TWO PARTS

The St. Paul Globe

PART ONE
Pages 1 to 10

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 203. SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1900.—TWENTY---TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHAFFEE MAY LEAD WAY TO PEKIN

Powers Seem Determined to Ignore American Appeals That Relief Force Be Sent at Once

Suggested That Such an Attempt by Small American Force Would Be Suicidal, but May Be Made.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Two dispatches from Chinese officals and one from Admiral Remey, at Taku, represented the news development of the day, so far as the Chinese situation was concerned. The Chinese dispatches were corroborative, or were intended to be, of the important news of yesterday relative to the state of legations.

Admiral Remey's dispatch, aside from a list of casualties already treated in brief form, was most important. It conveyed the disagreeable news that the international column would not begin its advance upon Pekin before the middle of August. This notice was received here with consternation, in view of Mr. Conger's advice of the desperate condition the legationers were in on the 18th.

The delay is incomprehensible to the officials here. It is known that an army already formidable in numbers, and of veteran soldiers, is now at Tien Tsin and Taku, and, with a courageous leader, it was expected that this would push on at once, cutting loose from its base, if need be, and forcing its way to Pekin, leaving the reinforcements now streaming toward Taku from every quarter of the globe to re-establish the base, and to reopen communication.

PROBABLE CAUSES.

It is possible to draw two conclusions from a failure of the foreign commanders to do this. First, the European governments have allowed the skepticism as to the authenticity of Mr. Conger's dispatch to carry them to the point of proceeding totally and deliberately upon the first supposition, namely, that there are no foreigners alive in Pekin to be saved, and that, consequently, there is no need for haste.

The other conclusion is that friction is developing among the internationals, in spite of the earnest endeavors of the powers whose motives as to China are so far unimpeachable as to their intentions. Color is lent to the report that the governments have so far been unable to agree upon a commander for the international force in its march to Pekin, and this, too, in spite of the fact that Admiral Remey, acting by the instructions of his government, is exhausting every effort to induce the other commanders at Taku and Tien Tsin to hasten their movements.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

The text of Admiral Remey's statement relative to the movement of the international column was not made public, so, in fact, it was not intended that the news should get out, and there was a feeling of annoyance exhibited at the publicity, because of its possible effect upon the international negotiations now under way.

Meanwhile, to secure an accurate statement of the exact conditions at Taku and Tien Tsin, and forces which will be at the disposal of the international commander, whoever he may be, Secretary Hay today cabled Admiral Remey to send him a statement of the number of international troops now ashore in China, separating the different nationalities.

CHAFFEE MAY LEAD.

Gen. Chaffee is due at Nagasaki in a day or two. He will transship at that point, and arrive at Taku in about a week from this time. It has been suggested here that Chaffee will, if need be, leave the other commanders to their devices and lead the way to Pekin. His brother officers in the war department say that he is quite competent to undertake this task. Others declare that, with the small force of Americans at his command, the attempt would be suicidal, even if Chaffee were supported by the British.

The details for Gen. Chaffee's staff were announced today. A notable feature is the inclusion of Lieut. Col. Heistand, now United States military attache to the Paris exposition commission.

MR. WU'S LATEST.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of state tonight received from the Chinese minister a lengthy written communication. The contents of the documents were not made known, but it is understood it did not contain further cable news concerning the situation at Pekin, but was rather in the nature of a diplomatic communication, which the minister desired to have reach the president. In view of the cable reports of the transmission of an edict relating to the suppression of disorder it was conjectured in some quarters that a copy of this edict has been formally transmitted here.

There is reason to believe also that after Minister Wu's communication to Secretary Hay he received additional dispatches, but from the fact that they were not transmitted to Secretary Hay tonight it is presumed that they are relatively unimportant.

LONDON WILL WAIT.

LONDON, July 22.—In the absence of news from China, the papers devote much space to a discussion of the pros and cons of the reliability of the Chinese assertion of the safety of the Pekin ministers. A similar discussion is being reprinted in various forms at the different European capitals.

The latest news is the dispatch from Che Foo, of the date of July 20, received in Berlin, saying that the governor of Shan Tung had telegraphed all the consuls:

"I have just received authentic news to the effect that all the ministers are free from molestation, and under the protection of the government."

While these reiterations have been causing some revival of hope, there is too great a distrust of Chinese duplicity for any acceptance of their truth.

A special from Shanghai announces the arrival of the steamer Nianping, with Li Hung Chang. The consuls at their previous meeting agreed that if the viceroy called they would return the visit and then allow him to have an escort of a hundred men when passing through the settlements, it being understood that the men must be unarmed.

ORDERED TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Favorable action has been taken upon the application of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., for active service in China. An order was issued today relieving him from duty in command of the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, and directing him to proceed without delay to Taku, China, and report to Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V., commanding the military forces in China, for assignment to the command of one of the brigades of his division.

TO REPORT TO CHAFFEE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The war department has announced the names of the following officers, who have been ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Chaffee for duty on his staff: Lieut. Col. Heistand, assistant adjutant general; Col. Humphries, assistant quartermaster general; Maj. Gallagher, commissary; Lieut. Col. Dickman, Twenty-sixth U. S. V.; Maj. Muir, Thirty-sixth U. S. V.; Maj. Stephenson, surgeon; Capt. Crozier, ordnance department.

MOVEMENTS OF ALLIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Chinese positions on the Amur have been cleared from Blagovestchensk as far as Khaberofsk.

Eight thousand Japanese troops arrived at Tien Tsin from Taku Monday, July 16. Twenty-one hundred Japanese troops are commanding the position at Che Foo, and 1,800 at Shan Hai Kuan.

Navigation of the Pei Ho river from Taku to Tien Tsin is now easy and free from marauders.

Owing to the lack of houses, 300 tents have been pitched for the wounded at Tien Tsin.

SAYS THEY ARE SAFE.

PARIS, July 21.—Yu Keng, the Chinese minister here, today handed to the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, an imperial edict, dated July 18, giving the assurance that all the foreign ministers in Pekin, except Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, were then safe and sound, under the protection of the imperial court.

CHINESE LEAVE TIEN TSIN.

LONDON, July 21.—The admiralty this afternoon received the following telegram from Admiral Seymour:

"Tien Tsin and neighborhood entirely evacuated by Chinese."

LEMLY'S WOUND SLIGHT.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Admiral Remey reports that Capt. Lemly's wound, a gunshot in the flesh of the left thigh, is not serious.

CHANG AT SHANGHAI.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Fabreau, has received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated today:

"A telegram from the governor of Shan Tung announces that the ministers were safe July 20. They were under the guardianship of the Chinese authorities.

"Li Hung Chang has arrived at Shanghai."

GERMANS SEEK LIGHT.

BERLIN, July 21.—The following telegram has been received from the German consul at Che Foo.

"I have asked the governor of the Shantung province to forward, by the quickest route to the German minister at Pekin, the announcement of the offer of the German empire for a reward for the rescue of the foreigners in that city, also to telegraph the same offer to the American minister through the tsung-li-yamen, and the governor of Tsi-Nan-Fu. I have also asked the German legation to telegraph to the foreign office and also myself, either in cipher or in plain language, an account of the situation and what can be done in the way of relief."

MAY SEIZE LI HUNG CHANG.

SHANGHAI, Friday, July 20.—The British cruiser Bonaventure left Woosung early this morning, it is reported, to seize the Au Ping with Li Hung Chang on board.

A triumphal arch erected in Li Hung Chang's honor, has been ordered by the council to be removed.

CAUSE FOR SUSPICION.

SHANGHAI, Friday, July 20.—According to Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs, most of the telegrams received previous to the one from Minister Conger to the state department at Washington, took a week in transmission from Pekin. The date of Minister Conger's message is therefore regarded in the best circles here as further proof of Chinese duplicity.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

PARIS, July 21.—This afternoon the cruiser Bugeaud and the transport Tigre sailed from Toulon for China with a battalion of infantry and a heavy consignment of war materials.

KOREANS PERTURBED.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch from Seoul received here today reports that the Korean government is perturbed because the Chinese are congregating on the Areua river and troops are being sent thither. It is reported the ministers have been requested to ask Japan to send troops to the Yolu, but that the Russian representative objects.

CHINESE DISTRUST JAPAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—On learning of the bombardment of Blagovestchensk, the Chinese minister here asked the Russian government to augment, as much as possible, the number of troops now being sent to China, in order to suppress the revolt before it assumes greater proportions. The minister intimated that China preferred to see peace restored through the intervention of Russia than of Japan. He added that he was still without news from his government concerning the situation in Pekin, although he had been making urgent telegraphic inquiries.

FRANCE TO KWANG SU.

PARIS, July 21.—At the council of ministers today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from the emperor of China, asking the mediation of France with the foreign powers. The telegram was signed by Kwang Su and not by Puh Chan, the son of Prince Tuan. The reply given by M. Delcasse was that the request would be considered only upon absolute knowledge that the following acts had been accomplished:

First—That efficacious protection and absolute freedom of communication had been assured between the French minister at Pekin and his colleagues of the diplomatic corps and their respective governments.

Second—When Prince Tuan and the high functionaries responsible for the actual events had been dismissed by the government to await inevitable punishment.

Third—When the authorities and bodies of troops through the entire empire shall have received an order to cease hostilities against foreigners.

Fourth—When measures have been taken for the rigorous repression of the Boxers.

MR. WU'S LATEST ADVICES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, communicated to the secretary of state this morning two imoprtant telegrams. The first is from Sheng, the director of posts and telegraphs in Shanghai, and says:

"Fortunate that Minister Conger's telegraphic reply has come. Imperial decree of the 22d this moon (corresponding to July 18), with the exception of the Gersafe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang is proceeding northward to suppress riot, will find it difficult to go."

The second telegram is from Li Kui Yi, viceroy of Nanking, dated the 21st of July, and received by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock the same day. It is as follows:

"According to edict of 22d of this moon (July 18), iwth the exception of the German minister, who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorus measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guily parties, all the other ministers, for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately unharmed."

Li Kiu Yi, the viceroy of Nankin, is one of the great officers of China, and stands next in rank among the diplomats to Li Hung Chang.

CHINAMEN FLEE TO AMERICA.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 21.—Reports from the border say hundreds of Chinamen are being landed in the republic of Mexico, and are making their way to the border in an effort to get into the United States. It is said thousands of Chinamen are coming to America to escape the war raging in the Chinese empire.

REPORT FROM REMEY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey, dated Taku, July 20:

"Tien Tsin quiet. Latest report Russian sources, July 13. legations Pekin still holding out. Reliability of this information uncertain. Maj. Regan, Capts. Noyes and Bookmiller, First Lieutenants Lawton and Schoeffel wounded. Ninth infantry officers, and Second Lieutenant Jolly, marine corps, sick, now aboard Solace. Expect about thirty wounded men, will then send all to Yokohama hospital."

CANNOT CREDIT IT.

Veteran of China Consular Service on Minister Conger's Message.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch from London, says: "Minister Conger's message to the state department came like a voice from the tomb and startled Europe.

"One of the best informed men of the veteran military service said that he accepted the text of Mr. Conger's message as a full and satisfactory proof that the ministers were alive.

"When asked how he could explain the protracted defense of the inclosure protected by a palisade of moderate height, he asserted that the military guards had probably seized a commanding position on the great wall, where they had held the mobs at bay. He also was confident that the ministers and the women had been transferred by a secret passage under the wall into the imperial city and had been hidden in the palace.

"Another veteran of the consular service in China informed me that while he could not account for the American minister's reputed message, he could not comprehend how it had been possible for so weak and indefensible a position as the British embassy inclosure to be held for weeks against persistent assaults of soldiery armed with artillery, and that he was reluctantly forced to believe that the ministers and all refugees had perished."

GERMANS WON'T BELIEVE IT.

Talk of Chinese Duplicity in Conger Dispatch Matters.

BERLIN, July 21.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White received a dispatch from Washington today, sent since the receipt of Minister Conger's dispatch to the department of state, instructing him to see the foreign office regarding plans for common steps for securing trustworthy information from Pekin and other parts of China. Mr. White, in compliance with instructions, visited the German minister of foreign affairs, Von Buelow, this morning.

Minister Conger's dispatch is regarded here with skepticism. Doubts are expressed at the American and British embassies, as well as at the imperial foreign office. It is thought probable that it is an old dispatch, hitherto withheld by the Chinese authorities, or a dispatch concocted by Chinese after the capture of the United States legation code.

The foreign office has a cable message from the governor of Shan Tung, saying that he had received Minister Conger's dispatch from Chinese runners and forwarded it to Washington. The governor of Shan Tung in this telegram also denies ever having sent a dispatch to Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs at Shanghai, saying that the ambassadors had been murdered.

FIGHTING AT MIDDLEBURG

PRESIDENT KRUGER IS THERE IN COMMAND OF BOER OFRCES.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, July 21.—A dispatch from Machadodorp says that heavy artillery firing has been reported from the neighborhood of Middleburg, where it was reported the Boers have prepared to retire, upon the approach of the British.

Among the prisoners passing through Nooit Gacacht this week were a number of Canadians captured at Greylingstad. Four German officers, who have been acting as President Kruger's military advisers, have just arrived, having received orders from Berlin to proceed to active service in China.

KRUGER IS THERE.

LONDON July 21.—A special dispatch from Cape Town dated today says:

Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg in force and a big battle is in progress.

President Kruger is with the burghers, directing the defense.

LORD ROBERTS REPORTS.

The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, July 21.—Little, temporarily commanding the Third brigade, reports that on July 19 he came in contact near Lindley, with Dewet's force, which broke through Hunter's cordon. The fighting lasted until dusk, when Dewet's force, being repulsed, broke into two parties. Little's casualties were slight. He buried five Boers.

"Hamilton and Mahon continued their eastward march yesterday, and should join hands with Pole-Carew today near Ernsten, Fabriken station.

"A body of the enemy wrecked a train carrying sick between Krugersdorp and Potchenstrom, July 19."

Countess Seeks a Divorce.

LONDON, July 21.—The petition of Countess Russell for a divorce on the ground of the earl's recent marriage in the United States with Mollie Somerville, has been served here.

LONDON IS IN GLOOM

CAUSE OF IT IS UNCERTAINTY AS TO FATE OF FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN

FIND FAULT WITH GOVERNMENT

INABILITY OF GREAT BRITAIN TO FORCE MATTERS IN CHINA MUCH REGRETTED

CONGER DISPATCH DISCUSSED

Britons Still Doubt Its Reliability, and Suspect Chinese of Duplicity — South African Handicap.

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LONDON, July 21.—The request of Secretary of State Hay to the powers to make an immediate forward movement upon Pekin is not likely to meet with any success in England. Lord Salisbury is just as eager as the American secretary of state to adopt such a step, but he is practically convinced that it will be impossible until Sept. 1, owing to local conditions, and the allies' lack of equipment. Beyond a courteous reply that England is willing to co-operate in any movement that the commanders on the spot may deem advisable, nothing is likely to come of the latest American effort to reach the Chinese capital, for all official advices received here indicate that a dash toward Pekin in the immediate future would be military suicide.

The government's attitude may be described as a philosophic determination to grin and bear it, hoping for the best, yet fearing the worst, until troops and climatic conditions enable the powers to enter Pekin and ascertain without a shadow of doubt the extent and cause of China's present disintegration. Until that is accomplished, every opinion worth repeating is suspended, not only regarding the future of China, but also as to the nature and severity of the retribution to be enacted.

Meanwhile the English journals, which are bound to express opinions of some sort, and a majority of the English people who are unable to restrain their feelings in the face of this far Eastern horror, declare that in so great an emergency no risk is too great, and couple with this a sentiment of genuine appreciation of American efforts to alleviate the situation, especially as regards sending W. W. Rockhill as a special commissioner to China, and in the attempts to communicate with Minister Conger, and the sensible methods employed in diplomatic endeavors to provide the allies with a common basis of action. Between what is generally termed the lethargy in Downing street and the activity in Washington, there are many comparisons drawn that have all the sting of acute self-criticism.

DEAN IS AFFRONTED.

Minister Conger's telegram has introduced into the situation already replete with uncertainties and perplexities, a still further element of doubt that has turned the experts completely topsy-turvy. The greatest sufferer in this respect is John Colet, the venerable dean of St. Paul's. A few hours after the Associated Press dispatch, giving the news of the receipt of a message from Minister Conger, was published, the government issued a notice that the dean's projected memorial service on Monday, for the victims of the Pekin massacre, was undertaken without its sanction. Simultaneously letters appeared in the papers from relatives of those at Pekin, saying the dean had exhibited indecent haste, while the aristocratic Morning Post denounced the cathedral dignitary in terms almost as strong as it had applied to the Boxers themselves, whereupon the dean got up his back and declared that it was too late to cancel the services, but that owing to pressure from high quarters today he had consented to indefinitely postpone it.

RUSSIA'S BURDEN.

According to the Statist, Russia is likely to bear the brunt of the financial burden of the crisis, on account of the probability that that government would be obliged to incur a large outlay to protect Siberia, while, if the government should attempt to hold Manchuria, the output would be still greater. This, the Statist says, however, would benefit other European markets, as the "probability is that much Russian gold will have to be sent to London, Paris and Berlin, partly to meet the interest of the Russian debt held abroad, and partly to pay all the obligations Russia has already entered into, or is about to enter into. In that way the money markets may be relieved to a greater extent than is now calculated, for, if Russia lets go of say twenty or thirty millions sterling, it will be an immense addition to the funds in the markets of Europe."

The Statist also says it is likely the Bank of France will raise the discount rate to 3½ per cent, and declares that the position of Germany is greatly improved.

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

The week in parliament was marked by still another backdown by the government in withdrawing the clause of the army bill making volunteers available for service abroad. Such a sweeping change in the constitution of the force met with strenuous opposition on both sides, and, after pleading for the proposal, the under secretary of state for war, George Wyndham, meekly withdrew it.

This was another instance of the government's amazing inability to feel the pulse of the house of commons and the nation. The Star, voicing the opinion of the advanced radicals, approved the withdrawal of the clause, but fails to see how imperialism could oppose it for "you cannot assert your hegemony in China, your suzerainty in Africa, claim the golden stool of Ashanti, teach France her manners, and wield a longer spoon than Russia, without either courting disaster or facing conscription."

The hospitals commission has started the work of examining patients who have returned to England from South Africa. Experts will start for South Africa at the end of next week.

SOUTH AFRICA WAR.

David Lloyd George, member for the Carnavon district, elicited the fact in the house of commons, the other day, that over 12,000 troops have been sent to South Africa since the capture of Pretoria, which scarcely looks as if the war was over.

The stern treatment now being meted out to the Boers by banishing them to Ceylon, and which is sending women into the Boer ranks, has created no little outcry among those who are opposed to the war, though the majority appear to believe no measures can be too severe in order to bring to an end the sanguinary struggle that is nearing its first anniversary.

HOME MATTERS.

In purely home matters R. E. Fortier, the youthful captain of the Oxford cricket team, is quite the man of the hour. Besides breaking the inter-university record this week, he has broken all records by making centuries in both innings for the Gentlemen of England against the players. Even Grace, in his palmiest days, never equaled this, and in consequence Fortier is a lion of the first order.

The Chronicle mentions that the Duke of Marlborough is likely to succeed the Earl of Hopetun as lord chamberlain, and adds that the duke's return from South Africa is due to the offer of this post. The Duke of Marlborough is already a paymaster of the forces, which is generally considered a stepping stone to the post of lord chamberlain; but those who ought to know discredit the report of the prospective promotion, saying the duke has scarcely had experience enough to qualify him to perform the arduous duties that the Earl of Hopetoun is now giving up to become governor of the Australian commonwealth.

At Charles Wyndham's theater, on Tuesday, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor made a brilliant debut as a playwright, in a play founded on G .W. Cable's "Madame Delphine," but with many changes and characters. One of the latter is a negro mammy, which is quite new to the English stage, and proved the chief artistic success of the play.

"THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE."

—New York World.

HE SAW GOEBEL SHOT

ED STEFFEE GIVES IMPORTANT TESTIMONY AT POWERS' TRIAL.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 21.—The second week of the trial of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being an accomplice in the assassination of Gov. Goebel, closed this afternoon with only thirty-two witnesses heard. It will probably take all of next week to hear other witnesses of the prosecution.

CALEB POWERS.

Robert Noakes, who gave such sensational testimony regarding Caleb and John Powers yesterday, did not finish his testimony today. He will be recalled Monday.

Ed Steffee, a messenger boy, gave the most important testimony this afternoon. He saw the assassination, and said he saw the point of a rifle protruding from a window of Secretary of State Powers' office, the window being raised about eighteen inches and the curtains drawn.

FILIPINO PLOTTERS.

Secret Service Officers at Manila Capture Interesting Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of war has been furnished with copies of some interesting documents, relating to an alleged plot against the authorities in Manila, which was discovered in the district of San Miguel.

The secret service department, under Lieut. Charles R. Trowbridge, Eleventh cavalry, early in June, stumbled upon an insurgent recruiting office, situated in an isolated locality, where the work might be carried on without attracting notice. One room of the house was fitted up as an office and a large quantity of blank forms, bearing the head line "Republique Filipina" were found. In a cupboard which had been securely fastened, Trowbridge and his men discovered a large quantity of papers, all recent date, the latest being dated June 7. They consisted of orders from Aguinaldo and letters of encouragement and instructions from that leader and other insurgent chiefs. A document which excited a great deal of interest was one which contained the details of a plot arranged evidently early in June to excite an uprising in Manila. The plan contemplated an attack on the force in the city and the seizure of arms and ammunition.

BULLETIN OF

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Local Rains; Cooler.

1—Situation in China.
London Cable Letter.
Bryan's Advisers Meet.
Anna Gould's Husband a Fighter

2—Selecting State Lands.

3—Government Thanks Gov. Lind.
Division of Fire Premiums.
Awaiting Van Sant's Barrel.
Budweiser and Roosevelt.

4—Editorial.
Dooley on a Social Scandal.

5—History of City Library.
Century's Greatest Mystery
Medical Notes.

6—Germany's Eyes Opened.
Yankee Spy in Pekin.
Paris Cable Letter.

7—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Lake City Encampment.

8—Sporting Page.
Results of Ball Games.

9—Sporting Page.
Willie Green's Letter.
News of Cycling World.
Blue Ribbon Races.

10—News of Railroads.
Financial Review.
Col. Liscum's Bravery.
In the City Churches.

11—Three Dollars for a Wife.

12—Prof. A. J. Smith's Ocean Trip.
Is This Roosevelt's Finish?

13—Odd and Costly Dinners.

14—St. Paul Social News.

15—Suburban and Lake Social.
Love Heals a Broken Heart.
Pope Leo's Many Labors.

16—Corner for the Women.
Some Hints on Fashion.
Among the Books.

17—How Daly Saved England.
Lesson in Palmistry.
Stories That Are Thrillers.
Snake Hatches Out Chickens.

18—Roosevelt Hunting Hogs.
Democratic Conventions.
Devils Rule in China.

19—Slander Blasts a Life.
Catholics in China.
Suave Tsung Li Yamen.

20—Markets of the World.
Chicago Sept. Wheat, 78 1-4c.
Stocks Quiet.

21—Popular Wants.
Real Estate.

22—Dramatic News.
Vienna Talks Wagner.
Secret Societies.

LOST HER NECKLACE.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's Misfortune in a Paris Hotel.

PARIS, July 21.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, one of the members of the United States commission to the exposition, today advertises an offer of a reward of $500 for information leading to the return of a necklace, valued at $17,000, which is missing.

The necklace is composed of emeralds, set with diamonds and other jewels, among the emeralds being one of the finest specimens extant, and the size of a pigeon's egg. It is not known whether the necklace was lost or stolen, but it is believed that it was stolen, as it was missed by Mrs. Palmer after entering the Palais Elysee hotel from her carriage.

CADETS PUNISHED.

Deprived of Their Suppers and Denied Entertainment.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 21.—Trouble growing out of the punishment of Cadet Bunker for hazing Cadet Norris has resulted in severe disciplinary measures being taken by the commandant.

As a means of punishment for disrespect to Lieut. Lindsay, the officer in charge, the cadets were deprived of their supper last night, after having taken their accustomed seats at the table. They were also promptly marched back to camp and required to stand at attention for half an hour. This was followed by an order from the commandant that the entire corps consider themselves in arrest, and they they be confined to the limits of the camp for an indefinite period.

There was no hop last night, and there will be none hereafter until the order is rescinded.

IN BEHALF OF MR. BRYAN

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS JOIN WITH NATIONAL LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

STONE, OF MISSOURI, THERE

WIDE SCOPE OF PROSPECTIVE WORK WAS GONE OVER

NOTIFICATION PLACE CHANGED

Bryan and Stevenson Will Be Officially Informed of Nominations at Old Camp Morton, Indianapolis, in the Open Air.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Democratic leaders from nearly every county in Illinois were at the Sherman house yesterday. They came to attend the meeting of the state central committee. Every member of the committee was present in person or by proxy, and all the nominees of the Springfield convention, except James F. O'Donnell, candidate for secretary of state, and two trustees of the state university. The candidates present were: Samuel Alschuler, nominee for governor; Elmer Perry, lieutenant governor; George B. Parsons, auditor; M. F. Dunlap, treasurer; James Todd, attorney general, and Charles Filss, university trustee.

The committee and candidates discussed the political situation for three hours. Reports were heard from each congressional district. Each speaker drew a picture full of bright-hued color, and predicted a party triumph in November. The Germans were said to be rushing to the Democratic standard, and harmony prevailed everywhere. The usually roseate ante-election speeches were made by Gen. Alfred Orendorff, of Springfield; Charles K. Ladd, of Kewanee, and others.

Ex-Gov. Stone, of Missouri, happened to be in Chicago, and attended the committee meeting. He made a speech in which he declared the trusts to be the paramount issue. He declared that the big trade combinations overshadowed in the minds of the common people even imperialism and militarism. He omitted mention of the money question or 16 to 1 in any manner whatever. He declared the Democrats had a chance to carry the country if they stood together and worked for success. He favored the scheme to give W. J. Bryan a reception in Chicago Aug. 7.

ESCORT FOR BRYAN.

J. G. Johnson, chairman of the national Democratic executive committee, appeared to indorse the Bryan reception project. He thought an escort of 2,000 prominent Democrats from Chicago to Indianapolis would create a favorable impression throughout the country. The committee adopted the suggestion, and appointed a committee to prepare for the reception. The committee consists of John P. Hopkins, Robert E. Burke, Roger Sullivan, Thomas Gahan, Fred E. Eldred, of Chicago; Millard F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville; Charles W. Ferguson, of Rockford; J. F. Heffernan, of Bloomington; Frank J. Quinn, of Peoria, and T. F. Donovan, of Kankakee.

The committee talked about organization, and decided to pursue the plan of preliminary organization adopted by ex-Gov. Altgeld in 1892. Candidate Alschuler will make a tour of the congressional districts and hold conferences at some central point with the county managers of each district. Members of the central committee were instructed to call and arrange for the meetings. At these meetings plans will be arranged for organizing a club in each voting precinct. These smaller organizations will be made the medium for distributing literature and other essentials to a political campaign. These conferences will be held the first two or three weeks in August.

QUESTION OF HEADQUARTERS.

The committee discussed the question of headquarters, and appointed a committee, consisting of Chairman Walter Watson, Fred E. Eldred and Theodore Nelson, to find a suitable place for the committee to conduct its business. The Grand Pacific hotel was practically agreed upon, but the final decision was left to the executive committee.

The contested congressional nomination in the Nineteenth district was taken up by the committee and decided in favor of J. E. Cowley and against Andrew Hunter. The committee simply indorsed the action of the congressional committee taken two or three weeks ago.

At the meeting of the executive committee, later in the afternoon, a resolution was adopted instructing the candidates not to appear at county fairs and picnics where an admission fee is charged. The candidates have received a number of invitations to appear as companion attractions to Belgian hare shows, horse shows and prize poultry exhibits. The committee objected to making Mr. Alschuler and his fellow candidates competitors with Jersey herds or other live stock.

OPENING OF CAMPAIGN.

The date of opening the campaign was discussed at some length, but was finally left for settlement at some future meeting. Aug. 25 was the date preferred by most members.

The following committee on organization was appointed: Frank Havill, Mount Carmel; James Lingle, Jonesboro; W. S. Matthews, Centralia; J. W. Orr, Champaign; T. F. Donovan, Kankakee, and T. F. Dunno, Carthage. W. L. Mounts was appointed chairman of the committee on speakers. As Mr. Mounts is a candidate for congress, and for a few weeks his time will be taken up with his campaign, Dennis J. Hogan, of Geneva, will act in his stead until the convention has been held.

Ex-Gov. Stone, J. G. Johnson and Thomas Gahan, of the Democratic national committee, were looking for headquarters for the committee yesterday. They made Manager Southgate an offer for the rooms in the Auditorium occupied four years ago by the Republican national committee. They are now occupied by the Paris exposition committee. Commissioner General Peck was asked last night by cable if he would give up the rooms. If an affirmative answer is received today, the committee will take them. They are fourteen in number, and occupy the second floor on the Wabash avenue front of the building.

DENVER RATIFICATION.

Bryan and Stevenson Meeting Was Largely Attended.

DENVER, Col., July 21.—The Broadway theater was crowded tonight at the meeting to ratify the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson. The speakers were: Mayor J. A. Reed, of Kansas City; Senator H. M. Teller, chairman of the Silver

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