Suddenly his right hand shot out, and before the Detectives Duprman, McCabe or John Foley, Mr. Heney's special bodyguard, sitting about eight feet away, could make a move there was a flash and a loud report rang through the court room.

For a moment everybody seemed stunned and paralyzed. The would-be assassin, whose revolver was within a foot and a half of Heney's head when he pulled the trigger, stepped back, his hand still by his side, one hand still clutching the smoking pistol, as if he hesitated what to do. For a fraction of a second an impressive silence followed the report, while the smoke of the shot slowly floated away. Then followed a scene.

Crowd Terror Stricken.

Someone shouted: "My God! He killed Heney!" A chorus of moans from the crowd. Half the people, fearing further shooting, made a frantic rush for the doors. Before Haas could raise his pistol again Detectives Duprman and E. J. Wiskotchill, a special officer, were upon him, threw him to the floor and wrested the weapon from him. He struggled, but was soon subdued by the jury box, thrown on his back and there held down, just as the attention attracted by the shot, came burst-ing through their private entrance. Mr. Heney arose out of his chair, put his hand to his head, the blood streaming through his fingers and reddening the bosom of his shirt front, leaned over a table for a moment and was caught as he began to fall. He was laid on the floor, Dr. Oliver and John Foley, two of the detectives connected with the district attorney's office, holding his head out of the pool of blood which had formed from a hole which appeared to be just below his right temple. He was conscious, and when the Associated Press representative dropped down beside him he opened his eyes and spoke to him his first words were: "Send for my wife."

Death Seemed Imminent.

Dr. A. Fincks, who was in the courtroom at the time, rushed to Mr. Heney's side, made a hasty examination and pronounced him fatally wounded. Mr. Heney was perfectly conscious, the peculiar smile for which he is known was still hovering around his mouth. He evidently also believed himself fatally hurt. Turning his head he said:

Continued on Page Two.

GHASTLY EXHIBITS IN LAMPHERE CASE

Pieces of Bone and Rings Taken From Fingers of Corpses Before Jury.

STATE'S FIRST EFFORT TO PROVE IDENTITY

If Charred Remains Cannot Be Identified, Then the Prosecution Must Fail.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 13.—The state in the Lamphere case today presented evidence to prove that the four bodies removed from the ruins of the Gunness house on April 28 were those of Mrs. Belle Gunness and her three children. Judge Richter permitted the coroner's verdict to go before the jury, but later informed the jurors that they should disregard the verdict as being proof of the death of Mrs. Gunness. Court will be held tomorrow.

The exhibits of the day included the rings taken from the fingers of Mrs. Gunness and the children, a piece of cloth found clenched in the hand of one of the children, three pieces of bone, identified by Coroner Mack, Sheriff Smutzer and Doctors Long, Wilcox and Gray, and photographs of the scenes of the burned house and the bodies. The bones consisted of a heel bone, a lower jaw and several cervical vertebrae. Sheriff Smutzer described in detail the positions in which the bodies were found, the fact that underneath them was debris of considerable thickness, and he swore to the removal of the rings from the fingers.

Holes Found in Skulls.

Dr. Long conducted the autopsy on the younger girl, and on the stand he described the condition of the burned body and said he found holes in the skulls of two of the children.

He could not say what had caused these holes. On cross-examination he said that the hands of the girl were clenched, and admitted that this is one of the symptoms when the death is caused by strychnine. The testimony was rather favorable to the defense.

The testimony of Dr. Gray, who conducted the autopsy on the body of the adult female, declared by the state to be that of Mrs. Belle Gunness, proved of material value to the state. He testified as to the condition of the body, and said there was a band ring on the second right-hand finger.

On the left third finger there was a small diamond ring, with the inscription inside: "P. S. to J. S., August 27, '94."

In the band ring was found the inscription: "P. G. to J. S., 3-5-95."

Evidence for State.

Dr. Gray stated that he believed that in life the person had weighed 200 pounds. This was about the weight of Mrs. Gunness. Dr. Gray was asked if he could tell the cause of death. His reply was:

"Asphyxia."

"Caused by what?"

"By fire," came his reply.

Dr. Gray testified that the hand was contracted. Attorney Worden asked: "Did you ever know such a post mortem condition in the hand being occasioned by death by suffocation?"

"Yes."

"Where?"

"A Hollander in Chicago, suffocated by coal gas. I was present also at the hanging of the anarchists in Chicago, and the same condition was manifest."

SAYS STANDARD OIL GOT A SPECIAL RATE

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A tariff sheet quoting a rate of 6 cents a hundred pounds for oil in carload lots between Whiting, Ind., and Chicago, was sent to the agent of the Standard Oil company in 1903 and to no other concern, according to Fred O. Hollands, the Chicago & Alton staff clerk, who gave testimony today in the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

The witness declared it was the practice to send tariff sheets only to shippers interested in the transportation of the particular kind of goods mentioned in the rates. As no other concern was shipping oil from the points spoken of but the Standard, said the witness, the tariff sheet in question went only to them.

Mr. Hollands said that hardly a month passed that the road did not have difficulty in complying with the requirements of the interstate commerce commission in the matter of filing rates. In the event of conflicting rates, he said, as when the listed tariff for oil was 10 cents and the actual shipping rate 6 cents, the lower rate was permitted to govern all oil shipments. The highest rate was always done away with, added the witness.

WOULD MAKE PARTNERS OF HIS CREDITORS

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—Fred Door, the New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles broker, who recently failed with liabilities approximating half a million and assets totaling but a small portion of that amount, has evolved a plan of settlement whereby he is to resume business with his creditors as his business partners. He offers to pay in full all prior claims, amounting to about $6000, and make a 25 per cent payment in cash on his whole indebtedness, the remainder to be settled from the profits of his business after resumption. It is said that a number of the large creditors, despairing of any other satisfactory settlement, favor accepting Door's proposition.

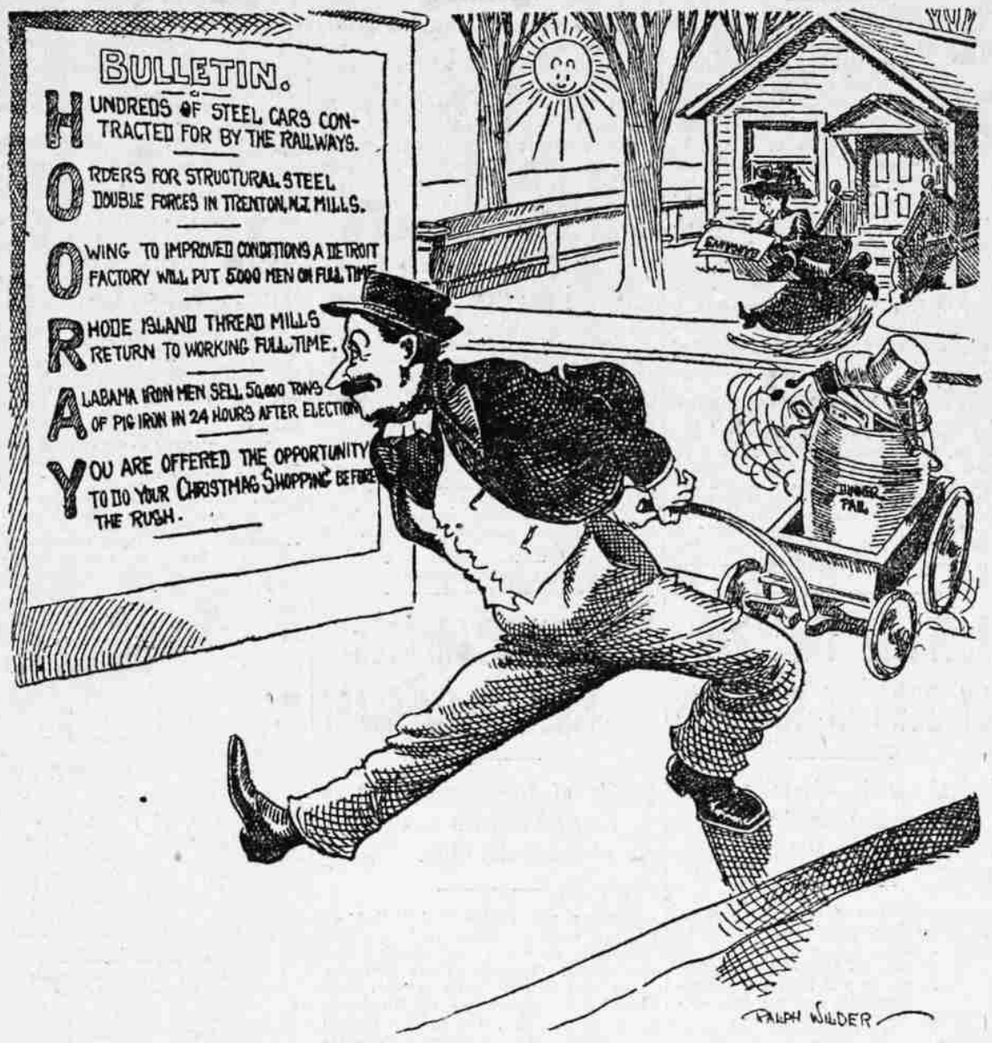
FIRST WOMAN COMPETES AT THE HORSE SHOW

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The fifth day of the national horse show witnessed a varied programme of judging horses, ponies, hunters and high jumpers.

In the jumping trials, Jul'an C. Keith, on the gray gelding Dun Notter, while taking the fences, was thrown, but was not injured. He was competing at the time with Mrs. Allen Potts of Cobham, Va., the first woman rider ever permitted, owing to the danger, to compete in the jumping contests at the national horse show.

Mrs. Potts rode her bay gelding, Willow King, and was repeatedly cheered for her graceful riding.

BACK TO WORK



—Chicago Record-Herald.

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MRS. ALLEN F. READ IN CRITICAL CONDITION

DENVER, Nov. 13.—When shown a printed story to the effect that Mrs. Allen F. Read, who attempted to extort money from Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps by threatening her life with dynamite, was escorted to the American House on the day of her arrival in this city by a railway mail clerk named E. J. Sawyer, the police authorities denied that they were looking for such a man, but that, on the other hand, this was the first they had ever heard that such a person existed. The hotel people declare that Mrs. Read was unaccompanied when she appeared at the clerk's desk and wrote the name of "Mrs. H. C. Cones" upon the register.

The condition of Mrs. Read tonight is still critical. Her intimate friends fear that she cannot recover from the shock of her arrest and the effect of drugs previously taken upon her system, already weakened by disease.

The arrival here tonight of Mrs. Read's sister, Miss Jessie Campbell, from Pittsfield, Mass., has aroused interest in her case anew. Miss Campbell went directly to the bedside of her sister, refusing to talk to newspaper reporters. However, she intimated that she might consent to a formal interview later in the night.

MUCH WORK AHEAD FOR NEW CAR PLANT

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—Arrangements are being made for the opening this month of the local "peninsular" plant of the American Car and Foundry company. About 2000 men will be put to work at first and the number will be gradually increased to the full strength of 4000. Orders for $50 structural steel cars have been received, principally from the Harriman lines. The local plant of the same company, known as the "Michigan" plant, has already started, with about 700 men working on contracts for repairing 5000 cars for the Michigan Central and other railroads.

ONCE-FAMOUS MAN NOW A MENTAL WRECK

Prof. Mark W. Harrington Found in Asylum; Missing for Ten Years.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Prof. Mark W. Harrington, formerly chief of the United States weather bureau, who mysteriously dropped out of sight nearly ten years ago, has been found a hopeless mental wreck in the New Jersey asylum for the insane at Morris Plains. He has been an inmate of the asylum since he was found wandering aimlessly about the streets of Trenton, more than a year ago. Such is his condition that he has been unable to tell the asylum authorities anything about himself, and it was not until yesterday that his identity was established. Then the wife of the former weather bureau chief visited the asylum and identified the man as her missing husband.

Mrs. Harrington, who lives in this city, said today that although her husband had changed greatly in appearance since he left home ten years ago and did not recognize her when she visited him at the asylum, she is certain of her identification.

TAFT TO MAKE SPEECH IN BROOKLYN TODAY

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 13.—President-elect Taft left here tonight for Brooklyn, where, tomorrow afternoon, he is to deliver the principal address at the unveiling of the monument erected to the prison-ship martyrs. Jersey City will be reached at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow, when the Taft party will board a navy yard tug, which will land them at a Brooklyn wharf nearest the monument.

The return to Jersey City will be made in the same manner in the afternoon, when Mr. Taft immediately will begin his journey south. He will stop over in Washington Sunday to visit President Roosevelt.

The president-elect and vice-president-elect and a number of others were guests at a luncheon today given by Governor-elect Draper of Massachusetts at the Oaks.

After the luncheon, Mr. Taft had an extended conference with Mr. Sherman and later with William L. Ward, national committeeman from New York.

IMPORTANCE OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY DEMONSTRATED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Tobacco and articles manufactured from tobacco, coming under schedule F of the Dingley tariff law, were considered today at the public hearing before the house committee on ways and means, which has in hand the work of preparing a readjustment of the tariff law for presentation to the special session of congress, to be called next March. The total importations of manufactured tobacco for the year 1907 were valued at $29,260,183, giving the government a revenue of $26,125,037, which indicates the importance of this article in considering any readjustment of the tariff. The exports amounted to $33,377,398.

There are over 17,000 establishments in this country engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, which includes the making of smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco of all kinds, cigarettes and snuff, represented by an investment of nearly $400,000,000. Employment is given to about 200,000 wage earners and over 100,000 salaried employees.

New Divorce Law Carries.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 13.—The new divorce law, increasing the period of residence from six months to one year, was carried on November 13 in South Dakota by a vote of two to one, according to unofficial figures compiled today.

Some Features of the Big Sunday Tribune

There will be many new nobles in the diplomatic corps in Washington this winter. Would you know about it? The Sunday Tribune will tell you.

Miss Ethel Carow Roosevelt, second daughter of the president, will make her advent into social life this winter. The Sunday Tribune will tell you all about it.

Unspoiled natives of the Siberian Arctic will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Would you know about it? The Sunday Tribune will tell you.

Three more chapters of that delightful story, "Satan Sanderson," will appear in the big Sunday Tribune. You will want to read these chapters of this charming serial story.

These are just a few of the good things that will appear in the big Sunday Tribune. If you would be up with the times you will want The Sunday Tribune. Suppose you order today.

VON BUELOW SEEMS TO HAVE UPPER HAND

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Chancellor von Buelow and his friends are so preparing the political situation that if the chancellor should retire after his audience at Kiel next Monday with Emperor William it will be because his majesty is not willing to concur in the declaration made in the reichstag by the chancellor on Tuesday, that it was essential that the emperor be more reserved in his utterances in the future. Prince von Buelow has taken the position that he represents the entire people on this question, and that because of this he is bound to interpret the national will to the sovereign, standing or falling by his decision.

While it cannot be said that Prince von Buelow has taken counsel with all the imperial ministers, he has been in consultation with some of them, and they support him actively. Referring to his utterances of Tuesday, the chancellor said privately to a friend:

"Those who cannot comprehend what I said are not to be helped."

The impression among the intimates of the chancellor is that he has no great desire to remain in office.

There is excellent authority for the statement that the rumors of the chancellor's immediate resignation circulating in Berlin and abroad, together with the use of the names of certain men as his possible successor, are connected with intrigues against the prince.

MR. BRYAN WILL TAKE VACATION IN MEXICO

LINCOLN, Nov. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan will leave Sunday for a trip to Mexico. They will seek rest and recreation. The itinerary of the trip has not been announced.

Mr. Bryan will deliver a commencement address in Philadelphia, December 23.

PAID CASH TO BE RID OF MOTHER

Story That Proves Insanity or Depravity Told by Mae L. Otis.

BARGAINED WITH "THUG" WHO WAS AN OFFICER

Girl Still Protests She Loves Mother, but Admits the Bargain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Mae L. Otis, arrested last night on a charge of plotting to do away with her mother through the agency of hired thugs, was pronounced sane tonight by Dr. Blake Baldwin, city physician.

Dr. Baldwin, at the request of the police, spent an hour with the prisoner, testing her on various subjects. When the test was over he declared that the girl's mind seemed normal, although she was on the verge of a nervous collapse.

The following message was received by Captain O'Brien, of the detective bureau, from Mrs. Sarah Otis, mother of Mae:

"Maustin, Wis.—Will arrive, if plans do not fail, in Chicago at 9:30 o'clock tonight at the Union depot. Send protection. MRS. SARAH OTIS."

Captain O'Brien detailed two detectives to meet the woman.

Statement of Mother.

Mrs. Sarah Otis, Miss Otis' mother, was interviewed by telephone at Mauston, Wis., today. With reference to the statement by detectives who made the arrest that Mrs. Otis was to be murdered by hired thugs on her return to Chicago Saturday night, Mrs. Otis declared that she had not intended to come to Chicago on that day, had made no plans in fact, and had not been urged by her daughter to come.

"Mae's last letter said she was quite as usual, and made no reference to my coming home. She was a cheerful girl, normal girl, and I am sure she is the victim of some preposterous mistake. I gave her some money at times, but she seldom needed it. We never had any trouble, for she was a good girl and a loving daughter."

It was in this interview that Mrs. Otis learned of her daughter's arrest and she expressed the intention of coming at once to Chicago to the girl's aid.

Miss Otis is alleged to have approached Robert C. Stolpman, a private detective, with a proposition to do away with her mother for a consideration of $100 to bind the bargain and $2400 when the deed had been accomplished. Stolpman informed the city police, and Detective Mackay was detailed to assume the role of a thug willing and competent "to do a job," which would have no hospital prelude.

Paid Blood Money.

Every arrangement had been completed with the "thug" last night. The following receipt was taken from her after her arrest:

"Received of Mae L. Otis, 450 East Forty-sixth place, $100; balance due, $2400.

[Signed] "ROBERT STOLPMAN."

It is also alleged that Miss Otis gave Stolpman a promissory note for the $2400, payable after she had collected her mother's small fortune. Following the delivery of this note, the "thugs" made known their true identity and the arrest was made.

The prisoner's first visitor today was Miss Anna Stuvingel, a cashier of a restaurant near the Rock Island station. She declared that she had persuaded her employer to loan to Miss Otis the $100 said to have been paid over by the latter to the detectives.

Later Captain O'Brien ordered the prisoner brought to his office, where Lieutenant Cudmore recognized her as a woman who four days ago came to the station and complained, somewhat vaguely, that her mother thought more of her money than she did of her daughter. She told the lieutenant that her mother had several thousand dollars left by her husband and that she refused to share it with her daughter.

Wanted Mother's Money.

"I went to Detective Stolpman's office for advice," said Miss Otis. "I wanted to look into my mother's financial affairs and I told him that my mother thought more of her money than she did of me. I thought I would be happier if I had control of the money. Stolpman promised me that my mother should mysteriously disappear.

"When I asked what he meant, he said he would get my mother out of the way and keep her away if I was willing to pay the price. He suggested various methods, and finally I agreed. I don't know why we quarreled, my mother and I, but I loved her and certainly would not want her killed, although she has not treated me right."

Believes Daughter Innocent.

Mrs. Otis, the mother, did not arrive until midnight. She went at once to see her daughter at the police station. A pathetic scene followed. Both mother and daughter wept when the latter was taken from a cell and given the liberty of an officer's room.

"Mother, do you think I could do such a thing?" exclaimed Miss Otis, throwing her arms around her parent. "It is all a horrible mistake."

Further talk was interrupted by the young woman's hysterical sobbing. After the interview, the mother said:

"I do not believe for an instant that my own daughter plotted against my life. I will do everything in my power and spend every cent I posses to save her from prosecution on this charge."

Mrs. Otis was taken to the home of friends in this city for the night, with the promise that she could see her daughter again in the morning.

The police declared tonight that their possession of Miss Otis places them in a quandary. Captain O'Brien said the police would be glad to allow her to leave Chicago, if she wished to go.

EMPEROR OF CHINA IS REPORTED DEAD

His Mother, the Dowager Empress, Who Is Real Ruler, Said to Be Dying.

SECRECY MAKES TRUTH DIFFICULT TO ASCERTAIN

Two Important Imperial Edicts Give Strong Color to Tenor of Reports.

PEKING, Nov. 13.—The Emperor of China was reported dead at 4 o'clock this morning. It had, however, been impossible to secure official confirmation of this announcement up to 6 o'clock this evening. His majesty was transferred to the death chamber at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour he was still breathing.

Two imperial edicts were issued from the palace this afternoon in quick succession. The first makes Prince Chun regent of the empire and the second appoints his son, Pu Wei, heir presumptive. The dowager empress is also reported to be dying.

May Be Still Alive.

Simultaneously with the removal of the emperor to the death chamber in the Forbidden City, the members of the grand council assembled in the palace. The dowager empress was present at the meeting and is reported to have swooned. At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon a palace official of high standing said the emperor was still alive.

All the government offices were deserted. The palace is crowded with officials.

Prince Chun is a brother of the emperor. His name is Tsai-Feng, and he succeeded to the title of his father, Prince Chun, in 1891. He is a lieutenant-general of the Plain White Banner corps, and visited Germany in 1901 as a special commissioner of the throne.

Clung to Superstition.

This last illness of the emperor assumed a serious aspect a fortnight ago. It was then declared that he was suffering from a grave intestinal complaint. He has persistently refused to accept western medical aid, although medical men attached to the legations here have stood ready to give their services.

His majesty has been suffering for ten years past from chronic nephritis, which recently became complicated with diabetes and sciatica. It was admitted yesterday that his brain was affected. The members of the grand council have been in close attendance at the palace for ten days. Statements officially gazetted that his majesty was in conference with the councillors were absolutely untrue and were made for the purpose of misleading the public.

The rumor that the dowager empress is dying, if true, would explain the two edicts issued late this afternoon regarding a regency for the empire.

The foreign residents of Peking are confused by the sudden developments of today and the various reports and rumors emanating from the palace. It is absolutely impossible to obtain any official confirmation of the reported death of the emperor and the condition of the dowager empress. There is a certain amount of speculation in regard to what is actually transpiring.

Keeping Truth Buried.

It is believed that the government will utilize the dying condition of the emperor, if he is not already dead, to screen the condition of the dowager empress. The edicts of today bear the name of Kuang-Hsu, which indicates that he was still alive at the hour the members of the grand council were in conference at the palace. This was at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The second edict orders that Pu Wei, son of Prince Chun, a child five years old, be trained in the palace for succession to the throne. This makes him heir presumptive.

The hour of the day at which these edicts were issued shows that the imperial family, as well as the grand councillors, before deciding upon the appointment of Prince Chun to the regency, awaited the return of Prince Ching, president of the board of foreign affairs, from the eastern tombs, whither he went to inspect the mausoleum of the dowager empress.

The death of the emperor of China, if it proves true, brings to the end the reign of a sovereign, feeble in mind and body, who has been dominated all his life by the all-powerful influence of the dowager empress. Kuang Hsu's "reign" will be completely lost in the rule of the empress.

The emperor was born in 1870. His succession to the throne was one of the many arbitrary and illegal acts of the dowager empress, who adopted him into succession from a generation the same as that of his predecessor, although the conviction of the Manchu dynasty and precedent provide that the succession shall go to the next following generation.

Kuang Hsu was four years old when made emperor and his reign is the third in point of duration in the history of the dynasty, Kuang Hsu and Ch'Len Lung each having reigned and ruled sixty years.

Successor Vexed Question.

The question of the succession has agitated the imperial family since the autumn of 1907, when it was perceived that the health of the emperor was seriously undermined. In January of 1900 the dowager empress adopted Pu Chun, son of Prince Tuan, the boxer chieftain, heir-apparent, but she disinherited him in November 1901, at the behest of the allied powers. Since then the matter of an heir-apparent has been in abeyance, and the dowager empress, in whose hands the power of election was, gave no clue to her purposes or determination.

The dowager empress is, and the emperor was, a Manchu; in other words, foreigners in China, and under the ban of Chinese patriots and an increasing anti-Manchu party, which has sought the suppression of the dynasty and the restoration of a Chinese emperor