The St. Paul Globe

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 242. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

UP TO THE DIPLOMATS

ACTIVE WORK FOR THE FIGHTING MEN SEEMS ABOUT OVER IN CHINA

HAVE A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL

READJUSTMENT OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT PRESENTS MANY DIFFICULTIES

RUMOR OF DEFEAT OF BOXERS

Japanese Said to Have Slaughtered 1,500 of Them, Including Prince Tuan—What Powers Are Doing.

LONDON, Aug. 30., 3:15 a. m.—Amid the growing difficulties of the Chinese imbroglio, Mr. Broderick's emphatic declaration in the Holcombe last evening proves that the British government does not see any cause to depart from the line of policy originally decided upon, namely, to take no responsibility for the administration of China. Mr. Broderick said he hoped it would not be supposed that the government was pusillanimous in this respect. Its object was to maintain British interests. It was quite ready to take its share of the white man's burden, but could not admit that the nature of that burden should be dictated to it by the yellow man.

"Here," the Morning Post observes, "is where the difficulty of selecting a policy comes in. We cannot decamp and leave the powers to settle the matter between themselves."

Sir Chih Chen Lofengluh, the Chinese minister in London, asserts that he is in constant communication with Li Hung Chang, who is still in Shanghai.

Dispatches received this morning bring no later Pekin news. A Shanghai telegram says that Li Hung Chang has sent a memorial begging the empress dowager to appoint Prince Ching, Gen. Yun Lu and the Yang Tse viceroys as joint peacemakers with himself.

It is rumored at Shanghai that the Japanese gained a great victory over the Boxers and Chinese troops between Peitsang and Ho Wun Si last Thursday. The story says that 1,500 Chinese were killed, including Prince Tuan, and all the Chinese were driven back into Chi Li.

The reform party, under Kang Yu Wei, is said to be actively preparing for rebellion. Gen. Creagh, in the presence of Vice Admiral Seymour, reviewed 3,000 troops of all nationalities at Shanghai Wednesday. It is reported from Hankow that twenty-five reformers have been executed, their heads being exposed.

The Taku correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring Aug. 26, says that the country around Taku and Pekin is devastated with the result that the Boxers are most unpopular and are being attacked by the peasantry. The Boxers who were moving north from Shang Tung are now returning hastily to their homes.

Belated dispatches and the stories of refugees arriving at Che Foo continue to describe the terrible conditions in Pekin. One of the worst features is the shocking depredation of the cemetery outside the west wall. The details are too revolting to be discovered. Hundreds of bodies of Chinese are found in the streets of Pekin, supposed to be those of traitors to the cause of the Boxers.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says that a native official telegram from Pao Ting Fing announces the arrival at Ti Yuen Fen of the court last Thursday. Communication between Pekin and Tien Tsin is interrupted, probably because bands of Boxers make the road unsafe for couriers. The country north of Yang Tuan is said to be flooded.

A German firm is negotiating with Chi Chang Tang, the Wu Chang viceroy, to lend him 1,000,000 taels on the security of certain viceregal undertakings.

A dispatch says that the Russians at Hai Cheng are awaiting reinforcements, whose advance is delayed by the impassable condition of the road to Leao Yang and Mukden. Meanwhile the native population of the district is being treated with the utmost severity. Eye witnesses report an indiscriminate slaughter of non-combattants and the reduction of the country in the vicinity of Port Arthur to a case of utter desolation.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that he understands that Gen. Gasalee, the British commander in China, countermanded his orders summoning more troops to the north and probably the British troops will go to Amoy.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 29.—Oriental advices per steamer Empress of India state that the Russian authorities at Vladivostock have interdicted the sale of canned goods in that city, but those required for military use. These goods had all been imported from the United States. The exports of all food stuff except fresh shad is also being forbidden at Vladivostock.

It is reported that two Russian coasting steamers on the river service between Khabarovsk and Blagovetchensk were sunk, a Russian church in that locality being destroyed by the Boxers. It is reported from the same source that 15,000 Chinese troops are at present encamped on the frontier.

It is also stated that two British men of war visited Ningpo on Aug. 11 and that the commanding officer informed the authorities that a British officer would land at each of the ports in the South for the purpose of concerting with the local officials for measures for the protection of foreigners.

A Japanese paper says that Great Britain has had a thousand transport wagons manufactured in Kobe and that they were dispatched to Taku on Aug. 14.

HONG KONG, Aug. 29.—Two hundred bandits raided the Tartar city of Canton Monday night. Several houses were looted. It is believed that the motive of the raid was the Cantonese hatred of the Northerns. It is rumored at Amoy that 1,200 Japanese troops are coming to Formosa.

CHEFOO, Aug. 29.—Yu, governor of the province of Shen-Si, is reported to have invited the foreigners in the province to come to his protection. About Aug. 21 fifty accepted the invitation, and all were massacred.

TIEN TSIN, Aug 23 (via Chefoo, Aug. 29).—One thousand Russians left Tien Tsin for Pekin today. The country here is quiet.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Official dispatches from Shanghai announce the arrival there of the new German minister to China, Dr. Munn Schwarenstein.

The Frankfurt Zeitung has received a dispatch from Shanghai saying a plot has been discovered there to burn the whole city. It is added the Europeans consider themselves unsafe after nightfall, and the general situation is described as critical.

According to a dispatch received here from Tien Tsin, Japanese forces are understood to be now on their way from Taku to Pao Ting Fu (capital of the province of Chi-Li), with the direct object of occupying the latter place.

The German vice admiral at Taku reports the arrival at Pekin Aug. 22 of a German convoy with provisions. The railroad from Tien Tsin to Yang Tsun is working, but from the latter place to Pekin the road is in bad shape. Foreign troops had been landed up to Aug. 18: American, 155 officers and 4,470 men; British, 19 officers and 5,492 men; French, 115 officers and 2,930 men; Italian, 13 officers and 277 men; Japanese, 575 officers and 19,509 men; Russian, 275 officers and 11,500 men.

The telegraphic cable between Che Foo and Shanghai will be ready for traffic Sept. 7. The commander of the German gunboat Jaguar reports that communication with Pekin is still exposed to temporary interruptions.

AS TO THE FUTURE.

Berlin Foreign Office Thinks Trouble Has Only Begun.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—With reference to the future administration of China, a high official of the German foreign office said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today: "It is premature to talk of the form of government that will be set up in China, but the probabilities point to a condominium of some kind, inasmuch as the powers will not trust the Chinese government to carry out the reforms that may be agreed upon by them. It will be necessary to keep watch upon the Chinese authorities in some way.

"All this, however, is not yet the subject of negotiations between the powers. The only subject under consideration now refers to the situation in Pekin, and not to the future status of the Chinese government."

Japan's action at Amoy is followed with intense interest by the German government, but there is no reason to suspect that thus far the mikado intends a permanent occupation of Amoy. Nevertheless it is deemed advisable that Germany also should be strongly represented at Amoy in case the situation should thicken. The German gunboat Tiger, which, with the first German ironclad division, recently arrived at Hong Kong, has been ordered to Amoy. The rest of the division will be held in readiness at Hong Kong.

Herr von Brandt, former minister of Germany to China, who was interviewed today regarding the situation, made the following statement: "It is an error to assume that the Chinese trouble is at an end with the relief of the foreign legations. As a matter of fact, it has just begun, because now the divergent interests of the powers are asserting themselves. No doubt the United States would conclude peace immediately and act as a mediator if, unfortunately, Chinese duplicity were not so apparent.

HAD AN ALL-DAY SESSION.

Cabinet at Washington Discusses Diplomatic Phase of Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A special meeting of the cabinet lasting all day, and broken only by a short recess for luncheon, marked the intense interest the administration feels in the Chinese problem. It was the longest cabinet session of the present administration. The diplomatic and not the military phase of the situation in China was under consideration, and this accounted for the presence of acting Secretary Adee, an unusual happening at a cabinet meeting. Mr. Adee is the medium through which the foreign governments communicate, and he has been in receipt of a good many statements recently. Last evening he and the French charge, M. Thiebaut, compared the French and American copies of the credentials of Li Hung Chang. Today he had long talks with Minister Wu and the German charge, and the substance of these conversations he laid before the cabinet. It is understood the cabinet today completed preparation of a plan for clearing away much of the uncertainty that now exists as to the future in China, and outlined its views in writing. The fact that the military situation is admitted to be of secondary importance confirms the view, though no cabinet officer would vouchsafe information on this point, that what is sought is an agreement among the powers for terminating the indefinite status of affairs in China. It is believed that the point has been reached where it is proper that there should be a clear expression on the part of the principal powers, in order that the United States may know how far it may go consistently in the execution of the common programme. Much of the objects had in view by the president when he made answer to the Chinese government's appeal, and began the campaign upon Pekin, have been achieved. Two others remain to be secured, namely, the safeguarding of American interests for the future, and some proper guarantee for indemnification for the expenses of recent operations and losses of American citizens. Some plan by which the objects can be attained by the United States in common with similar objects by the other powers engaged in China is thought feasible. Incidental to this main purpose, several phases of the problem are attracting special attention. Thus the sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials as a peace envoy, or rather of the ability of the emperor of China to accredit any one thus, is a matter of international consideration.

The attitude of Germany was the subject of much official discussion during the day, and considerable new light was thrown upon it. Early in the day the German charge d'affaires, Baron Speck von Sternberg, had a long conference with Acting Secretary Adee. It is understood that any question which may have arisen as to the future course of Germany is met by a reference to an official note by Count von Buelow, German minister of foreign affairs, issued on July 12, which fully defined Germany's purposes in China. This note of the German chancellor followed within ten days of Secretary Hay's note to the powers on July 31, and is somewhat analogous in setting forth Germany's intentions. Count von Buelow's note said: "Our aim is the restoration of security for persons and property, freedom of action for German subjects in China, the rescue of the foreigners beleaguered in Pekin, the re-establishment of security and regular conditions under a properly organized Chinese government, and reparation and satisfaction for the outrages committed. We desire no partition of China and seek no special advantage. The imperial government is imbued with the conviction that the maintenance of the agreement between the powers is a primary condition for the restoration of peace and order in China."

"The powers were in complete accord up to the time of the taking of Pekin. But with that accomplished, the more important question arose as to the future course of the powers in dealing with China, and on that there is not as yet any complete record. Thus far it seems plain that the United States opposes the dismemberment of China, or any move towards territorial expansion there, and in this position Russia and France seem to agree. On the other hand, while there is nothing definite indicating territorial expansion, yet the exchanges have led to the belief that Germany, Great Britain, and probably Japan, are not averse to a course which will bring about territorial divisions within the empire."

G. A. R. FINISH TODAY

ANNUAL REUNION OF THE OLD SOLDIERS WILL BE OVER IN CHICAGO

RASSIEUR FOR COMMANDER

PRACTICALLY NO OPPOSITION TO THE ST. LOUIS VETERAN'S CANDIDACY

PENSION COMMITTEE REPORT

Furnished the Principal Topic of Discussion Yesterday—Boys of '61 Not Too Old Yet for a Bicycle Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—This was, for the G. A. R., as an organization, strictly a day of business. For those members who were not burdened with the responsibilities attending the position of a delegate to the convention of the Grand Army it was a day for anything and everything but business. From morning to night the convention labored at its work in Studebaker hall, listening to numerous reports from officers and committees, while the vast majority of the old soldiers went to the parks, took boat rides upon the lake and those who had not seen blood enough in their younger days accepted an invitation from the packers to visit the stock yards, where they beheld more slaughter than had taken place at the "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania and in the "bloody lane" at Antietam combined.

The convention opened at 10:30 o'clock and from the start business was pushed with energy. The opening session was entirely of a social character and was open to the public. The afternoon meeting was of an executive character.

Gen. Shaw announced the meeting would be opened with prayer by Chaplain Granin. The audience rose and remained standing during the invocation.

Mayor Harrison then came to the front of the rostrum and formally welcomed the soldiers to Chicago. His address was received with applause.

Comamnder-in-Chief Shaw, of the Grand Army, replied to Mayor Harrison for the members of his organization, expressing the thanks of the army for the hospitality shown them.

As Gen. Shaw resumed his seat, J. M. Longenecker, commander of the department of Illinois, rose to greet the visiting veterans in behalf of the soldiers of Illinois. He made a happy little speech which evoked much applause. Gen. Louis Wagner, who responded for the members of the army was no less felicitous in his reply, expressing the gratitude of his comrades to the men of Illinois. This closed the meeting of the morning, as immediately after the closing of Gen. Wagner's address, Commander Longenecker, Mayor Harrison and Gen. Shaw held an informal reception, lasting half an hour.

PENSION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

When the convention met in the afternoon the first thing taken up was the report of the pension committee. This would contain, it was generally thought, some warm statements, but there were none. There was not in the report a specific declaration or recommendation upon any subject. The committee in the outset went at length into the history of the work done by G. A. R. committees in obtaining from the last congress the increases in certain classes of pensions. It then discussed the differences of opinion existing between the pension office and those members of the G. A. R. who hold the opinion that the old soldiers have not received sufficient consideration. The report argued at length against the statements that have been made by the pension office, in reply to the original criticisms made by members of the Grand Army, but offered no suggestions as to a direct line of policy to be pursued. The report was ordered printed and will be the special order of business tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock a. m., at which hour the convention adjourned.

After the pension committee had presented its report, silver services were presented to Adjt. Gen. Stewart and Past Commander Johnson, as a token of the esteem in which they are held by their comrades.

The committee which had taken the annual message of Commander in Chief Shaw under consideration, reported approval of all his suggestions with the exception of that relating to the change of the date of Memorial Day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. On this the committee reported adversely, and their report was adopted by the convention.

RASSIEUR FOR COMMANDER.

An adjournment was then taken until tomorrow morning. It is said now that the work of the encampment will be over by tomorrow noon unless there should be a protracted debate over the report of the pension committee, and this is not considered probable. No opposition has been raised to Judge Rassieur, of St. Louis, in his candidacy for the position of commander in chief, and it is practically certain that he will be elected on the first vote. There has been very little talk regarding the place of the next encampment, but two places, Denver and Salt Lake, having been mentioned.

The chief feature of the programme tomorrow, outside of the business meeting, will be a sham battle in Washington park in which detachments of the local militia will take part.

OLD SOLDIERS ON BIKES.

One of the features of the encampment which attracted much attention was the veterans' bicycle road race, in which twenty-nine old soldiers started. The course was from Halstead street straight west to Garfield park, and once around the park, a distance of seven miles.

The winner was J. Patterson, sixty-one years old, of Greenfield, Ind. Patterson covered the distance in 19:33, taking the first prize. M. Hamerly, sixty-six years old, finished second, 22:58. M. P. Shock, of Chicago, collided with another rider and was thrown, being badly, but not dangerously bruised. Of the twenty-nine starters in the race, twenty-six finished. J. L. Smith, of Cleveland, won the time prize, making the course in 19 minutes, 23 seconds.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the meeting of the Naval Veterans' association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-chief, Frederick Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; fleet officer, Capt. J. A. Miller, Athens, O.; commander, Shaw, Bath, Me.; lieutenant commander, A. H. Runge, Minneapolis; lieutenant, J. H. Eagan, Joliet, Ill.; master, W. P. Hager, Lanesville, N. Y.; ensign, J. H. Butler, Eaton, O.; surgeon, W. E. Atwell, Zanesville, O.; paymaster, I. D. Baker, Boston; chaplain, A. S. McWilliams, Detroit.

The Association of the Army of the Frontier elected David Murphy, of St. Louis, president, and John C. Bonel, Chicago, secretary.

The Mississippi Ram Fleet brigade elected John A. Owens, Carleton, N. Y., commander.

At the seventh annual convention of the Women's National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War. Mrs. Charles F. Sheriff, of Allegheny City, Pa., was elected president, and Mrs. Alice P. Linhart, of Pittsburg, Pa., was elected secretary.

The field hospital corps were kept busy today, ninety-two persons being cared for. Louis Anderson, a veteran, seventy-one years of age, from Rockford, Ill., died from heart disease. James I. Marck, adjutant general of the department of Maine, was overcome by heat. His condition is serious.

BOERS ARE RETREATING

BRITISH ADVANCE MEETING WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Lord Roberts reports under date of Belfast, Aug. 28, as follows:

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp this afternoon. The enemy made a poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops, who could not proceed beyond Helvetia on account of the difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops. It appears that Buller's casualties were very few.

"French continued the movement today as far as Elandsfontein, from which he turned the enemy out with no difficulty. The latter retired very rapidly, leaving cooked food behind.

"Gen. Buller's casualties Aug. 27 were: Killed, one officer and thirteen men; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Leyds' interview with Emperor Nicholas, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, "lasted barely five minutes. The czar said he was sorry that he could do nothing for the Transvaal except to urge it to make peace, as he hated all war."

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The delegation of German subjects, who recently arrived here from the Transvaal, to lodge a complaint with the German foreign office with regard to the treatment of the Germans there, has already been received by the German foreign office. As investigating the grounds of the complaints, the foreign office will bring the matter to the attention of Great Britain.

HIRAM F. STEVENS CHOSEN.

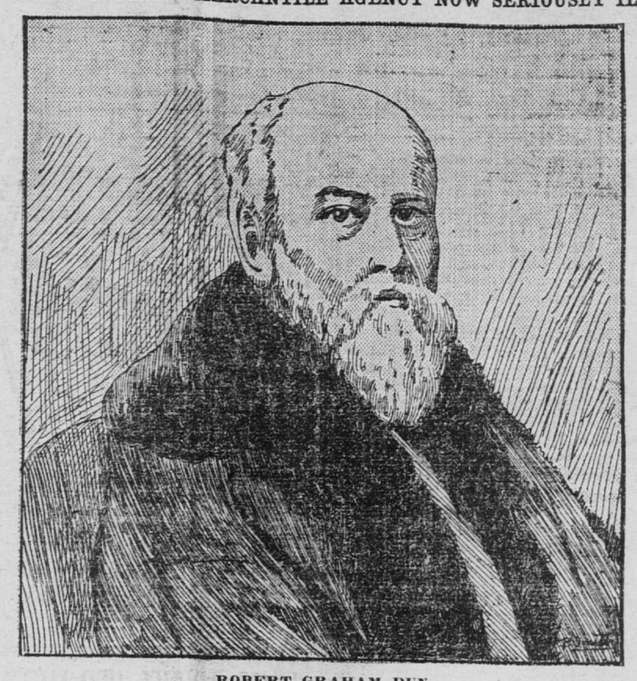
Minnesota Members of General Council of Bar Association.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The opening session of the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Bar association was held here today. The president's address was delivered by ex-Senator Charles S. Manderson, of Omaha, communicating the most noteworthy changes in statute laws on points of general interest made in several states and by congress during the preceding year.

In the election of a general council, representing all states, H. F. Stevens, of St. Paul, was named as the representative of Minnesota.

At the general session tonight, papers were read by Richard A. Venable, of Baltimore, on the "Growth of Law;" Edward Avery Harriman, of Chicago, on "Ultra Vires Corporation Laws." In the section of patent, trade mark and copyright law, the chairman's address was delivered by Franklin Fish, of Boston. Reports were submitted on federal courts by Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and on patent office practice by James Kay, of Pittsburg, Pa.

HEAD OF GREAT MERCANTILE AGENCY NOW SERIOUSLY ILL.



ROBERT GRAHAM DUN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—R. G. Dun, the world-known financial statistician and commercial intelligencer, is seriously ill at his summer home, Dunmore, near Narragansett Pier. He went to Rhode Island in June in a very enfeebled state, and the change at first seemed to improve his health rapidly. The improvement, however, did not last, and Mr. Dun has been sinking gradually for several weeks. So weak had he become, even before going to Narragansett, that he was obliged to abandon his annual fishing tour in Canada. It is his intention to return to his residence in New York as soon as possible. He is suffering with a complication of diseases.

Mr. Dun—his full name is Robert Graham Dun—is the principal member of the famous mercantile agency bearing his name. He has been associated with the concern since 1851. In 1854 he was admitted to membership in the firm, and in 1859 he purchased the entire interest. Since that time the agency has attained world-wide renown, and its growth and importance were largely due to the individual effort and genius for organization pertaining to its principal owner.

Mr. Dun was born at Chillicothe, O., in 1826 of Scotch parents, and began life as an errand boy in a country store with a salary of $2 a week. As a young man he came to New York and secured employment with the mercantile agency, then conducted by Tappan & Douglass. The business grew so rapidly that in a few years it had established branches in every large city in the country. Its rating book is an indispensable part of the equipment of every branch of business conducting credit accounts, and its system of reporting credits is one of the most interesting mechanisms of trade. Mr. Dun is a very rich man.

KING HUMBERT'S ASSASSIN SENTENCED.

MILAN, Aug. 29.—The trial of Bresci, the anarchist, who on July 29 shot and killed King Humbert of Italy, at Monza, while his majesty was returning from a gymnastic exhibition, opened here today. An immense crowd of people gathered about the court from early morning, seeking admission to the court room, where only a few places were reserved for the ticket-holding public. The hearing began at 9 o'clock. Bresci sat in the dock, calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Sig. Martelli, head of the Milan bar, and the anarchist writer, made requests on various grounds, which were refused.

The public prosecutor made a speech, during the course of which he eulogized the virtues of King Humbert, and recapitulated the story of the assassination, which, he contended, demonstrated that Bresci was fully responsible for his acts, and that the latter premeditated the crime and had accomplices. After denouncing the anarchist theories which brought about such fearful crimes, the public prosecutor denied that Bresci had made any excuse; also said that he was a man of impulse nor a fanatic, but had a calm, cynical and obstinate mind, and that his aim was infamous.

In conclusion the public prosecutor asked for a verdict of guilty, without extenuating circumstances.

Bresci, at the close of the trial, was pronounced guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The news that her husband had been sentenced to life imprisonment for killing Humbert of Italy was carried to Mrs. Bresci, at her home in Union Hill, N. J. When told of the sentence she wept bitterly. When she calmed down she said:

"My poor Gaetano! He has been tried, convicted and sentenced in one day. That was a great injustice. I would rather see him dead than have him go to prison for life. I know he will not be able to stand long the life he will have to lead in prison."

WILL FIGHT IN THE EAST

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN TO INVADE REPUBLICAN TERRITORY

TOWNE TO SWING THE CIRCLE

Minnesota's Silver-Tongued Orator Is to Be a Conspicuous Figure in the Democratic Presidential Campaign.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—W. J. Bryan will lead the fight of the Democrats himself in the Central and Eastern states. He will take command next week in Chicago, and then will begin an invasion of Republican territory, for he intends to stump Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia. This change of his plans was announced today by Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Mr. Bryan's itinerary is now being worked out by Judge McConville, chairman of the speakers' bureau.

Mr. Bryan will leave Lincoln Friday night. On Saturday he will speak at some point in Illinois on his way to Chicago. Where this speech will be made Senator Jones said he did not know, but it is likely that the Nebraskan will make short speeches in several towns after he crosses the Mississippi river. He will reach Chicago Monday, and that day will make his Labor day speech here. He will then go to Milwaukee for the big Democratic picnic, Sept. 8. He will be at Fort Wayne Sept. 13, and the following day will be heard at Columbus, Ohio. These are all the dates that have been definitely decided upon, but it is settled that Mr. Bryan will go to St. Louis next week, before going to Milwaukee. A trip to West Virginia comes early on the programme, with the dates yet to be fixed. From West Virginia it is said he will swing around the circuit into Maryland, New Jersey and New York, and then he will return westward once more and devote some time to Ohio and other Middle Western states.

Charles A. Towne left Chicago tonight for a speaking trip that will carry him into all parts of the country. Mr. Towne will make his first speech Friday at some point in Idaho. Then he will go into Washington, Oregon, California and Kansas, where he will spend three or four days. Starting from Kansas, he will make speeches in Nebraska, and then put in an entire week in South Dakota. He will get back to Illinois Oct. 1, and after making a number of speeches in this state, he will go south to speak at Louisville, Memphis and Atlanta. He will spend several days in Ohio. From that state he will go to New York, where one of his speeches will be made at Buffalo. Then he will turn westward again to campaign in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, reserving the last week for Minnesota.

To Succeed Quay.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 29.—The Democratic convention of the Forty-third senatorial district met tonight and unanimously named C. L. Magee, the present Republican incumbent, for re-election, and passed resolutions recommending that Democratic members of the legislature throughout this state champion and support C. L. Magee for the United States senate to succeed M. S. Quay. Forty delegates out of forty-one in the district were present and voted for the resolution.

BULLETIN OF

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Showers.

1—Diplomats Have Chinese Puzzle.
G. A. R. Encampment.
Senator Davis in Chicago.
Democrats After the East.
Humbert's Assassin Sentenced.

2—Ready for the State Fair.
Republican Local Dream.
Two Conventions Today.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Cowles' Twine Tangle.

4—Editorial.

5—Sporting News.
Results of Ball Games.
Corbett and McCoy Ready.
Ladies' Golf Tourney.

6—News of Railroads.

7—Markets of the World.
Chicago Sept. Wheat, 75c.
Bar Silver, 61 5-8c.
Stocks Higher.

8—In the Labor Field.
Germania Bank's Affairs.
Accident in Court House.

NEW YORK PRIMARIES.

Tammany Hall Candidates Everywhere Successful.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Full returns from yesterday's primaries in Greater New York show that the New York county Republican organization was successful in all except the Twenty-first assembly district, where Abraham Gruber, who opposes the county committee was successful. Tammany Hall was successful in holding control of the Democratic organization in all districts. John C. Sheehan failed to recapture the leadership of the Ninth district from Frank Goodwin, who had the support of Richard Croker. In the Seventh district James W. Boyle was defeated by Richard Keahon. This contest was carried on inside the organization, but it was generally understood Mr. Croker favored Boyle.

In Brooklyn (Kings county) the regular organization won, except in the Sixteenth assembly district, where the present Republican leader, Assistant Postmaster William J. Taylor was beaten by Naval Officer Robert Sharkey. Michael J. Dady retained the leadership of the First district.

On the Democratic side Hugh McLaughlin won in all districts, and will have a solid delegation of sixty-three in the state convention. The candidacy of Bird S. Coler for governor did not figure in the Brooklyn primaries.

NEVER SAY DIE.

Mid-Roaders Appeal for Votes for Barker and Donnelly.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—By order of the national committee of the People's party (middle of the road), Chairman Parker and Secretary James S. McBride today issued an address to the Populist voters of the United States. In part the address is:

From its inception those Populists who have opposed fusion have contended that the fusion movement was designed to destroy the People's party organization and to deliver the honest Populists of this country to the organized Democracy. The advocates of fusion have stoutly denied this, and, while claiming to be Populists, have worked upon the credulity of many honest men, who earnestly desired legislative relief, in order to lead them at the opportune time into the Democratic party.

Populists, stand up for your organization, your principles and your honor. Let us roll up such a vote for Barker and Donnelly as the representatives of real Populism, free from the taint of political prostitution, as to command the future of this nation, and place our party on the highway to victory.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Repeal of the Goebel Law Waits on Democratic Caucus.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 29.—In both houses of the legislature today bills were introduced to repeal and to amend the Goebel election law. There are dozens of other similar bills to be introduced, but it is not likely that any measure will receive favorable consideration until some election system has been agreed upon at the Democratic joint caucus of senators and representatives. ex-Gov. James B. McCreary, who is chairman of the Democratic state committee, Congressman Wheeler, and other leaders, are here conferring with the Democratic members. The Republican members, who are in the minority, are awaiting the action of the Democratic conferences, when they will hold a caucus.

KNUTE AND TEDDY.

They Will Talk at La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 10.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 29.—(Special.)—Word was received from County Chairman Van Auken, who is in Chicago, that arrangements have been made whereby Roosevelt will deliver two addresses in this city on Sept. 10. He will arrive in La Crosse in the forenoon, and will remain all day. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, will make an address here on the same day.

Tom Johnson for Bryan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, who arrived on the Oceanic, said today he had received a request from Mr. Bryan to come and take the stump for him, and he expected to do so soon in Ohio.

Chauncey to Speak in California.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Senator Depew called to see Chairman Hanna at Republican headquarters today. It is understood Senator Depew will speak in California before he does in New York state. Senator Hanna gave out today the programme for his action between now and election. Two weeks each in New York and Chicago.

Senator Fairbanks Ambitious.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—A Star special from Topeka, Kan., says: "It is the talk of Republican circles here that Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, is a candidate for president, to succeed McKinley four years from now, and that his Western trip next month is for no other purpose than to make acquaintances and to push his boom into view."

Nominated in Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 29.—The Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican conventions this afternoon nominated F. C. Robertson, of Spokane, and T. J. Ronald, of Seattle, for congress. It was agreed that the Democrats should be allowed to have their name at the head of the fusion ticket. The platform denounces imperialism, militarism and trusts, and favors direct legislation. The state ticket will be nominated tonight.

POLITICS THEIR MENU

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS ADDRESSES THE HAMILTON CLUB AT CHICAGO

A REPUBLICAN LOVE FEAST

DEMOCRATS COULD LISTEN AT THE KEYHOLE, BUT THEY COULDN'T GET IN

THE SPEECH AN ABLE ONE

Senator Presents Issues From a Republican View Point With His Usual Scholarly Eloquence.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Prominent men from all parts of the country gathered around the tables in the banquet hall of the Auditorium hotel tonight, to attend the feast given by the Hamilton club, of this city, in their honor. The Hamilton club is a Republican organization, and its banquet was, after the menu, a banquet with politics the chief thing under discussion.

The hall, which has been the scene of many notable gatherings similar to the one that filled it tonight, was never more handsomely and elaborately decorated. The walls were hung with the national colors, great bouquets and garlands of flowers of the same colors as those in the flag were found to be on every table, and the decorations throughout were of a patriotic and military character.

President Frederick A. Bangs, of the club, acted as toastmaster, and with him, at the head of the table, sat Col. D. B. Henderson, speaker of the house of representatives; Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnsota; Senator Dolliver, of Iowa; Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency; Gen. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; Walter Warden, acting governor of Illinois; Lieut. Gen. Miles, Maj. Gen. Louis Wagner, Gen. Dan E. Sickles, Gen. Leo Rassickler and others.

President Bangs opened the speech-making with a short address, at the end of which he introduced Speaker Henderson, who spoke briefly. The address of Speaker Henderson was most happily received, and he was heartily cheered as he resumed his seat.

President Bangs then brought forward as the next speaker Senator Cushman K. Davis, who replied to the toast, "Our Destiny."

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, said in part:

This campaign is portentous. Others have been conducted on a few issues, economic or moral. In this one the Democratic party and its candidate demand the reversal of every policy, domestic and foreign, monetary, financial, protective and expansive, which has marked the administration of President McKinley.

Speaking of China, the senator said:

There are few events in our diplomatic and military history more honorable than the consummate skill, the wise conservatism and the unflinching courage by which the administration of President McKinley relieved our legation and at the same time maintained proper relations with the Chinese empire.

The policy of the United States as to China should, in my opinion, be this: It must rescue its citizens. It must exact indemnity for all injuries to their person or property. It will insist that China shall observe all treaty stipulations, and that, under any and all conditions of sovereignty, cession or foreign ascendancy, the open door shall remain open. We shall use no military force for conquest, and have no concert with any European power, except to rescue our citizens and theirs.

We covet no Chinese territory, and we will acquire none. We desire no territorial sphere of influence. We will give no approval or support, physical, moral or sentimental, to the dismemberment of China, or to the extinction of her sovereignty by the acquisition of spheres of influence by any European power.

I look for a regeneration of China as the result of the convulsions she is now suffering. It will come to pass not by the partition of that mighty and immemorial empire, but by its full entry into commercial relations with the other nations of the world. The process will not be a long one. It has been going on for fifty years, and has become more perfect and extensive every year. When fully completed the United States will be the greatest participant in that trade of the Pacific which Humboldt predicted more than seventy-five years ago would be the greatest commerce that land and sea have ever known. We need cross but one ocean to grasp the "wealth of Ormus and of Ind." Europe must traverse four seas to share it. We can produce everything which that insatiable market can absorb, just as now we are producing and exporting our fabrics, textile, metallic and miscellaneous, to every market in the world, as the direct result of Republican economic policies put in force during our Civil war, and steadily persisted in by that party ever since.

This is manifest destiny; it is written by an auspicious astrology upon the sky of a visible future. It will give 15,000,000 of people to our states of the Pacific coast; it will open a career to the talents of an aspiring youth, and in every way carry the United States far along on that course of national grandeur for which I believe it was ordained.

Imperialism is not the paramount issue of the campaign, and cannot be made so. The adjustment of any question as to the Philippines is to be considered after rebellion against the sovereignty and authority of the United States has been put down. The paramount issues this year are financial and economic. Shall the anti-protection party of 16 to 1 be put in power to advance its principles by the enormous powers of executive influence in case Mr. Bryan is elected, and win the first engagement in a campaign the next battle of which will be for the control of both houses of congress?

The immediate duty of this goverment as to the Philippines is to maintain its sovereignty and to crush rebellion against it. What its constitutional powers and limitations are can be more profitably discussed and considered after the authority of the United States shall have been firmly established. I do not believe that the constitution contains any disabling inhibitions which will prevent this government from governing those islands as their best interests may demand, and according to the capacities of their people. No such difficulties intervened in the administration of Louisiana, Florida or the territory which we acquired from Mexico. Congress legislated at the last session in regard to the government of Alaska in some particulars entirely unwarranted by the constitution, if the disabling construction placed upon it by our opponents is correct. There are certain large and general considerations, however, which, to my mind, demonstrate that the authority to govern these dependencies is vested in congress subject to no disabling limitations of certain provisions of the constitution, which, because they are inapplicable to such a situation, never could have been designed by the framers to apply to it.

Speaking my own opinion, I would hold the Phillipines permanently and not provisionally. I would, from time to time, as their people demonstrate their capability, give them the fullest power of self-government they are capable of exercising. I would do as Great Britain

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