THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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DOUBT IS CAST ASIDE

Washington Feels that Legationers at Pekin Have Escaped Massacre.

ENVOYS UNLIKELY TO BE MOLESTED NOW

Counsel of Southern and Central Viceroys Thought to Have Had Effect.

GREAT DESIRE FELT FOR EARLY ADVANCE

Not Much Credence Attached to Reported Move of Allied Forces.

GENERAL CHAFFEE IN SUPREME CHARGE

Only Part of Force Intended for Use in China Can Be Employed if March is Made at Once in Direction of Pekin.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Doubt has given way to a feeling akin to certainty that the legationers at Pekin and the foreigners who managed to reach the Chinese capital just in the nick of time were not only alive on July 26, but in all probability are still alive and likely to remain so until they are released from their state of siege.

The officials here feel certain that the attack by the Chinese on the legations will not be renewed. They are convinced that the counsels of the viceroys in the great southern and central provinces and the advice of Li Hung Chang have had effect and that whoever is still in power in Pekin, whether emperor, empress, Ching, Tuan or Tung, now have been made to see the necessity for the preservation of the legations.

The officials here, while anxious that the movement on Pekin begin at once, do not attach credence to the rumor mentioned by General Chaffee that the forward march was to begin today. There are two reasons for their incredulity. In the first place Chaffee's forces, his splendid cavalry and his battalion of artillery, are exactly what are needed to strengthen a weak spot in the international column. In the second place some of the foreign commanders are still of the opinion that they cannot begin the campaign before the last week in August at the earliest. The United States government has not acceded to this view and is relaxing no effort to bring about a change of plans on this point. But our representatives have been met by the almost unanswerable argument that the decision of this important question properly should be left to the military commanders on the spot, who must bear the responsibility for the outcome of the expedition.

Test for Chinese.

A rather novel proposition was advanced today, which, if adopted, might put at once to the test the Chinese profession that the Boxers and not the Chinese government are responsible for what has happened in Pekin. This was to the effect that the Chinese government should be informed that the international force was prepared to take that government at its word and to join forces with it in crushing out the insurrection. The kernel of just such a proposition is to be found in the last condition laid down by the president in his reply to the appeal of the emperor, Kwang Su, and there may be a development in that direction speedily.

Secretary Root says that nothing more has been received from China, either officially or unofficially, nor has there been any change in the instructions given to Major General Chaffee. If there is an advance on Pekin, it is presumed that such of the United States forces as are now ready will participate in the movement. If dispatches are received at Tien Tsin from Minister Conger or others in the legations in Pekin which change the conditions, Major General Chaffee will act in accordance with such information. The secretary says General Chaffee has full power and has been entrusted with the command of the United States forces because of the confidence the government has in his ability to meet any situation that may arise.

It is evident from the dispatches received from General Chaffee that only a portion of his force can be utilized if an immediate advance is made. It is not believed that all of the equipments of the last expedition sent from Manila have been landed and it is of course apparant that the horses and most of the equipment of the Seventh cavalry are still at sea. The Ninth infantry and the two battalions of the Fourteenth infantry, together with the marines, are the only troops of the United States actually available on Chinese service at this time.

TO ADVANCE WITHIN TWO DAYS

American and British Troops Will Move from Tien Tsin in Direction of Pekin.

LONDON, July 31.—4:58 a. m.—Sir Claude MacDonald's welcome dispatch, dated Pekin, July 21, and received in cipher, was accepted on all sides as dispelling any doubt that might still have existed regarding the genuineness of the dispatch. Owing to an error in transmission the message fails to show the number of wounded. David Oliphant and Warren were two student interpreters.

The message fails to mention the other legations and other matters of pressing importance to know, but it should be borne in mind that the British minister may not be aware that all his previous dispatches have been suppressed. He may be under the impression that the government is fully posted regarding all recent occurrences.

Apart from this dispatch there is practically no fresh news. A dispatch from Tien Tsin asserts that the British and American forces are getting ready to advance within forty-eight hours.

Li Hung Chang remains at Shanghai. He says that the great heat prevents him continuing the journey to Pekin.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, explained to Parliament yesterday that the British government had incurred no financial liability to Japan for military assistance in China. The proposed guarantee depended upon Japan's sending a larger number of troops than she sent at an earlier date and the offer was not accepted by the Japanese government.

LOOKING FOR SPEEDY RELIEF

Legationers at Pekin Reported by Japanese Attache as Unable to Hold Out Much Longer.

ROME, July 31.—The commander of the Italian cruiser Elba at Tien Tsin received the following telegram today from the Japanese military attache at Pekin, dated July 22:

"The legations are eagerly awaiting relief. Cannot hold out long. Sixty Europeans killed."

CHAFFEE IS NOT A SUBORDINATE

Goes to Carry Out His Own Plans in His Own Way—Not Wasting Time.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The report from London that the British and American troops at Tien Tsin are preparing for an advance within forty-eight hours aroused much interest here, says the Washington correspondent of the Times.

The announcement seems to have been made just before the arrival of General Chaffee at Taku and gives rise to some interesting theories concerning the effect of that commander's presence.

It is generally believed that if the London report is correct the arrival of General Chaffee at Tien Tsin will mean the instant cutting loose of the British and American forces from the other troops and their advance under General Chaffee's command.

General Chaffee has not gone to China to act as a subordinate commander in an allied army, unless that should commend itself to him as the best way of carrying out his own purposes. He is expected to carry out the policy of the United States, without regard to its acceptability to the other powers. The United States has already indicated its impatience of delay and its desire for an immediate forward movement. It has represented to the other powers that such an advance is the American policy and that the Americans only await General Chaffee's arrival to begin to carry it out. The extraordinary rapidity of Chaffee's movements shows that he realizes how much depends on his prompt arrival.

The American general, then, arrives in China with two well defined intentions—first, to begin a forward movement, in accordance with the instructions of his government, at once; second, to act as if he were the only military commander in China, unless the other commanders fall in with his views. Should they do so, of course General Chaffee will be only too glad of their help, but he goes to Tien Tsin as an independent commander, bent on following out his own policy and not as one officer of the discordant "allied army."

The report from London indicates to people who are aware of this state of affairs that the British are ready to fall in with General Chaffee's plan, even if the other Europeans and the Japanese are not. It is surmised that the British, aware of Chaffee's intentions, are now preparing to join the Americans in an advance as soon as Chaffee arrives and orders it and that this is the meaning of the report. It is quite certain, however, that Chaffee will begin a forward movement at the earliest possible moment, whether the British join him or not. It is suggested that the British have been anxious for a forward movement, but have been handicapped by the smallness of their numbers and that they hail the news of Chaffee's arrival as a means of carrying out their desires.

It is concluded from all this that General Chaffee will be the commander of the American and British forces when he marches out of Tien Tsin. Perhaps by the time he arrives there some of the other forces may be willing to join him, but in any event the American general will carry out his own policy, glad of support if he can get it, but determined on fulfilling his instructions, even if he does it single-handed.

MUST HAVE HELP AT ONCE

Military Attache at Pekin Declares that Legationers Can Hold Out but Little Longer.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Adjutant General Corbin today received a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, commanding the Ninth infantry at Tien Tsin. It came by way of Che Foo and is as follows:

"TIEN TSIN, July 27.—Following letter of Lieutenant Colonel Shiba, military attache at the legation of Pekin, dated July 23, arrived at Tien Tsin July 25 at 9 o'clock in the evening:

"'PEKIN, July 22 (evening).—We are all awaiting impatiently the arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All legations have been blockaded since 13th of last month and since the 20th we have been attacked continually night and day by the Chinese soldiers from more than ten encampments. By a supreme effort we are still defending. We are daily awaiting with the greatest anxiety the arrival of reinforcing army and if you can't reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer. Emperor and empress dowager appear to be still at Pekin. Were our reinforcements to arrive it is very probable that they would flee to Wan Sho Shan. Killed and wounded up to date, eight killed, one a captain of infantry and an ambassador's attache; seven seriously wounded, the first secretary of legation being one of the twenty slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is sixty in all.' COOLIDGE."

REMEY CONFIRMS THE STORY

Repeats the Dispatch Sent by Japanese Legation from Pekin of July 22.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following dispatch from Admiral Remey was received by the Navy department this morning:

"CHE FOO, July 31.—Taku, July 28.—Japanese military attache, Pekin, letter July 22, reports legations besieged since June 13. Continually attacked from June 20 until July 17. Attack then ceased and Chinese soldiers apparently diminishing. Sixty Europeans killed. Telegram from governor of Shan Tung addressed to consular body, Che Foo, says: 'Imperial edict states that various ministers except German are well and provisions have been supplied.' "REMEY, Taku."

CHINESE ATTACK RUSSIANS

Ten Thousand Celestials Making it Warm for Four Thousand.

SHANGHAI, Monday, July 30.—The Japanese have news that 10,000 Chinese are attacking New Chwang, with 4,000 Russians opposing them. The news was received yesterday.

The Japanese minister has forwarded a letter to Tien Tsin stating that the casualties at the Japanese legation in Pekin were Captain Ando, Attache Kojima and five marines killed and Secretary Narahara wounded.

REPRESSING THE PIRATES

Viceroy at Canton Shows Signs of Desire to Check the Lawless.

HONG KONG, Monday, July 30.—The acting viceroy of Canton, it is reported, is becoming more active and adopting a more vigorous policy. It is announced that he has ordered the execution of forty pirates. He will visit the foreign war ships and consuls tomorrow. He says Li Hung Chang is not returning to Canton, where quiet prevails.

The British military and naval officials have taken careful observations of the Canton and the Bogue defenses. The Bogue forts are crowded with troops and the parapets are lined upon the approach of steamers.

ENGLISH ARE READY TO MOVE

Commander Reports Intention of Advancing Immediately on Pekin.

HOPES FOR CO-OPERATION OF ALLIES

General Chaffee Reports Facilities for Discharging Ship Inadequate—Goes at Once to Tien Tsin.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons today the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, William St. John Broderick, announced the receipt of a dispatch from General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the British forces in China, stating that he contemplated an immediate advance on Pekin and that he hoped to have the co-operation of the allied forces.

No Intention to Delay Advance.

The United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, saw Lord Salisbury this afternoon and ascertained his views with regard to the changes in the Chinese situation brought about by the direct dispatches from Pekin. Lord Salisbury assured Mr. Choate that Great Britain had no intention of delaying the advance on Pekin, nor, so far as he knew, had any other power.

Lord Salisbury entirely acquiesced in Secretary Hay's desire that the advance be undertaken as speedily as possible. He had no attention of bargaining with China in any way, shape or form until the ministers were safe under their own military escort.

The Associated Press correspondent here understands that China is making strenuous efforts to come to some agreement with the powers previous to handing over the ministers, but this will not be considered for a moment. Once Pekin has been reached and the ministers have regained their liberty, the powers have agreed, aggression will cease and reparation will become a matter of negotiation. Lord Salisbury believes it may still be proved that the Chinese government is not responsible for the attacks on the legations except in so far as all governments are responsible for the maintenance of order.

It is expected that within a few days free communication will be established with the ministers in Pekin.

Chaffee Ready to Start.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War department has received the following cablegram from General Chaffee:

"CHE FOO, July 30.—Adjutant General, Washington: Have had interview with admiral. Go ashore this afternoon; facilities for unloading not adequate, therefore discharging slowly. Informed Byron has ordered tug for towing two seventy-ton lighters. If tug is obtained discharging will improve. Indiana will finish discharging today and proceed to Nagasaki; take two days to unload horses Reilly's battery; week before Grant discharged of cargo. Will see Daggett tomorrow. Reported in Taku bay intention to make forward movement tomorrow toward Pekin; details not known here. Arrive Tien Tsin too late tomorrow to cable from there. Message from Tien Tsin must leave Tong-Ku 6 morning to catch dispatch boat at anchorage for Che Foo at 4 afternoon. Soon as possible will get definite information as regards conditions and purposes at Tien Tsin. Will cable my views. CHAFFEE."

Cables from Admiral Remey and General Chaffee, both at Taku, bearing upon the conditions in Pekin and at Tien Tsin came to hand over night. Admiral Remey confirmed the information that the legations were safe up to July 22.

General Chaffee said that according to a report at Taku the allied forces were to begin the campaign "toward Pekin tomorrow."

Allowing for the time occupied in the transmission of the dispatch by boat from Taku to Che Foo it is probable that if the report were true the advance began today and the armies are already on the way to Pekin. That they should start without waiting for Chaffee's force, small though it is, is surprising.

Wu is Joyful.

The State department has had nothing from China since yesterday and Minister Wu, who called at the State department in search of information, also was without cable advices. In discussing the situation today the minister said:

"I am glad that direct news has come from Mr. MacDonald and from the German and Japanese legations to the effect that all of the ministers were alive and well on July 22. This conclusively corroborates all of the news coming from the Chinese officials and from the Chinese government.

"Before this news came many of the papers here and especially the press of Europe did not believe the Chinese official statement but adhered to the opinion that a massacre of all the ministers had occurred in Pekin. It is the general rule of evidence that a man is supposed to be innocent till he has been proven guilty, but in this case the world has reversed the usual rule and insisted on holding China guilty till her innocence had been proved. People seem willing to believe everything that is black against the Chinese. The papers who are the leaders of public opinion in this country and who are mainly responsible for forming public opinion ought to be very careful and cautious in doing so. They should not jump at conclusions without positive evidence.

"Even those who have been to China have expressed similar opinions, some of them in the public press. I was astonished the other day to see a letter by a clergyman who had been for fifty years a resident of China and who said that I was keeping back the truth as to what had happened in Pekin and that I personally was responsible for what occurred.

"A gross injustice has been inflicted on China as a nation and serious consequences might have followed if the great powers had acted on absurd rumors and jumped at conclusions as to what had happened. I think the people and the papers who have done us this injustice should do what they can in fairness to acknowledge their mistake. And I hope in the future people will not jump at such unwarranted conclusions on unsupported statements all coming from one source. They should remember that the Chinese can and do tell the truth as much as other nations. I am very glad that these telegrams have come to support what we have all along contended is the truth.

"I must not omit to say that a portion of the press, especially in America, had the forethought and the honesty of purpose to credit our statements, which, as you see, are all borne out by the facts in the case."

Legation Buildings Wrecked.

PARIS, July 31.—According to dispatches received at the foreign office today the Austrian, Spanish, Italian and Holland legations at Pekin have been destroyed and the French legation has been partially wrecked. The attacks on the legations ceased some days ago. The emperor and empress are living in Pekin.

DOES NOT OPPOSE CHAFFEE

Denial at Berlin of Current Rumor Concerning Commander of Allied Forces.

BERLIN, July 31.—Hope regarding the security of the foreigners in Pekin now runs high in Berlin. The foreign office no longer doubts the reports from various quarters that the ministers, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, are alive. The papers take the same view and urge that there should be no delay in the advance on Pekin.

The foreign office is deeply mortified at the failure to agree upon a commander-in-chief of the allied forces. A high official said today:

"The civilized world will look on with astonishment if the rescue of the members of the legations is delayed, or perhaps frustrated by such a trifling matter. Germany is ready to march her troops under any commander capable.

The Munich Allgemine Zeitung prints a Washington special claiming that the United States government is endeavoring to enforce the appointment of Major General Chaffee as commander-in-chief, but that Germany and Japan oppose. The Associated Press is authorized to say that so far as Germany is concerned this statement is absolutely untrue. The foreign office confirms the report that the advance to Pekin has been postponed by the admirals for military and climatic reasons.

The Chinese minister, Lu Hai Huan, received today a dispatch purporting to come from the Pekin government, saying that the foreign legationers would be sent to Tien Tsin whenever provisions for their safe escort were finished. Meanwhile permission would be given them to communicate freely with their government.

This dispatch was immediately transmitted to the German foreign office.

Message from Japanese Minister.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin telegraphed on the 27th instant a dispatch, dated the 19th, from the Japanese minister at Pekin to the foreign office at Tokio, which had reached Tien Tsin by special courier on the 25th. The minister says:

"The Japanese marines and others continue, under command of the military attache, Lieutenant Colonel Shiba, to resist the repeated attacks of Tung Fuh Siang's troops. I think we can hold out, although the task is by no means an easy one, until we are relieved by the Japanese troops, which I hear, by a special messenger, will arrive at Tien Tsin by the end of this month. The Chinese have stopped firing since the 11th and the Chinese authorities are apparently disposed to open negotiations.

"Attache Jimokina, Captain Nakamura of the imperial army and five marines have been killed, while Narabara, second secretary of the legation, a student and six marines have been wounded, though not mortally. Others have been slightly wounded."

LESS THAN ONE THOUSAND

Second Report of Lord Roberts' Victory Shows Considerable Variance with the Original.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch received at the War office today from Lord Roberts materially modifies yesterday's statement of the surrender of 5,000 rebels under General Prinsloo. It now appears that Generals Prinsloo, Villiers and Crowther surrendered with 986 men, 1,432 horses, 955 rifles and a Krupp nine-pounder.

Some of the leaders in more distant parts of the hills hesitate to come in on the plea that they are independent of General Prinsloo. Lord Roberts adds that he has directed General Hunter to resume hostilities forthwith and to listen to no excuses.

The Lourenzo Marquez correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"The Boers are preparing to retreat from Watervalboven.

"Frank Pettigrew, son of United States Senator Pettigrew, has arrived here and has joined Commandant General Botha's staff."

Want to Help Boers.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 31.—Advices have been received here today from Martinique to the effect that a large number of young men there have memoralized the president of the French republic, M. Loubet, asking him to furnish arms and passage to enable them to proceed to South Africa to help the Boers. The anti-British feeling is strong in the French Antilles.

A dispatch from France states that Fort de France has been selected as one of the chief military and naval depots and that 13,000,000 francs have been voted for the defenses of the island. The relations between capital and labor in Martinique are severely strained. Trouble is feared, as the people are very excitable.

DESCEND ON BUCKET SHOPS

Chicago Police Commence a War of Extermination Against Dealers of This Class.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Nearly 400 persons, many of whom had never been inside of a police station before, were captured today in a wholesale raid on alleged bucket shops located in the downtown district and carted off to the police stations. A dozen firms, one of them John Dickinson & Co., prominently connected with the Board of Trade, were visited by the police during the raid, which was so perfectly planned that hardly a person in all the rooms raided succeeded in escaping. The raid, conducted at the busiest hour of the day on 'change, created considerable excitement and resulted in the floor of the Board of Trade being practically abandoned for the time being, while the traders watched with interest the police as they gathered in their prisoners from the adjacent building. One prisoner, whose name was not learned, captured in the rooms occupied by A. E. Wirsching & Co., attempted to end his life rather than face the humiliation of arrest. Making his way to a lavatory, he tried to strangle himself with a towel, but was caught before he had seriously injured himself and bundled into the patrol wagon. A panic ensued in Wirsching's rooms when the police appeared and several persons were trampled on in the mad rush to escape. Chief of Police Kipley said today that today's action by the police was the beginning of a series of raids which, he said, would continue until every alleged bucket shop in Chicago was driven out of existence.

The places closed by the police included the following: John Dickinson & Co., E. A. Wirsching & Co., Chicago Commission company, N. M. Nusly, Hotchkins & Co., Brown & Co., Wallace & Co. and F. C. Nohe & Co.

In nearly every instance the telephone and ticker wires were cut and the service rendered useless. The books and paraphernalia were also taken possession of by the police.

Deface Statue of Queen.

LONDON, July 31.—An unknown vandal has wrenched the head from the queen's statue in Elswick park, Newcastle. The police think it was the work of a crank whose mind has been unsettled by the assassination of King Humbert.

YOUNG KING REACHES ITALY

Leaves for Monza, Where His Father's Body Still Lies.

MINISTRY HAS ISSUED MANIFESTO

Police Are Pushing Investigation in Every Direction—Crime Appears to Have Been Long Premeditated—Negligence Charged.

LONDON, July 31.—A special from Rome says King Victor Emmanuel III arrived at Brindisi today unexpectedly. The dispatch adds that the young queen fainted when she was informed of the assassination of King Humbert. The king and queen started for Monza immediately after reaching Brindisi.

ROME, July 31.—In the absence of the new king the ministry has issued in his name a manifesto to the nation as follows:

"King Victor Emmanuel III, in ascending the throne, has to perform the painful duty of announcing to the country the awful calamity which has violently cut short the valuable life of King Humbert.

"The nation, wounded in its sincere affection for the august dead and in a sincere feeling of devotion and adhesion to the dynasty, while execrating the cruel crime, will be plunged into profound grief for the venerated memory of a good, brave and magnanimous king, the pride of his people and the worthy perpetuator of the traditions of the house of Savoy, by rallying with unshakable loyalty around his august successor. Italians will prove by their deeds that their institutions do not die."

The king is expected to arrive at Reggi Di Calabria tomorrow. He received the first news of the assassination of his father by semaphore.

The police are pushing inquiries in all directions, but the information with regard to the assassin, Bressi, is not yet very definite. It appears that when he was searching for lodgings on Friday at Monza he was accompanied by a young man, whom the police are now seeking. The pistol the assassin used was a new and superior weapon marked "Massachusetts."

The police of Milan searched the house of a man named Ranella and it is reported found important papers showing that Bressi had relations with persons in the United States and that communications had passed between him and them in connection with the crime. Bressi and another Tuscan frequented the cafes in Milan, where they were overheard discussing a big scheme that would astonish the world. Everything goes to show that the crime was long premeditated and the police are now being charged with want of foresight. It appears that the cordons formed upon the arrival of the king at the fete ground were withdrawn prior to his departure. As the king was leaving a sort of scuffle occurred, probably prearranged to distract the attention of the carbineers. The king was so pleased with his welcome at Monza and felt so safe that he turned to his aide and said: "I'd like to return afoot," but he was dissuaded.

TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Italian Troops Swear Fealty to New King Amid Applause of Gathered Throng.

ROME, July 31.—All the Italian troops took the oath of allegiance to the new king today amid the applause of the people. Perfect tranquillity reigns throughout the entire country. A deputation of senators and deputies had arranged to meet King Victor Emmanuel, but as in conformity with court etiquette the journey of his majesty to Monza was strictly private the idea was abandoned. For a similar reason the ministers decided not to go to Naples.

QUEEN STAYS BY THE BIER

Signs of Mourning Seen Everywhere for the Murdered Ruler of Italy.

MONZA, July 31.—The body of King Humbert, dressed in black, lies today on the bed ordinarily used by him. Around the massive candelbra holding burning tapers at the foot and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed on which the body lies. Father Bignami, the court chaplain, is in immediate charge of the bier. The cardinal archbishop of Milan has ordered a requiem mass in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams of regret and condolence continue to arrive, including messages from the most illustrious families of Rome.

Bressi maintains an air of the utmost cynicism. In the course of his examination he declared himself to be a revolutionary anarchist and said he was ready to resume operations if he were released.

The assassin has been removed from the local police station to the jail.

Sig. Sarraco, the premier, on his arrival at the royal villa to tender his condolence to Queen Marguerita, had an impressive audience lasting half an hour. All the royal princes, the queen of Portugal and the duke of Oporto have arrived here.

SALISBURY PAYS TRIBUTE

Eulogizes Italy's Dead King and Gives Warning of Society's Peril from Anarchy.

LONDON, July 31.—Moving an address to the queen with reference to the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, the premier, Lord Salisbury, said in the House of Lords today that anarchists are not confined to any one political opinion. He said the last half century had seen the assassination of three presidents of republics and two monarchs.

"It was a fearful thing," Lord Salisbury said, "to contemplate this depth of human villainy beneath the smiling surface of society, threatening the destinies of society in the early future."

The premier paid a glowing tribute to the character of King Humbert, who he said had unflaggingly worked for the benefit of his country and people. The assassination of such a man could not be considered private revenge; it was nothing but that morbid thirst for notoriety which is the plague and curse of modern civilization, which had time and again led men to the commission of the foulest crimes and which threatened the very existence of society itself if it could not be arrested. He did not propose to speak of remedies for such a state of things, but he had never hesitated to express his own views in that respect. Modern society had erred on the side of leniency.

The earl of Kimberley, liberal, seconded the motion for the adoption of the address, which was adopted both in the House of Lords and in the Commons.

In the lower house A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, spoke in a similar strain to the speech by

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Southerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	88
6 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	90
7 a. m.	68	3 p. m.	90
8 a. m.	70	4 p. m.	91
9 a. m.	73	5 p. m.	92
10 a. m.	77	6 p. m.	90
11 a. m.	83	7 p. m.	88
12 m.	86	8 p. m.	85
		9 p. m.	82

MUST BE IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

Taotai Sheng Refuses to Transmit Cipher Dispatch to Minister Conger.

BRUSSELS, August 1.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. De Faveau, has received the following dispatch from M. De Cartier de Marchienne, secretary of the Belgian legation in China, now in Shanghai, dated July 31:

"On July 22 the consul general of the United States telegraphed to the United States minister in Pekin through the intermediary of the local authorities. Sheng, the taotai, has informed him that the tsung li yamen refuses to transmit messages in cipher to the minister and requires that all dispatches be in ordinary language."

READY TO DEFEND BOUNDARY

State Department Officials Declare Claim Owners in Alaska Have Not Suffered by Agreement.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—None of the protests reported to have been made in Alaska against the designation of the principal boundary line has reached Washington yet and the impression prevails in the State department that the agitation of that subject is based upon a lack of knowledge of the text of the agreement effected between the United States and Great Britain by which a most difficult and dangerous subject was removed from the current negotiations between the two countries. It is pointed out by the State department officials that this provisional line, the running of which is said to have excited the American miners in the Porcupine region, is not in any sense binding upon any party to the modus vivendi except as a purely temporary scheme designed to prevent hostile conflicts between the miners and the police officials through lack of knowledge as to their rights. The purpose of the arrangement as to that is fully disclosed by the inclusion in the modus vivendi of a provision in these terms:

It is understood, as formally set forth in communications to the Department of State of the United States, that "the citizens or subjects of either power found by this arrangement in the temporary jurisdiction of the other, should suffer no dimunition of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy."

Every American miner whose claim lies on the wrong side of the boundary line now being drawn is, according to the official view here, holding his claim by quite as sound a tenure as he enjoyed before the provisional treaty was made. He has neither lost nor gained in strength of title by this arrangement, so he certainly has no cause for complaint, as he would have were the boundary line now being drawn a permanent one. The officials here, however, are fully prepared to defend the temporary boundary, pointing out that so far from having ceded to Great Britain any territory, Great Britain temporarily yielded to the United States nineteen-twentieths of the territory in dispute and suffered her shipping to be kept ten miles from the boundary line at the nearest point, notwithstanding the Canadian ambition to get a port on the Lynn canal.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO CAPITAL

Visit Not Prompted by Special Business, but in Accordance with Prearranged Program.

CANTON, O., July 31.—The president's determination to go to Washington tomorrow is not a sudden one, nor is it prompted by any special business of state withheld from the public. It was the expectation when he entered upon his vacation to make occasional trips to the capital to confer with cabinet members and to attend to matters of business which could not be conveniently forwarded to him here and the present trip has been contemplated for several days. He expects to return to Canton by the latter part of the week. United States Minister to Russia Tower arrived and remained with the president until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After a short talk in the library the president and Minister Tower were joined by Senator Fairbanks and the three went for a drive about the city.

The social call of Ohio state officials, republican candidates and committeemen, will be made tomorrow, as previously announced. They will arrive from Columbus about 11 o'clock and will be received by the president before lunch. The affair is to be quite informal.

TRIAL DRAWS TO A CLOSE

One More Day for Argument in Jester Murder Case Before Going to Jury.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from New London, says:

P. H. Cullen of Mexico, Mo., counsel for Alexander Jester, being tried for the murder of Gilbert Gates, made the closing argument for the defense today. He reviewed the evidence in detail, and, in explaining why Jester did not take the stand in his own defense, referred to the silence of Christ when arraigned before Pilate.

W. O. Forrest, for the prosecution, will close the argument tomorrow, and the case will then be given to the jury. The verdict is awaited with intense interest and there is much speculation as to what it will be. Some are confident that the jury will disagree, others that it will acquit, while still others think Jester will be convicted.

FOUR YOUNG WOMEN DROWN

Undertow Draws Fair Bathers Beyond Their Depth at Ocean City, New Jersey.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A dispatch from Ocean City, N. J., says four persons were drowned in the surf there today. They were Virginia and Elsie Lowe of Germantown, Pa., and Jennie and Bertie Lonsdale of Windmere, Pa. None of the girls were more than 20 years old. They were in bathing in the breakers, when they were carried out by a heavy undertow. Their screams for help attracted the attention of a life guard, who succeeded in bringing the young women ashore. The Lowe sisters were dead. The Lonsdale girls showed signs of life and doctors were speedily summoned and did all they could to save their lives, but to no purpose. They both died while the doctors were trying to restore them.

French Artillery for China.

BREST, July 31.—A detachment of marine artillerists left this place today for Toulon, where they will embark for China.

CONGER IS ALL RIGHT

Reassuring Message is Received from American Minister.

ALL WELL AT PEKIN SINCE JULY 16

Provisions on Hand Sufficient to Last for Several Weeks.

FOREIGNERS SHORT OF AMMUNITION

Attack on Legation Ceased Two Weeks Ago by Agreement.

FLINTSHIRE ARRIVES AT CHE FOO

More Than 250 Members of Ninth Infantry Sick—Appeal is Made for Doctors, Hospital Corps Men and Signal Men.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War department this evening received two cablegrams from China. They are as follows:

"CHE FOO (undated).—General Corbin, Washington: Tien Tsin 27.—Message just received from Conger says:

"'Since 16th by agreement no firing. Have provisions several weeks; little ammunition. All safe, well.'

"I (Daggett) report allied forces soon advance. Practically no looting by Americans; no unnecessary killing. India arrived 26th. Order MacCann, Sladen, both Allens, Mitchell, Bryce join regiment here. "DAGGETT."

The second read:

"CHE FOO.—Corbin, Washington: Tien Tsin 27th.—Flintshire arrived 27th. Two hundred and fifty-seven Ninth infantry sick; two doctors, 100 hospital corps men, twenty signal men needed. Unavoidable delay in loading transports. Foreign troops arriving. DAGGETT."

News Not Unexpected.

The official confirmation of the news that Minister Conger is safe and well, coupled with the statement that he has provisions for several weeks and that the firing on the legation has ceased, was welcome intelligence, though not unexpected, in view of recent news. The information from Colonel Daggett was promptly telegraphed to President McKinley at Canton, who has been advised of the receipt of messages always as soon as they reach here.

The last message which came from Minister Conger was that which was obtained through the intermediary of Mr. Wu and was supposed to be dated the 18th, since which time nothing had come since June 12, almost two months.

It is expected now that all the energies of the government, as well as those of other nations, will be concentrated for an advance on Pekin. Several of the reports which have come from China seem to indicate that this will occur very soon. Some of the dispatches place the date as early as yesterday. The officials here, however, do not look for so early an advance if the allied commanders adhere to their original estimate of 80,000 men as necessary for the campaign, as the latest reports here do not show half that number on the ground. Still other reports indicating the possibility of the advance being made by the British and American armies have come and the American officers commanding in China have a free hand in any military movements.

The proportion of men of the Ninth infantry reported by Colonel Daggett as sick is considered an alarming and unfortunate feature of the situation. Of course they are unable to account for it, but agree that it may delay any immediate movement forward. The delays in unloading the transports also are discouraging and vexatious. Surgeon General Sternberg already had given notice that 100 contract surgeons are wanted for service in the east, but it will be some time before they can be on the ground ready for active work.

SIR ROBERT HART IS SAFE

Dispatch Received in London Purporting to Come from Commissioner of Customs.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Important additional confirmation of the safety of the legations was received in London last evening by Mr. Duncan Campbell, representative in Europe of the Chinese customs service, from the commissioner of customs at Che Foo in the shape of a Pekin dispatch, not dated, but believed to have been written July 31, signed by both Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs, and Mr. Robert Bredon, deputy inspector general, to the following effect:

"Staff and family still safe."

This dispatch has been confirmed by the commissioner of customs in Shanghai, who telegraphed last evening:

"Authentic. Inspector general safe 22d."

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE

Must Answer for Cowardice in the Trouble with the Negro, Charles.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The special committee of the Police board appointed to investigate the conduct of the police officers who were detailed to assist Captain Day in the arrest of Charles, the negro murderer, and who, if they had arrested him, would probably have prevented the riots in New Orleans, has recommended that charges of cowardice be brought against Sergeant Aucoin, Corporal Trenchard and Officers Cantrell, Pincon and Pernier, and of deserting his post against Detective Woodworth in the affair of Friday, when Sergeant Porteus and Officer Lally were killed.

Charged with Conspiracy.

LONDON, July 31.—Thomas Boulton Sismay, a solicitor, was committed for trial in the Marlborough street court today on five charges of conspiracy to defraud friends. He is a partner of Julian B. Arnold, who is now contesting extradition at San Francisco. The magistrate placed Sismay's bail at $10,000, which is considered prohibitive.