"The Story of the First Rehearsal"
Just one feature of much good reading in next Sunday's Republic.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

NEW IDEAS IN PICTURES
and something superb in half-tone in next Sunday's Republic.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1900. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

MINERS SCORN TEN PER CENT ADVANCE.

Operators' Proposition to Wyoming Valley Strikers Called Unfair.

POWDER REDUCTION CLAUSE.

The Companies' Posted Notices Are Said to Be Misleading.

MEN HOLDING TOGETHER.

Expected Agreement Seems No Nearer Than It Was a Week Ago.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 1.—The coal operators of the Wyoming, Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley regions held an important meeting in this city this afternoon, and decided to offer the miners an increase of 10 per cent in wages, and also to reduce the cost of powder to the miners from $2.75 to $1.50 per keg.

W. A. Lathrop, general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley company, presided, and all of the railroad and individual companies were represented.

The whole situation was thoroughly discussed, nearly all those present taking part therein. The powder question was the chief subject of debate, and next came the question of the recognition of the union. So far as can be learned, none of the operators was in favor of recognizing the union in any way.

One Company's Notice Posted.

The meeting lasted from 2 p. m. until 6 o'clock. This evening W. A. Lathrop, chairman of the meeting, gave out the following:

"Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Wilkesbarre, Oct. 1, 1900.—Notice—This company makes the following announcement to its mine employes:

"It will adjust its rates of wages so as to pay to its mine employes on and after October 1 a net increase of 10 per cent on the wages heretofore received, and will take up with its mine employes any grievance which they may have.

"W. A. LATHROP,
"General Superintendent.

"Note—It is understood in the foregoing that powder will be sold to miners for $1.50 per keg, and that the difference between this rate and the old rate of $2.75 shall be taken into account in figuring the net advance of 10 per cent noted above for this class of labor."

Strikers Will Not Accept Offer.

Similar notices to the above will be posted by all the other companies represented at the meeting.

The strikers say that under no circumstances will they accept the offer. They claim that it is not as good an offer as the Reading company made to its men, as the union is ignored and the net increase must come out of the price of powder.

E. M. Palmer, chairman of the Press Committee at United Mine Workers' headquarters, said:

"The men will not return to work under such conditions. It is not a fair offer."

The operators will make no further move until they hear from the men. Preparations are about completed for the big demonstration to be held in this city tomorrow.

President Mitchell's Statement.

President Mitchell makes the following statement to the miners of the Wyoming Valley:

"To the Miners of Wilkesbarre and Vicinity: "I look forward with pleasure to the great demonstration which will be given under the auspices of the mine workers of the Wyoming Valley on Tuesday, October 2. The mine workers of the anthracite region, by their law-abiding conduct, have won the respect and admiration of all justice-loving citizens of the United States. I feel assured that organized labor has won a great victory and that in the future there will be, in the homes and families of the miners, a little more happiness and sunshine, instead of the gloom and sadness too often finding a dwelling place there.

"JOHN MITCHELL, President."

STRIKE LEADERS ARE PLEASED.

Attitude of Men Toward Recent Proposals Is Gratifying.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 1.—Notices of the increase in wages, and the reduction in the price of powder, decided upon by the operators at Wilkesbarre to-day, were posted to-night at all of the collieries in the Lehigh region.

President Mitchell, when shown a copy of the notice, declined to say anything at this time, but intimated that he might outline his position at the Wilkesbarre meeting to-morrow. He added, however, that there would be no resumption of work until a convention of the anthracite miners had been called, and the proposition considered.

Although the labor leaders positively said they did not fear a break in the ranks of the anthracite coal strikers, they were, nevertheless, pleased to learn that the 10 per cent advance granted by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the Schuylkill Valley was totally ignored by the striking mine workers today.

It was predicted that many of the strikers would return to work, under the belief that the 10 per cent increase would be the limit of the operators' concessions, but the unanimity of the men in deciding to stand out for a further advance caused many remarks of surprise.

PUBLIC WILL PAY FOR IT.

Operators Say More Wages for Strikers Means Higher Prices.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 1.—Whatever benefit the miners may reap from the coal strike will be paid for by the public of this and other cities. The operators have decided that their margin of profit is not large enough to permit of any reduction by giving a 10 per cent advance in wages without a corresponding rise in the price of the commodity they sell.

This determination was made evident this evening after a meeting of the directors of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Vice President H. C. Fahnestock of the First National Bank, one of the syndicate controlling the railroad, attended the meeting. After it was over he said in response to a question:

"I will tell you one thing, the increase in miners' wages will have to be paid by the consumer. Be sure of that. The 'dear public,' which means you and me and every one who burns anthracite coal, will have to pay the advance."

NO SIGNS OF END OF GREAT STRIKE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 1.—It was expected in some quarters that to-day would bring a turning point in the strike, but nothing came to the surface that would lead to any indication of the strike nearing an end.

There still is a lack of anything tangible on which to base the report of immediate settlement. President Mitchell continues to deny that he knows anything about it.

The strike situation in the Lehigh Valley showed a change in favor of the men. Several hundred men quit work at the Calvin Parlee mines at Lattimer, and at Cowlds and Cranberry the coal companies lost additional men. No collieries were closed down in this region today.

AFTER FOREIGN ELEMENT.

Efforts Being Made to Get Them Into Miners' Unions.

Altoona, Pa., Oct. 1.—Edward McKay, national organizer of the United Mine Workers, accompanied by an interpreter, is at work on the foreign element in this district inducing them to join the miners' organization.

It is a fact that a comparatively small proportion of foreigners are members of the United Mine Workers. McKay was sent to this district to enlist their sympathy and, if possible, get them into the union, so that when the demand came for soft coal to supply the places where hard coal was formerly used they would refuse to load the cars.

In a measure he has been successful. None of the cars taloned by President Mitchell have been loaded by them at a majority of the mines. So far only a few have joined the Mine Workers.

OPERATORS ARE DIVIDED.

Some Declare They Cannot Afford to Give the Increase.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 1.—Scranton's independent operators came back from the Wilkesbarre conference with blood in their eyes. They declare they will not join in the proffer of a 10 per cent increase unless the coal-carrying companies agree to reduce their tolls, or, to be exact, allow them 65 per cent, instead of 60 per cent of the tidewater selling prices for their product.

They are not making 10 per cent on their investments they declare, and if they have to increase wages 10 per cent it will practically wipe out their margin of profit, and they might as well close up their mines.

A committee of the local independent operators left to-night on the midnight train for New York to protest against being forced by the coal carriers into an agreement which means their undoing, unless the carriers give them better rates.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE RETIRES.

She Says She Was Forced Out of the Editorial Management.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Frank Leslie officially announced to-day that she had resigned from the editorship and severed her connection with the management of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. She also intimated that she had been forced out by trickery.

"I have entirely severed my connection with Frank Leslie's Magazine," said Mrs. Leslie to-day. "I resigned the editorship because I had practically been deposed, although my name was still being used. Though at one time I owned the magazine entirely, I have by different means been persuaded to part with my stock, receiving no cash in return, till now I am only a minority stockholder and derive no benefit from it.

"During my absence in Europe a formal resolution was passed by the Board of Directors appointing Walter H. Page of Doubleday, Page & Co., as editor in chief. This was April 18. Since then I have not done any work at the office.

"I have refused to allow them to use my name as editor of the paper, as I consider it a fraud upon the public.

"Several employes who were attached to my staff and of whose abilities there was no doubt have been peremptorily removed on the plea of economy."

"Mrs. Leslie resigned," said President Coler to-day, "because the directors thought it best to change the managing editor of the magazine during her absence. Mrs. Leslie resented their action."

Mrs. Leslie said to-day that she might ask the courts to appoint a receiver for the publishing company. She says that although the circulation of the magazine has been large and the business apparently prosperous, no dividends have ever been paid.

DEMOCRATS MAKE GOOD GAINS.

Results of Town Elections in Connecticut Are Incouraging.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New Haven, Oct. 1.—Town elections were held to-day in 162 of the 168 towns and cities in the State. All but eight towns voted. New London, Norwalk and South Norwalk are the only three cities in which local elections were held.

Last year, at these elections the Republicans carried 125 of the towns and cities, the Democrats sixty-one. At midnight it is certain that the Democrats have carried a dozen more towns than they did a year ago. In South Norwalk, Mayor Glover (Dem.) was re-elected by a handsome majority.

Of the fifty towns from which returns were received at 5:30 p. m., five which went Republican last year have gone Democratic. There were large Democratic gains in other towns.

Democrats are rejoicing. In presidential years these elections are eagerly watched by the managers of the national campaign of both parties as foreshadowing the result in the national and State election next month.

HILL ELECTRIFIED A GREAT AUDIENCE.

Opened Democratic Campaign in King's County With a Masterful Address.

WHAT IMPERIALISM MEANS.

New Doctrine, Barring Constitution From Colonies, Pronounced a Monstrous One—Ex-Governor Stone Also Spoke.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 1.—David B. Hill delivered a message of promise to the Democracy of the nation to-night. It was this:

"A long pull and a short pull and a pull all together, and we shall have the victory."

He got an old-time Brooklyn welcome from the thousands of men and women who occupied every inch of room in the big Academy of Music—its old home, place in times past for his most important speeches. The people cheered him, not for one minute but for five, and they cheered easily when a woman in the box where Hugh McLaughlin sat sent him a gift of roses.

Potent Appeal to Patriotism.

The mention of Bryan's name by Hill caused the house to tremble with the shouting. The speech was in Hill's most statesmanlike vein. He appealed to patriotism by using the arguments of the lawyer and the commentaries of a statist. He made the issues of the Constitution vitally interesting and nearly alive in the people's minds.

He made the Dred Scott decision a modern event and demonstrated this anew, which children in the school rooms are taught to abhor, in so far as it applies to the new policies of the nation, still the law of the land.

He denounced Imperialism, or, as he called it, "our British colonial policy," as a danger to the Republic.

Without mentioning Roosevelt by name, he flung a spear at the Rough Rider, and a thousand heels in the Academy of Music drummed him out of camp. He startled and then convulsed the people with this:

"We stand shoulder to shoulder in his campaign—Silver Democrats, Gold Democrats, all kinds of Democrats, are now in favor of sixteen to one—in long pause—sixteen votes for Wm. Jennings Bryan to one for McKinley!" (Great applause.)

Ex-Governor Stone's Speech.

Mr. Hill's speech in part, follows:

Mr. Hill, among other things, said:

"I make no apologies to any one for my activity in this campaign. I participated in the convention at Kansas City which framed the platform and named the candidates—a convention which treated me with marked courtesy, from the commencement to the end of its proceedings—and as an honorable man I am bound to acquiesce in the results of its deliberations.

"I expressed my intention at the convention in seconding the nomination of our national candidate for President in behalf of the masses of the Democracy of the State of New York, to give the ticket not merely my acquiescent adherence, but my active support. That assurance I am now fulfilling. I repudiate the idea, so pertinaciously insinuated by impracticable doctrinaires, that ever time a citizen is outvoted in a convention, a church, a corporation or a society, even upon a material matter, he is in honor bound to bolt and form another party, establish a new church, set up a rival corporation or organize a second society.

"The Paramount Issue."

"The thoughtful citizen, anxious to discharge his duty at the approaching election, naturally inquires what is the most important issue involved to which he should give his careful consideration. Without depreciating the importance of the questions of trusts, finances, taxation, centralization, government by injunction, home rule, economic and other questions worthy of attention, it was believed by the Kansas City convention that the vital question of the campaign would be whether our form of government was to be preserved in all its simplicity and integrity. It is called, in brief, the issue of 'Imperialism,' in other words, it is the issue of a Republic vs. an Empire.

"President McKinley says there is no such issue, and yet he devotes the greater part of his extended letter of acceptance in attempting it.

New and Monstrous Doctrine.

"It is the contention of the Democratic party that the Constitution is and must be supreme over every portion of our country. Hence there can be no such thing as an American colony belonging to the United States, and over which our Constitution has no jurisdiction. Such a situation is impossible under our form of government.

"But the attempt of the national administration to hold the Philippine Islands against the consent of their people has led to the promulgation of a new doctrine to American affairs which insists upon the establishment of a system of colonial government over conquered or purchased possessions, not to be formed into States or Territories, but to permanently remain as colonies, and to be governed by Congress outside of the Constitution and according to its own discretion.

"This position is unprecedented, unwarranted and revolutionary.

"It is a monstrous doctrine that the Constitution does not extend to the Territories. It has only now been invoked to justify the proposed establishment of Colonial Governments which are confessedly to be and remain outside of the Constitution.

No Constitution, No Liberty.

"Yet, as we have seen, this is the Republican contention as to Territories and the Republican programme as to colonies. Then it would follow that a citizen of New York journeying in a Territory or newly-established 'American colony' would not be entitled, if arrested, to the privilege of habeas corpus, could not legally demand a jury trial, need not be confronted with the witnesses against him and could be sentenced to cruel and unusual punishment; could be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense and his person could be searched and his property seized without warrant, and he could be deprived of life, liberty and property without any process of law; freedom of speech and of the press could be denied, and the counsel to assist him could be refused.

"In short, nearly all the rights and privileges which an American citizen of a State now enjoys under the guarantee of our Federal Constitution, and which render this country the freest, the best and the most beneficent of any Government under the sun, could be arbitrarily taken away from the citizen, because, under this modern doctrine, he is beyond the pale of the Constitution of his country, although he may be under its flag."

Ex-Governor Stone's Speech.

Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri was presented at the conclusion of Mr. Hill's speech, and was tendered a genuine ovation:

"My main thought to-night," he said, "is the flag. It is the most beautiful flag in the world, but it would not be the object of patriotism it is if it were only bunting. The flag is dearer to us because of what it represents. It stands for a Republic instead of an Empire, liberty and order against despotism and disorder and the claim of the divine right of the few to govern. Who will dare to run up the flag over a cause which is wrong? No man will pull down the flag from above the temple of liberty.

"The flag has been taken down, but never by the force of hostile hands, and never will be. After planting the flag in the halls of the Montezumas we took it down and brought it home. Can we keep it planted in Cuba without its being tarnished? No one shall take the flag down, except ourselves for our own purposes."

Reception to Hill and Stone.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson and pledging support to John R. Stanchfield for Governor; indorsing the platform of the Kansas City convention, and condemning, especially, that part of the platform referring to the Philippines.

Prior to the meeting in the Academy of Music, Messrs. Hill and Stone were tendered a reception of an informal character at the Clarendon Hotel.

GERMANY IS INSISTENT.

Denial of Report That Demands Have Been Abandoned.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—The statement published in Paris that France, Russia and Germany have arrived at a complete understanding in regard to the recession of troops at Pekin and that Germany abandons her demand for the punishment of the instigators of the outrages before the peace negotiations begin is officially denied in Berlin.

MINISTER DENOUNCES BARONS.

He Declares That "Hanging Is Too Good for Them."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 1.—Reverend J. Ward Gamble, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Vineland, N. J., preached on the coal strike to his congregation yesterday. His observations, the pastor said, confirmed by close inquiry, led him to make the statement that the strike was the outcome of combinations of capital for the prevention of competition.

"The monstrous growth of these combinations," thundered Doctor Gamble, "is fast undermining the noble institutions of this Republic and bringing the people to a condition of chattel slavery. The people must rise in their might and smash the vicious trusts before it is too late.

"When four or five men," he went on, "get together and place the price upon labor for producing the necessities of life and then dictate the price of the finished product it is a most wicked conspiracy against the welfare of humanity, and no punishment is too severe for the scoundrels.

"I say that hanging is too good for the magnate who stands on a mountain of coal in Pennsylvania—that God meant for the benefit of all his children—pays starvation wages to the miners who risk their lives to go into the bowels of the earth and then dictates a price on coal that robs all the people and causes untold suffering among the poor for want of fuel. Witness the appalling condition of applying, like a fawning supplicant, to one man in Wall street, as was done a few days ago, to stop a strike of such large proportions that it has become of national importance.

"If one man has the power over railroads and trusts to stop a strike of such magnitude, he has the power to bring on a strike of the same gigantic proportions by robbing and starving the workmen. I have been in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and when I state that the miners are paid starvation wages and treated more like dumb brutes than men, I know what I am talking about."

The church of which Doctor Gamble is pastor is one of the largest of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference.

THE PROPHET WILL NEED A LANTERN.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES IS A POWERFUL ALLY.

Change of Policy of the Great Newspaper Has Effected Great Aid for the Democracy.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.—Notwithstanding the overwhelming evidence of sentiment in favor of the Democratic candidates that has been manifest in New Jersey and Delaware since the conventions of both parties, Democratic leaders in both these States have felt a bit alarmed over the threatened use of a great corruption fund raised by the Republican managers, who have taken advantage of the absence of a newspaper in this section willing and able to thoroughly expose their methods.

Such a situation, it will be well understood, was conducive to encouragement for Mr. Hanna and others of the McKinley organization who are making predictions that New Jersey and Delaware will certainly give McKinley pluralities this year, as they did in 1896. But events in the past twenty-four hours have greatly changed the actual conditions.

United States Senator Richard R. Kenney of Delaware, holding his views upon the presence of the Philadelphia Times in the field for Bryan, predicts that his little State will give the Democratic ticket a handsome majority. Delaware turned in for McKinley to the extent of 2,300 plurality in 1896, and Senator Kenney is confident that it will be carried by Bryan this year by at least 500 plurality.

This he ascribes to the influence of Colonel McClure's paper, for in 1896 there was not a single newspaper in Philadelphia, which controls the reading public of Delaware, that supported Bryan. The Democratic organization in Delaware is perfect, while on the other hand, the Republicans are still at loggerheads on the Addicks question. Sentiment against Addicks is bitter, and the Democrats expect to capture enough support from this direction to help the State ticket and the national ticket to a triumphant victory.

In New Jersey a similar condition exists. The Philadelphia papers circulate almost exclusively through Southern New Jersey, which was carried by McKinley last time, but which is normally heavily Democratic. The presence of the Times in the field therefore in support of the Democratic candidates has awakened the Democratic leaders to renewed zeal and determination, and they are now extremely hopeful and confident of a sweeping victory. Robert Davis of Jersey City, the Richard Croker of Jersey politics, says he is sure that the influence of the Times in Southern Jersey clearly portends a Bryan victory there.

State Chairman J. K. Guffey of Pennsylvania is also highly pleased with the change in the policy of the Times, and he predicts that its influence, together with labor conditions in the State, will bring the Democratic vote of Pennsylvania this year much higher than in 1896. The Republican vote in Pennsylvania last time was 712,000, and the Democratic vote nearly 400,000. Colonel Guffey expects that changed conditions will alter these figures at least 200,000 to the good of the Democrats.

The attitude of the Times makes it the only Democratic newspaper in Philadelphia, which gave Bryan a vote of 65,000 in 1896. Local Democratic leaders expect the city to give Bryan at least 125,000 this year, though there is no hope of carrying the city. All the county committees of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware have indorsed the Times as their official organ, and its circulation has doubled by subscription in twenty-four hours.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Generally fair Tuesday, except rain in northwestern portion. Wednesday, rain and cooler; southeasterly winds.

For Illinois—Rain in northern and central portions; fair in southern portion Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh south to east winds.

For Arkansas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except showers and cooler in northwest portion Wednesday; easterly winds.

Pages.
1. Miners Decline a Ten Per Cent Advance.
China Will Do as Powers Wish.
David B. Hill Opened Campaign in Kings County.
2. Galveston Feces a Further Need.
Helen Southarte Is Given Freedom.
Ada Bishop Ran Away to Marry.
3. Death of Reverend Doctor Finney.
4. The Railroads.
Major Guthrie Seriously Ill.
Dockery Speaks at the Capital.
Mr. Bryan Made Twelve Speeches.
5. The Veiled Prophet Comes to St. Louis.
Opening of the St. Louis Fair.
6. Results at the Race Tracks.
Baseball Games.
7. Love for a Queen Led to His Death.
Transfers of Realty.
8. Editorial.
Election Analyzed by a Republican.
Remarkable Resemblance of Twins.
9. Illinois Politics.
10. Republic Want Ads.
11. Republic Want Ads.
New Corporations.
12. Grain and Produce.
Cattle Sales.
13. Financial News.
River Telegrams.
14. Missouri University to Be Benefited.
Servant Attacks Mistress.
New Clew to Name of Mysterious Patient.
Bear Hunt in St. Louis County.

CHINA DESIRES TO DO AS POWERS WISH.

Report of Degradation of Prince Tuan Confirmed by the Late Dispatches.

Peace Commission Chosen by the Emperor Satisfactory With One Exception, Yung Lu, Who Will Probably Be Withdrawn.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The dispatches received from China to-day are important as showing China's desire to meet the wishes of the civilized world. The officials are confident that the international situation will be materially bettered by the degradation of Prince Tuan and his accomplices.

The action of Prince Ching in notifying Minister Conger of the members of the Chinese Peace Commission will give the United States an opportunity to inform China that Yung Lu is not acceptable.

Minister Wu discussed the situation today with Secretary Hay, and there is reason to believe that the Secretary acquainted the Ministers with the objection of the United States to Yung Lu. It is believed that the Imperial Government will withdraw his name if this Government requires.

Through Minister Wu, Li Hung Chang recently asked that no further offensive operations be conducted, and the purpose of this Government to comply with the request is shown by its reduction of its force in China to a legation guard. American troops and ships will certainly not take part in the expedition to Shan-Hai-Kwan.

Admiral Remey has cabled that he will aid in the withdrawal of General Chaffee's force and of the marines, and he and his flagship will therefore remain at Taku.

Official word came from Chaffee to-day of his receipt of orders to withdraw the American forces. The dispatch says that the Ninth Infantry, Third Squadron of Sixth Cavalry and Light Battery will constitute the legation guard and that Chaffee will endeavor to get all supplies to Tong-Chow before water fails.

From Canton Consul McWade reports the issue of the decree punishing Tuan and his colleagues, so that there is no longer doubt as to the accuracy of Sheng's statement on that point.

The text of the two dispatches received to-day is as follows:

"Canton, China, Oct. 1, 1900.—Secretary of State, Washington: Decrees just issued. Emperor blames Ministers for whole trouble. Orders Tuan, Kangi and other officials degraded and punished by imperial courts. Emperor holds Tuan and others entirely responsible bloodshed.

"McWADE."

"Pekin, Sept. 27., Via Taku, Sept. 29.—Secretary of State, Washington: Have received notice to-day from Prince Ching that he, Earl Li, Jung Lu and Viceroys Tin Kun Yi and Chang Chip Tung will act in concert in negotiations for peace. Jung Lu is in the interior. Li Hung Chang is at Tien-Tsin. CONGER."

It is evident that the two Viceroys mentioned are Liu Kun Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, and Chang Chip Tung, the Viceroy of Wu-Chang, the difference in spelling being in telegraphic transmission.

The appointment of Yung Lu is not likely to be satisfactory to any of the Powers, as Yung Lu has made himself almost as offensive as Prince Tuan. He is Generalissimo of the imperial troops, and is regarded as mainly responsible for the persistent fight on the legations during the crisis.

The other commissioners are highly acceptable. Earl Li and Prince Ching are already favorably known, and the two Viceroys are among the most pacific, enlightened and pro-foreign men in the Empire.

It is the understanding of Minister Wu that the Viceroys will not come to Pekin to take part in the commission, but will be counseled by telegraph. Li Hung Chang's long stay at Tien-Tsin is exciting some comment, as he is aware of the American instructions to Minister Conger to open negotiations with him at Pekin.

It gives the idea that Earl Li is not fully satisfied that the reactionary element is overcome at Pekin, and is awaiting more positive assurance.

GERMANY WAITS ON ENGLAND.

Berlin Expects, at Least, Modification of Present Demands.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Officials here declare that the reports in the Temps and Matin concerning Germany's attitude are not thoroughly correct. They state that the diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris are now excellent.

Germany insists upon her proposals concerning the discovery of the guilty parties in China, but it is likely that she will renounce the proposal making their punishment preliminary to peace negotiations. The report that Germany has already done so is premature. She is waiting for England's answer to her proposals first.

The semiofficial Post declares that the report printed in the Daily Mail to the effect that the Russian, French and American Generals will only recognize Waldersee's authority in the field, is a complete invention of that paper's St. Petersburg correspondent.

The Berliner Tageblatt telegraphs that, in view of the punishment of the Boxer chiefs and the Chinese Emperor's letter regarding the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the Russian press demands that hostilities cease and peace negotiations at once be begun. It is rumored that the change in China's attitude is due to Li Hung Chang, acting under Russian influence.

CHAFFEE PRAISES TROOPS.

Fourteenth Infantry Receives Special Mention in His Report.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The War Department has received by mail copies of general orders issued by Major General Chaffee, commanding the relief expedition in China. Order No. 7 relates to the conduct of the troops of the United States, and is highly commendatory. Order No. 8, shows merely the disposition of the United States forces in the Chinese capital. The text of order No. 7 follows:

"Headquarters China Relief Expedition, Tsai-Tsun, China, August 8, 1900. General Order No. 7.

"The Major General commanding the United States forces of the Chinese relief expedition takes this occasion to commend the high soldierly qualities of energy and endurance so generally manifested under prolonged hardships of more than usual severity.

"In the battle of Yang-Tsun, fought Monday the 6th inst., the Fourteenth Infantry, though suffering heavy losses from shell, shrapnel and musketry fire, bore itself with steadfast gallantry, and while he laments and sympathizes with the regiment in the loss of so many brave men, the record made is one of which every true soldier may well feel proud. The entire command participated in the battle of more than five hours' duration, under the most trying conditions of heat and fatigue, from which large numbers of men were prostrated; but it is the exercise of endurance and fortitude by the soldier under such circumstances that contributes largely to success. Throughout the command there was ever a ready and creditable response to every demand.

"While further hardships may await the command in relieving our beleaguered countrymen, the Major General commanding confidently relies upon the soldierly spirit so generally and conspicuously manifested, and believes every true soldier will be stimulated to renewed efforts in making the historic mission of this little army a complete success.

"By command of Major General Chaffee.
"GEORGE W. HUTCHESON,
"Captain Sixth Cavalry, Acting Adjutant General."

MISSIONARIES WILL REMAIN.

Plans of the Group in Pekin Communicated to Headquarters.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received a message from the Reverend G. M. Chapin, one of its missionaries in Pekin, disclosing the plans of the group of missionaries there. It is proposed to reopen the Bridgeman School for Girls in Pekin, either in that city or in Tien-Tsin. The North China College, which was destroyed in Tung-Cho, will probably be reopened in Pekin.

Minister Conger has given assurances that he will try to secure the use of two or more large compounds which have been used by the Boxers, and hence are liable to confiscation, for the use of the American Board of Missionaries. Eight of the missionaries, chiefly women, feel that they need a furlough, and sixteen are prepared to remain.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN CHINA.

Russians Are Victorious After Two Severe Engagements.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The War Office announces that dispatches from Khabarovsk and Kharbin say General Tschitchagoff sent Colonel Kopefkin with a detachment of Cossacks, railroad troops and volunteers to engage a force of Chinese, who had occupied the railroad at San Chakan. The Russians won two obstinate fights. Forty-three dead Chinese were left in the trenches, after the second engagement.

BRITISH SHELL A TOWN.

Gunboat Robin Retaliated When Steamer Was Fired On.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 1.—The British gunboat Robin has shelled the village of Luk-Lao, on the West River, in retaliation for the inhabitants firing on a British steamer. The ringleaders were afterwards captured and flogged.

LOTTERY PRIZE A HUSBAND.

Sixteen Hundred Women Have Taken a Chance.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 1.—The knowledge that the proposition of marriage is undoubtedly a lottery will not deter more than 1,600 women and girls from stepping up to a box in Huber's Museum to-morrow in an effort to win a husband.

Since the management of the museum decided to place M. Louis Samsor on the matrimonial auction stand at his own request and on his guarantee that he would marry the girl whose coupon won him, the museum has been besieged by women of all ages and all sorts of beauty.

Girls with blue eyes and brown ones, black ones and gray ones; girls who are slim of figure and plump of figure—all sorts of females—have gone into the office and demanded the right to draw a chance for the handsome French-Canadian. And to-morrow the chance will come.

At 3 o'clock this aggregation of female husband hunters will walk up to a little tin box and deposit a ticket upon which is printed a number. The stub will remain in the possession of the holder. When all the women have dropped their tickets in the slot ten of them will be drawn by the management, and the first eligible holder will be pronounced the winner of the prize, "A positively handsome darling of a man that any woman might look upon and love."

Samsor, the lottery husband, is well educated and has a profession—that of chemistry. He comes from Chicago and has never been married, but knows a thing or two, because he admits to 36 years of age. The wedding will follow the selection of a winner at the convenience of the bride.

HOWARD'S PREDICAMENT.

Forced to Hear Speech Against Himself.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 1.—James Howard, who is under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Governor Goebel, was an enforced listener to-night to a political speech by Congressman Charles K. Wheeler, a good part of which was devoted to denunciation of ex-Governor Taylor, Caleb Powers and Howard himself. The jail is in the rear of the Courthouse, where Mr. Wheeler spoke to a large audience which repeatedly cheered the speaker in his condemnation of the parties accused of complicity in the Goebel murder. He said that the whole Republican party of the State could not be held guilty of the murder, nor would he say that ex-Governor Taylor was guilty, as he would only speak by the record. "But," he continued, "there are two who I know are guilty, and they are Caleb Powers and Jim Howard, and an unbought and unpurchasable jury of freemen has declared each of them to be so."

During all of this Howard was a silent listener in his cell about twenty feet away.