Lambert W B

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EAGER EARS ARE BENT

Officials at Washington Realize Critical State of Affairs in China.

CRISIS CANNOT CONTINUE MUCH LONGER

General Hope That Early News May Quickly Releive Present Awful Tension.

SEVERAL MESSAGES COME FROM CONGER

Strong Opposition, it is Prophesied, May Be Encountered at Tung Chow.

CHAFFEE WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF PEKIN

Belief Expressed That When Allies Reach Pekin They May Find the Chinese Have Repeated Trick and Deserted the Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The tension on the Chinese situation has been intense throughout the day, for it is appreciated by officials that the crisis has reached an acute stage which cannot be continued many hours without bringing word of momentous import, determining, either for good or evil, the entire course of events. It has been a day of extreme anxiety, of watching and waiting, with only meager and fragmentary information as to the military and diplomatic phases.

One of the new developments today was the statement that messages are being received from Minister Conger which are not transmitted through any of our officials in China or through the Chinese minister here, but directly to the State department. These messages come by the way of Tsi Nan. Some of them cannot be fully deciphered, and for this reason the statement cannot be definitely made that the dispatches sent by the government to Minister Conger are received by him. So far as the messages have been deciphered there is no indication that Minister Conger had received any of those sent by the State department. Nothing could be learned of the contents of the dispatches received, although it was stated there were quite a number from Minister Conger, some coming from the consular officers and General Chaffee, beside those which came direct. The message transmitted through Minister Wu was entirely deciphered in the department.

Opposition at Tung Chow Expected.

During the course of a conversation between Secretary Root and Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires, Mr. Root gained considerable information concerning the route which has yet to be traversed by the allied armies. Baron Sternberg told him that Tung Chow was a very strong place and if the Chinese army should make a stand at this point the international forces would find it qute difficult to overcome the forts and walls. While it is not known what resistance may have been or will be made to the advance at Tung Chow, Secretary Root and other officials would not be surprised to learn of a very serious battle at that place.

It is expected that the German force now on its way to China will land in the vicinity of Lin Yu, which is directly east of Pekin. The advantages of this point are found in the fact that ice will not interfere with the going and coming of ships with supplies. It also is said that the road from Lin Yu to Pekin is better than that between Tien Tsin and Pekin, as the ground is higher and the country more suitable for military operations.

Word came early in the day to the Navy department that General Chaffee had reached Matow, about twenty miles from Pekin. This occurred Friday or Saturday, though the dispatch from General Chaffee, sent through Admiral Remey, was not sufficently definite to locate the exact time of reaching that place. But in any event, three or four days have elapsed since then and there has been time for a still further advance toward the imperial city.

Facing an Acute Crisis.

The feeling among officials was shown in the extreme circumspection thrown about all messages relating to China, and it was announced both at the State and War departments that any communications from Minister Conger or the United States consuls concerning affairs in China would not be made public. If was explained that this was in no way due to a desire to keep from the public information of an important character, but was based solely on the fact that the crisis involved so many possibilities of extreme hazard to the legationers in Pekin that the greatest caution must be observed against disclosures which would further imperil those in danger. The actual developments of the day consisted of the Remey dispatch heretofore alluded to and one from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai.

The State department declined to make public the contents of the Goodnow dispatch. This opened a wide field for conjectures, the most widely accepted belief being that Mr. Goodnow had advised against the delivering of the legationers outside of Pekin.

The cipher experts were busy with a dispatch from Consul General Fowler at Che Foo, which was so unintelligible that it had to be returned to the telegraph company to be repeated. So far as it could be deciphered it appeared to repeat a message sent by Minister Conger to Fowler, telling the latter that the situation was becoming more critical at Pekin and that the Chinese authorities were seeking to compel the legationers to leave the city under Chinese escort. It is possible that the message, which is quite long, will convey additional information when its complications are unravelled.

May Find Pekin Deserted City.

With the army at Matow, it is felt that any one of several conditions might be presented in the near future. The Chinese officials here concurred in the belief expressed by the Chinese minister at London that there would be a speedy and sudden change and a peace within the next few weeks. On the other hand Baron Speck Von Sternberg regards Tung Chow, midway between Matow and Pekin, as the real battleground, and Secretary Root is inclined to accept this view. Some of the Japanese officials believe that when the allies reach Tung Chow they would find Pekin a deserted city ahead of them, as it was recalled that these tactics of withdrawal had occurred in 1860 when the British-French expedition reached Tung Chow. In the absence of all information as to what the allied armies will do, these conjectures from the best posted sources serve to show the various serious possibilities forming a part of the present crisis.

The message of the French minister at Pekin, M. Pichon, to the French foreign of-

(Continued on Second Page.)

LOOKS FOR RELIEF OF PEKIN

Under Secretary of State Broderick Takes More Optimistic View of China Outlook.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, speaking this evening at a Primrose league fete, said the government was not without hope that the legations in Pekin would shortly be relieved. He added that the government considered the situation more satisfactory than it was a few days ago.

Referring to the landing of British troops at Shanghai Mr. Broderick said the government was ready to land forces if necessary for the protection of British life and interests and adding significantly: "We all know that we are determined to risk everything and to put forward all our strength and resolution before allowing British interests to go down in any part of the world."

The appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Mr. Broderick said, was welcome, and he expressed the hope that it would strengthen the ties between England and Germany.

Discussing the general situation in China he declared that there was every reason to hope that the viceroys in the Yang Tse valley would sincerely throw their influence against the insurrection.

HAVE FOOD FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

French Minister Telegraphs Conditions in Pekin Up to August 9.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The French foreign office has received the following dispatch from the minister of France at Pekin, M. Pichon, dated August 9:

"We have been advised that Li Hung Chang is charged to negotiate telegraphically with the powers. We are ignorant of the events occurring outside the legation. It is surrounded by hostile defenses. How could we negotiate without the diplomatic corps regaining its rights and the legation grounds being evacuated? If the negotiations prevent the march of the allied troops, which is our only salvation, we risk falling into Chinese hands. The section wherein lies the French legation is occupied by imperial troops, who have not entirely ceased to fire. We are reduced to siege rations. We have provisions, horses, rice and bread for fifteen days."

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES

Cablegram to American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Reports Many Killed.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions today received a cablegram, dated August 13, from Consul Fowler at Che Foo, in which he says that a messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu has returned and reports that the Presbyterian missionaries were killed June 30, and the Congregational and China inland missionaries July 1. The missionaries stationed at Pao Ting Fu were Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary S. Morrill and Miss Annie A. Gould, both of Portland, Me. The character of the messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu is wholly unknown to the officers of the board, but the message indicates that Consul Fowler and Rev. Dr. Henry D. Porter credit the report.

SITUATION MORE CRITICAL

Chinese Government is Endeavoring to Force Ministers to Leave Imperial City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch received yesterday by the State department from Consul Fowler at Che Foo was badly mangled in transmission so as to be almost undecipherable. The cipher experts of the department worked on it last night and today. So far as made out the dispatch appears to contain a message from Minister Conger transmitted to Che Foo by courier. The gist of the Conger message contained in the cablegram is that the situation in Pekin is more critical and that the Chinese government is endeavoring to force the ministers to leave the imperial city under Chinese escort before the relief column arrives. Beyond this point the dispatch is unintelligible.

MANY MISSIONS ARE PILLAGED

French Consul Wires Regarding Conditions in Province of Swatow.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The following dispatch has been received from the French consul at Canton:

"All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow the agitation against the Christians and missionaries is alarming. Many missions in that region have been pillaged and burned. The viceroy and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an investigation and re-establish order. With the view of giving weight to the mission and to show that accord exists between the mandarin and the consulate, the commission sails on the French war vessel Comet."

England Replies to MacDonald.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British foreign office, replying to the latest cipher dispatch from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald, the wording of which was almost identical with the message from Sir Claude received by the Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph and published August 14, and which was transmitted to the foreign office by the Chinese minister here, bids the British minister to be of good cheer and gives the progress made by the relief column.

The message of Sir Claude MacDonald to the Daily Telegraph was dated Pekin, August 6, and read:

"Our situation here is desperate. In ten days our food supply ends. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable. The Chinese offer to escort us to Tien Tsin, but, remembering Cawnpore, we refuse the offer. There are over 200 European women and children in this legation."

Battalion Leaves for China.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 15.—The Third battalion of the Eighteenth infantry, 325 officers and men, left St. Paul today under command of Major Pitchers, bound for the Orient and probably for China. They will reach San Francisco by August 19. The battalion will sail from that port on the transport leaving the following day.

Dispatch Received from Goodnow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch has been received at the State department from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai. Its contents will not be made public, as it relates largely to questions of policy and international affairs, and it is stated that nothing regarding such questions will be given out at present.

Troops Leave Snelling for China.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., Aug. 15.—The depot battalion of the Eighth infantry, United States army, started for China via San Francisco today under command of Major W. L. Pitcher. There were 500 men in line.

GULPS DOWN BITTER PILL

Germany at Last Admits That Real Advance on Pekin Has Begun.

OBJECTION TO KAISER'S POLICY DEVELOPS

Newspapers Object to Prominence Given to Emperor to Disparagement of Chancellor in Conduct of China War.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The German government now admits that the advance upon Pekin is well under way, having received official confirmatory dispatches today. The Foreign office is greatly astonished at the rapid advance of the international troops, but surmises that the Chinese will make one more desperate stand before the allies reach the capital.

This evening the Berlin papers contain a statement that Prince von Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, is about to resign. As a matter of fact, he has taken hardly any share in Germany's warlike China policy, although under the terms of the constitution of the empire the chancellor is solely responsible to the nation in that connection. After diligent inquiry the correspondent of the Associated Press is able to assert that Prince von Hohenlohe does not intend to resign in the near future.

Several leading papers, however, express dissatisfaction at what they call Emperor William's personal regime regarding China and the "figureheadism" of Hohenlohe. The Berliner Tageblatt says that this condition of things "gravely injures the importance of the chancellor's office." All the papers, including the Berliner Post, the Kreuz Zeitung, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt, the Frankfort Zeitung, the Schlessische Zeitung and the Hanover Courier demand the summoning of the Reichstag in extra session.

The Cologne Gazette, in the course of an inspired article, says: "American readiness after the rescue of the members of the legations to intervene for peace promises small success, since the powers today make the highest demands, while the Chinese are only willing to grant trifles."

Reception to Waldersee.

Next Saturday Emperor William will receive at Wilhelmshohe Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, together with his entire staff and Countess von Waldersee. The field marshal will be presented with a field marshal's baton. All the guests of the kaiser will participate in the parades and be present at the banquet in honor of the seventieth birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The actual dates when the additional 7,500 men will leave Bremerhaven for China have now been fixed. Eight steamers will sail on August 31, September 4 and September 7, carrying also much artillery, including howitzers and shells.

Several letters have been received here from the captain of the German gunboat Iltis, describing the experiences of that vessel. One appears in this evening's papers, giving a graphic account of the Taku fight. The writer exclaims:

"And what a shame! All the enemy's guns and the shells that killed our brave fellows came from home. All the guns are the latest Krupp quick-firers."

The Kreuz Zeitung contains a weighty editorial contending that the greatest difficulty in finally settling with China's financial difficulty:

"It would require a reform of the entire tax system," says the paper, "and especially the introduction of an income tax, in order to raise the money necessary to strengthen the central government, to allow the carrying out of imperative public work, to diminish the power of the viceroys and to enable China to pay easily the heavy indemnity now steadily accruing. This solution is the only feasible one if the partition idea is to be eliminated."

Bishop Anzer of the diocese of Shan Tung has set out on his return to China, after receiving secret instructions from the pope relative to the attitude which Catholic missionaries are to observe during and after the hostilities.

BOERS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

General Prinsloo Quoted as Saying They Are Disgusted with Kruger.

CAPETOWN, Aug. 15.—Commandant Prinsloo, who surrendered to General Hunter July 30, has arrived here. He says he is heartily tired of the war and welcomes the prospect of peace. The commandant added that a majority of the Boers were "disgusted with President Kruger."

James G. Stowe, the United States consul general, has returned here. Only ten Boers were in the body which attacked his train. The remainder of the command was composed of foreigners. Mr. Stowe says the majority of the Boers desire a cessation of hostilities.

Hoare is Still Holding Out.

CAPETOWN, Aug. 15.—A messenger for Colonel Hoare, commanding the British garrison at Elands river, who reached Mafeking Tuesday, reported that the garrison was still holding out when he left, although Colonel Hoare has sustained sixty-seven casualties. General Ian Hamilton, with a force of cavalry, has been sent to relieve the garrison.

ITALIAN SLEUTHS COMING

Fifteen Detectives Will Dog Steps of Anarchists in United States.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Today fifteen Italian detectives, according to the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, will sail for New York to shadow the movements of anarchists in the United States.

Baltimore is Coming Home.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—United States Ambassador Choate, attended by the full embassy staff, yesterday visited the United States cruiser Baltimore at Greenwich. The party was received by Rear Admiral Watson and Captain Forsyth, and the guns that did so well at Manila boomed out over the Thames in the ambassador's honor.

Admiral Watson expects to go to Belfast Friday, and from that point to New York, which will be the cruiser's first appearance in those waters since the battle of Manila.

Wales Goes to Homburg.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The prince and princess of Wales left London last evening for Homburg. Immense throngs awaited their arrival at the Liverpool station and cheered them along the thoroughfares through which they passed thither. They are expected to return September 1.

Window Glass Goes Up.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The window glass manufacturers of the United States and the Plate Glass Jobbers' association met here today. Over 100 of the leading firms in the United States were represented. The regulation of prices and the output was determined upon. It was decided to advance the price of plate glass and window glass 10 per cent. All orders made after today are subject to the advance.

HAS RIGHT RING TO IT

Republicans of Oregon Adopt Patriotic Platform and Nominate State Ticket.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 15.—The republican state convention met at 10:30 today and adopted a platform, nominated a full state ticket and adjourned at 5 o'clock. The managers of J. M. Frink, the King county candidate for governor, controlled the convention by a large majority and their slate, chosen last night, was nominated without a hitch as follows:

Congressmen—W. L. Jones of Yakima and F. W. Cushman of Pierce.

Governor—J. M. Frink of King.

Lieutenant Governor—H. G. McBride of Skagit.

Secretary of State—S. H. Nichols of Snohomish.

Treasurer—C. W. Maynard of Lewis.

Auditor—J. D. Atkinson of Chelan.

Attorney General—W. B. Stratton of Pacific.

Land Commissioner—Samuel A. Calvert of Whatcom.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. B. Bryan of Chehalis.

Judges of the Supreme Court—Wallace Mount of Spokane and R. O. Dunbar of Thurston.

Presidential Electors—Charles Sweeney of Spokane, J. M. Boyd of Okonagon, F. W. Hastings of Jefferson and S. G. Cosgrove of Garfield.

The platform adopted warmly endorses the administration of President McKinley and declares its loyalty to the flag; for the gold standard of value for all our money; for protection and reciprocity; for the Nicaraguan canal, operated, owned and defended by the United States; for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; for the enlargement of American trade and commerce; for such discrimination and national aid as shall speedily result in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine and the rigid enforcement of the laws against the trusts; for the loyal and liberal support of the nation's defenders—the army and navy; for the uncompromising suppression of the rebellion on the island of Luzon; for the immediate rescue of Americans imperiled in China, and for ample restitution for loss of life and property therein; for a territorial form of government for Alaska, including protection of navigation, and opposes relinquishing soil or sovereignty of any part of that district. It favors the early construction of a submarine cable, owned and operated by the federal government, connecting this state with our island possessions in the Pacific ocean.

NO FRONT PORCH SPEECHES

Changed Conditions and Rush of Work Decide President to Forego Feature of '96 Campaign.

CANTON, O., Aug. 15.—No further plans have been made for the president's trip to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment the latter part of next week and the return to Canton made about September 1.

It is expected to be a quiet trip over a direct route and probably on regular trains. No provisions are to be made for stops enroute and no speeches from the car platform are to be made. Organized demonstrations along the route will not be encouraged and above all nothing of a political flavor will be allowed on the trip. When the president returns to Canton it will probably be to resume about the same routine as has been followed during the last six weeks. He will not come here for a front porch campaign, or to receive political delegations. It is known to be the president's desire to avoid such demonstrations as not in keeping with the dignity of the office he holds and, besides, the great amount of official work makes it impossible for him to engage in such a campaign.

GAGE ON GOLD MOVEMENT

Exportation of Yellow Metal is Only Tending to Adjust a Natural Equilibrium.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Gage was today asked by a representative of the Associated Press if the outward gold movement was adversely affecting the treasury interests or was likely to trouble or impair the gold reserve. The secretary replied that he was suffering no anxiety at all on that score.

"The movement," he said, "is entirely natural and nature always tends to adjust equilibriums. The negotiation on this side of so large a part of the English loan fully explains the movement. We have gold to spare and it will go, and ought to go, where it can be most profitably employed. At the moment that place of the most need appears to be Great Britain and the continent. We have a large supply of the yellow metal—an increasing supply when our domestic production is considered. Besides this, we are buying at our assay offices on the Pacific coast almost the entire product of the British Klondike region. With our great resources we can, as long as we maintain the gold standard and keep the public credit good, retain for our own use all the gold we need."

MAY BE BANKERS TO ENGLAND

Labouchere Regards Sale of British Bonds to United States as Indicating Latter's Great Prosperity.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Truth, Henry Labouchere's paper, replying to some of the criticisms upon the placing of a large portion of the exchequer loan in the United States, says:

We can see nothing derogatory in selling the bonds to America. It is an announcement of the enormous growth of wealth in the United States. Nor would we be surprised if, in view of their continued prosperity, our American cousins were to act as our bankers in the future in a good many instances. We can see no harm in such a relation.

Nut Works Close Down.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 15.—The nut and bolt department of the Indiana Iron works was closed today, when at a conference the bolt makers refused to work on the 15 per cent reduction that was to go into effect tomorrow. Fifteen hundred men will be idle. The reduction was to effect no other department and there are but twenty bolt makers. The Republic Iron and Steel company, or trust, now holding out against the Amalgamated Workers' scale, owns the plant.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Aug. 15.

At New York—Arrived—Noordland, from Antwerp; Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from Bremen; Koenigen Louise, from Bremen; La Bretagne, from Havre; Hesperia, from Genoa, etc. Sailed—St. Paul, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Aragonia, for Antwerp.

At Southampton—Arrived—New York, from New York. Sailed—Friedrichs der Grosse, from Bremen, for Cherbourg and New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Maasdam, from New York, via Boulogne.

At Boston—Sailed—New England, for Liverpool.

At Liverpool — Arrived — August 14, Livonian, from Montreal; August 15, Cufic, from New York; Oceanic, from New York.

At Plymouth — Arrived — Patricia, from New York, for Hamburg, via Cherbourg.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Maasdam, from New York, for Rotterdam.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Deutschland, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WRITTEN BY TRAITOR HAND

Government Makes Public Anti-Imperialist Letter Seized by Funston.

UNITED STATES IS ROUNDLY DENOUNCED

Montague R. Leverson of Brooklyn Advises Filipinos to Seize Prominent American Officer and Hold Him as Pirate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The War department has made public the Filipino correspondence captured some months ago by General Funston's command in Luzon. It was translated from the Spanish under the direction of Captain John R. M. Taylor of the Fourteenth infantry, who is in charge of insurgent records.

There is a letter from Dr. Montague R. Leverson, dated at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., July 17, 1899, and addressed to Senor G. Apacible. It says:

Dear Sir and Brother: Our friend Albert S. Parson of Lexington gave me your name as one to whom I should write as a representative Filipino.

I am a member of the Anti-Imperialist league of Boston, of which George S. Boutwell is president and Irvin Winslow is secretary. I have published many articles and letters denouncing the piratical war carried on by President McKinley against your people. He and General Otis and all his troops are pirates upon the territory of the natives. Our presidents are not in the position of kings. Our presidents are not in the least authorized to make war without the consent of congress, as McKinley is doing, and all persons compromised in this war are pirates.

I should like to suggest a plan to you. It is this: You should seize some official of rank in the service of the United States and then inform the foreign consuls that he was to be brought before a council of war for piracy and write to said consuls to have representatives present at the council of war to see that it is legal.

Accused of Piracy.

Piracy would be shown by conducting a war in violation of the usages of civilized war and the proof would consist in the fact that the consent to killing defenseless prisoners and noncombatants, men, women and children in cold blood, and in the robbery by officers and soldiers of noncombatants. If I were not an old man of more than 80 years I would willingly aid you in your just defense. I also suggest that the Filipino congress address an appeal to the people of the United States. I shall not give you the heads of this appeal. I merely point out some things which will especially influence the people. For example, a reference to the Declaration of Independence must be inserted, but I believe that it is also necessary for you to mention in your appeal the points I have made above to show that this war is piracy, using them to bring out the want of Christian feeling for the soldiers. You must show that McKinley keeps the people of the United States in ignorance of the true facts; that he and the members of the cabinet have deliberately lied to secure the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain without a clause which would have assured the liberty of the Filipinos; that they deliberately lied when they said that Agoncillo advised Aguinaldo to fight and that a telegram stating the opposite was intercepted. The war was advised from Washington to secure the passage of the treaty. Do not fail to insist upon the atrocities before mentioned, especially the assassination in cold blood of women and children and the sack of property of noncombatants perpetrated by officers and soldiers, especially by a captain named Otis, who is believed to be a relative of the general, who not only took no steps for the punishment of the assassins but who did not even reprimand them.

If you can prove that women have been violated, put that also in your statement.

Alleged Atrocities to Be Proved.

You should offer to prove all these atrocities before a commission composed of three Americans named by the congress of the United States and three Filipinos named by the Filipino congress and presided over by a person of some other nation chosen by the United States—he must not be an Englishman, for they are all associated in the crime. If the publication of any portion of this letter will be of service, you can use it, but I think it would be more prudent to keep it secret. Do not forget to speak of the American squadron which blockaded your coasts, bombarding them without warning to the noncombatants and peaceful towns where war would never have been thought of, but of which now the greater part of the inhabitants who were formerly friends of the United States have taken arms to avenge the deaths of their wives and sons. Also speak of the refusal of the United States and Great Britain to renounce the use of explosive bullets, which was decided upon in the conference of the commissioners at The Hague, and which the United States are now using, although their use was denounced as barbarous by the other commissioners at The Hague.

Ask the people of the United States if they think that they are Christians, and ask them how they can reconcile their religion with their present conduct toward McKinley and his war. This horrible war is a nightmare for me. It may be folly for me to permit myself to be affected by it, but its horror, the eternal infamy of it for my country whose people are preparing a state of slavery for another, prevents me from sleeping.

I can say nothing more, but that it would be well to let the people know that steps are being taken to introduce militarism into the United States, some examples of which can be shown from the conduct of General Merriam in Idaho. Very sincerely,

MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON.

Dewey Dragged into Affair.

Another letter, dated Singapore, June 26, 1899, from W. C. St. Clair, editor of the Singapore Free Press, to Howard W. Bray, discusses conversations which the writer claims to have had with Consul Pratt, who was succeeded about that time by Consul Mosely at Singapore. There also was some suggestion that Pratt favored the Filipino cause and the discussion related to conversations that Consul Pratt is said to have had with the Filipinos. St. Clair takes little stock in that, but pins his faith to what Admiral Dewey might say, and writes:

Admiral Dewey goes home, it is believed, to advise the president on naval and colonial affairs. He shows exactly what did take place and what did not, and I should know if he had any ground to think that the slightest promise was made by Pratt to Aguinaldo he would declare it unauthorized and decline to act on it. I am certain Pratt reported what he supposed to take place accurately.

The vital thing, and nothing else counts, is what Dewey said and did when he at last met Aguinaldo. That is the thing. All else is empty wind. The sole thing to have impressed on the public in America would be the chaining of Dewey and Aguinaldo together as participators in common action. You surely comprehend what this means.

Think and think again. It means success as far as possible. The other work is only lost, but does not gain much sympathy especially this criticism of the conduct of American troops. Things may be true that are not expedient to say. Sink everything into Dewey-Aguinaldo co-operation. That was on both sides honest, even if it did not imply any actual arrangement, which, of course, Dewey himself could not make. Here you have the facts, undented, incontrovertible.

Dewey will in America insist on this co-operation. He will do all he can to undo the unfortunate effect of the advent of American militarism—a wedge between him and the Filipinos. Dewey was helpless in the face of the action of God. He could not really look with favor or with anything but regret on his suppression of General Merritt, or the cutting off of communications with Aguinaldo. But Dewey's return to power in colonial affairs is coming, I believe. I must not tell you what he told me, but I believe he hopes for a complete reconciliation and an adjustment that will really satisfy the Filipinos.

Depends on Bryan's Party.

A letter dated Paris, June 23, 1899, from Felipe Agoncillo to G. Apacible and I. Santos, at Hong Kong, says that all Europeans feel a superiority to the yellow races and for that reason there can be no autonomy between the United States and the Filipinos. He says that the political tactics of the Filipinos was to prolong the war, avoided armed intervention and "toment the ac-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—

Showers; Cooler.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	66	1 p. m.	80
6 a. m.	64	2 p. m.	81
7 a. m.	68	3 p. m.	82
8 a. m.	69	4 p. m.	83
9 a. m.	71	5 p. m.	83
10 a. m.	72	6 p. m.	82
11 a. m.	76	7 p. m.	[illegible]
12 m.	78	8 p. m.	79
		9 p. m.	78

DEATH DUE TO APOPLEXY

Huntington's Secretary Describes Scenes Attending Millionaire's Passing Away.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The body of Collis P. Huntington, who died Monday at his lodge in the Adirondack mountains, was brought to this city today. The funeral services will be strictly private and will be held Friday morning.

In the party which accompanied the body to this city from Raquette Lake, the late millionaire's summer home, were Mrs. Huntington, the widow, Archer M. Huntington, the adopted son, and his wife, Miss C. M. Campbell, a life-long friend of Mrs. Huntington, Mr. Mansfield Hillhouse and Mrs. Hillhouse, sister of Mrs. Huntington, Isaac E. Gates, brother-in-law of the deceased and a very close confidential adviser; George E. Miles, private secretary, and Dr. William E. Cole, a guest at the camp.

The party at once drove to the family residence. The casket was taken from the car and removed to the house.

In speaking of the death of Mr. Huntington, Private Secretary Miles, who was present at the time, said today:

"His death was very sudden. It was due to cerebral apoplexy. Mr. Huntington was attacked with a severe coughing just after retiring. Mrs. Huntington gave him a stimulant, as she had done before. This seemed to relieve him for a moment. Then he said to Mrs. Huntington: 'I am very, very ill.' These were his last words and he sank into unconsciousness a moment later. The alarm was quietly given. When I reached the bedside of Mr. Huntington he apparently knew no one.

"A servant was sent for Dr. E. B. Taylor, who was at a camp across the lake. Dr. Taylor returned with all speed, but when he reached the sick man's bedside life was extinct.

"It was not more than twenty minutes at the very most after the attack of coughing started before death had come.

"These coughing attacks were usually accompanied by a slight paralytic action of the throat and respiratory organs."

Princess Hatzfeld, the late Mr. Huntington's adopted daughter, now in London, was notified by cable of the death of Mr. Huntington, but being unable to be present at the funeral she will delay her home-coming for a short time.

No decision has been reached as to the choice of an officiating clergyman. He probably will be of the Presbyterian faith, or possibly a Congregationalist.

It was later announced that the pall-bearers chosen were D. O. Mills, Edward King of the Union Trust company, F. P. Albert of the Central Trust company, Edwin Hawley, traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, Charles H. Tweed, second vice president of the Southern Pacific; Martin Erdmann, E. P. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Steamship company and C. Adolphe Lowe, an old friend of the deceased.

NEGROES ATTACKED BY MOB

Friends of Policeman Who Was Stabbed to Death Attempt Vengeance on Murderer's Race.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A mob of several hundred persons formed at 11 o'clock tonight in front of the home of Policeman Robert J. Thormp, Thirty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, to wreak vengeance upon the negroes of that neighborhood because one of their number has caused the policeman's death. Thermp was bruised and stabbed last Sunday night when he was trying to arrest a negro woman and died the following day. The man who inflicted most of the injuries is said to be Arthur Harris, a negro who came here several weeks ago from Washington. In a few moments the mob tonight swelled to 1,500 persons or more, and as it became violent the negroes fled in terror into any hiding place they could find.

The police reserves from four stations, numbering 400, were called out. The mob of white men, which grew with great rapidity, raged through the district and all negroes were attacked. Scores were injured. Clubs were used until the policemen were almost exhausted. Revolvers were emptied into the air and in one or two instances fired at the upper stories of the negro tenements, from which the negroes threw bricks, paving stones and other missiles.

The trouble extended over almost the whole district included from Twenty-ninth to Forty-second street and from Ninth to Sixth avenue.

The policeman's body was brought to his home tonight on Ninth avenue between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh street. At once the house became a sort of shrine.

HUNG JURY IS LOOKED FOR

People of Georgetown Expect Neither Conviction Nor Acquittal in Powers' Case.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 15.—Three speeches have been made and a fourth is under way in the Powers trial. All have been good speeches. The jurymen have been so impassive that the closest observers have not been able to discover the drift of their sympathies.

Victor Bradley will conclude his speech tomorrow, followed by W. W. Owens for the defense and B. B. Golden for the prosecution and J. M. Tinsley for the defense. Colonel T. C. Campbell will speak on Friday morning, followed by ex-Governor Brown and Commonwealth Attorney Franklin will close on Friday night or Saturday morning. That is the plan tonight and the Youtsey case will be called and the selection of a jury will begin on Saturday.

The large majority of people in Georgetown still believe it will be a hung jury.

OMAHA MAN UNDER ARREST

Robert B. Hall is Taken from the Train at Sacramento, California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 15.—Robert B. Hall of South Omhaa, Neb., was arrested in this city today upon arrival of the train from the east. Hall is accused of having stolen large sums from firms for which he had acted as collector. He admits having taken the money and says he fled from Omaha to Cheyenne, where he started to enlist in the

Hail Ruins Much Grain.

ST. THOMAS, N. D., Aug. 15.—A severe hail storm last night destroyed 40,000 acres of the finest grain grown in North Dakota this year, even that cut and in shock being destroyed. Many of the hailstones were from three to four inches in diameter.

MAY BE AT PEKIN

London Hears That Allies Reached Chinese Capital on Monday.

TIDINGS COME BY WAY OF SHANGHAI CABLE

Paris Has Received Report Which is of Almost the Same Tenor.

SOME DISPOSITION TO DISCREDIT NEWS

Enemy Reported to Be Entrenched 40,000 Strong Near Tung Chow.

CHINA READY TO DELIVER FOREIGNERS

Russia Credited as Willing to Receive De Giers Outside City Walls, So as to Avoid Necessity of Troops Entering Gates.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—3:50 a. m.—"The allies are reported to have reached Pekin on Monday," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday. He adds: "Chinese official news confirms this statement, but without details."

A Paris message repeats this, but the statement, especially as it emanated from Shanghai, must be accepted with considerable reserve. Other London morning papers, basing their remarks on Washington dispatches which, with the exception of the foregoing from Shanghai, form the latest news regarding the advance, are devided in opinion, some believing that the allies must have already reached Pekin and others preferring to believe that the relief will not be accomplished until the end of the week.

Telegraphing from Yang Tsun August 6, a Daily News correspondent says: "Sir Alfred Gaselee hopes to keep the enemy running and to follow him right into Pekin."

Ngan Ping was occupied without firing a shot, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from that place, dated August 11. "It is believed," the message adds, "that Generals Fung Tu Siang, Ma and Chung are entrenching 40,000 strong at Tung Chow. The allies may avoid Tung Chow, pursuing the route northwest from Chang Kai Wan."

Tung Chow appears to be about twelve miles from Pekin. A dispatch to the same paper from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says that the officials profess to be willing to hand over the foreign ministers, their families and servants, but will not permit the departure of native Christians.

Russia Dickers with Li.

"The Russian government," continues this telegram, "has notified Li Hung Chang of its willingness to receive M. de Giers outside the walls of Pekin, thus avoiding the entrance of the Russian force. This independent action is calculated to embarrass the allies seriously. Japan demands that General Yung Lu shall meet the allies outside the city gates and deliver the ministers and all the native Christians."

The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Lu, is quoted as saying:

"The powers must not press too hard on Pekin. If you defeat the Chinese soldiers it will not be possible to control the soldiery. They may turn and rend the legations. I do not believe the legation food supply will be stopped as long as the powers refrain from attacking Pekin and negotiate for the surrender of the ministers."

The Times has the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated Tuesday:

"The viceroy has withdrawn his opposition to the landing of British troops on condition that this does not entail the presence of other forces, but instructions have been received from the British government that disembarkation is to await further orders. The fact is generally known that Great Britain is hesitating. The public, official and unofficial, is unanimously of the opinion that withdrawal at this stage would be deplorable and would produce the worst results."

GENERAL MA NEEDS NEW FLAG

Chinese Commander in His Eagerness to Escape Leaves Standard Behind.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Rear Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the British admiralty, says:

"Have received the following from the general at Ho Si Wu, August:

"'The troops are distant about twenty-seven miles from Pekin. They experienced little opposition. A position had been prepared by the enemy, but as the allies advanced they fled. The Tartar cavalry was charged by two squadrons of Bengal lancers. Many of the former were killed.'"

"Five of the former were killed. The standards of Generals Ma and Sung were captured. The troops are much exhausted by the heat, but their health and spirits are otherwise excellent.'

A second dispatch dated Ho Si Wu, August 11, says: "The advance may be somewhat delayed, as rain is falling."

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Chinese minister in London has informed the British foreign office that the foreign legations at Pekin were safe on Monday, August 13.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Bureau of Navigation has made public the following dispatch:

"TAKU, Aug. 12.—Just received an undated dispatch from Chaffee, Matow: opposition of no consequence, yet terrible heat, many men prostrated. Please inform secretary of war. REMEY."

Matow is about eleven or twelve miles beyond Ho Si Wu. The road between Ho Si Wu and Matow is indicated on the War department map as the worst section of the road between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

Minister Wu, who beside being the Chinese minister here also is the accredited representative of China to Spain, received along with the Conger message of yesterday a cipher message from the Spanish minister in Pekin, which Mr. Wu forwarded to Madrid. It was not made public there. Sir Claude MacDonald's dispatch to the British foreign office, evidently of the same vintage as the two other dispatches referred to, also was withheld from publication. This is taken as a fair indication that negotiations of importance are on foot, but their nature is entirely speculative.

It is considered significant that no preparations are being pushed for the wintering of the American forces in China. Both the commissary and quartermaster departments are ready to purchase and ship supplies for the Chinese expeditionary force such as would be needful in a winter campaign. There are certain supplies which would have to be taken and that quite speedily, unless there was strong hope that the American army would be out of China before the gulf of Pe Chi Li freezes over, which usually happens about the first