

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XIX.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.

NUMBER 308.

CONGER HEARD FROM

First Dispatch Baring Date Received Since Relief of Legation.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

Li Hung Chang Takes a Step in Right Direction - Determined Effort to Renew Communication With Chaffee.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Minister Conger has been heard from again, his last advice being dated at Peking Aug. 30. Preceding dispatches occupied a week in their transmission from Peking, according to the estimate of the state department, so that Mr. Conger's message marks a distinct betterment of the means of communication. Besides it includes the date of dispatch, something the department has been trying to have done for many weeks. The supposition is that this particular message came down from Peking to Tien Tsin by courier, and was put on the wires, either at that point or at Taku. The state department decided to make no statement as to the contents of the message beyond that Mr. Conger's communication did not mark any material change in situation in Peking.

It appears that whatever responses are to be made by the powers to the proposition to evacuate Peking are expected to be dictated to the government of Russia and not to our state department. The Russian government undoubtedly will in turn notify the United States government as well as all the other governments concerned as to the nature of the responses.

It is stated that up to this time less than a majority of the powers interested in the Chinese question have responded to the Russian proposal, so far as our government is advised, and our officials here agree with the general tenor of the European dispatches in the conclusion that final action on part of all the powers may not be had for several days at least. Everything now depends on the action of Russia, the attitude of the other nations being negative, and if she does not hasten to carry out her announced purpose to withdraw the troops the other governments will probably be content in the hope that some kind of a Chinese government will be established in Peking with which the powers may negotiate for a final settlement.

Li Hung Chang's attempt to secure imperial warrant for the institution of peace negotiations through himself and the Chinese notables referred to in the European dispatches, is regarded here as a step in the right direction, while on the other hand some disquiet has been caused by the report that the international forces in Peking have been arresting some of the members of the Tsung Li Yamen who were seeking to open negotiations and re-establish the government. There is no disposition here to condone the offenses of any Chinese officials who may have participated in the outrages in Peking but it is questioned whether this is an opportune time to administer punishment.

The war department is still concerned because of the inability to either reach General Chaffee or get dispatches from him. A number of important dispatches have been sent which the government is anxious he should receive in regard to his future action. General Barry, who can be reached at Taku, has been instructed to spare no pains or expense to get dispatches to Chaffee and replies from him, which the department feels are necessary for a correct disposition of the Chinese questions that have arisen since the occupation of Peking.

DEARTH OF NEWS.

Commissioners Appointed to Negotiate For Peace.

London, Sept. 4.—The absence of news regarding the actual situation of affairs at Peking continues as complete as the lack of authentic information regarding the ultimate attitude of the powers toward the proposals now before the concert.

Shanghai reports that an imperial edict issued at Tai Yuan Fu appoints Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung (tutor of the heir-apparent) and Prince Ching commissioners to negotiate peace.

The unmistakable condemnation of the proposal to immediately withdraw from Peking which is voiced from all the foreign colonies in the far east is taken in some quarters as a forecast of the opinion which may be expected from the ministers when their views are obtainable. As already suggested, the Russian proposals are capable of modification, and it is thought in well informed circles that Lord Salisbury

is striving to conform them more closely to the terms first formulated by the government at Washington.

According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, dealing with the question of Manchuria, the Russian officials repudiate any intention to permanently occupy or annex Manchuria. The dispatch adds that Russia will claim no territorial concessions provided the other powers refrain from so doing and expresses the hope that the question of indemnities can be settled by the co-operation of the allied powers.

Stokers Mutinied.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.—Eighteen stokers aboard the British transport Montcalm were arrested for mutiny in refusing to sail with Danish stokers engaged to take the place of deserters. The mutineers also complained of the food and the British consul appointed a board of survey which reported it all right. The ship has been trying to sail since Saturday.

Rigors of Discipline.

Denver, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Corliss, wife of Colonel A. W. Corliss of the Second United States infantry, died at Fort Logan after an illness lasting many weeks. Colonel Corliss is now en route to China with his regiment. He passed through Denver a few days ago but his orders did not permit him to go to his wife's bedside.

Not Afraid of Plague.

New York, Sept. 4.—President Murphy of the New York city health department says he has no fear of infection from the bubonic plague. Every precaution known to science has been taken. Ships from infected parts are subjected to the most rigid inspection. Any passenger not within half a degree of the normal temperature will not be allowed to land without going to the detention hospital.

Agreement is Expected.

Detroit, Sept. 4.—The third conference between the wage committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and representatives of iron and steel firms on the puddling and mill scale for 1900 is on here. An agreement is looked for from this conference, as the Amalgamated association has given its committee more discretionary power than it has had at previous conferences.

Miners Called Out.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 4.—The union miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, have been called out of the Saylorville mine and the mines of the Consolidated Coal company at Muchakinock and Baxter. The mines are the only ones in Iowa that have not signed the union scale.

Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The cabinet meeting was without results. No news of importance it was stated had been received from any source and nothing of public interest transpired at the meeting.

David Stinton's Will.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4.—The will of David Stinton was probated. The estate is valued at \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Mrs. Charles P. Taft, the only heir, is made executrix without bond. Stinton had many bequests in his will, but had paid them all.

Sewall's Condition.

Bath, Me., Sept. 4.—A report was issued during the afternoon by Mr. Sewall's physicians to the effect that if there had been any change it was not for the better. The patient remained in a heavy stupor from which the doctors expected no relief but death.

Californian Pulls Through.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The war department received a cablegram from General MacArthur announcing the arrival of the transports Meade and Californian at Manila. He says the latter was delayed at Guam by a broken propeller.

Overcome by Heat.

Bellefontaine, O., Sept. 4.—Judge Duncan Dow, author of the Dow liquor tax law, was overcome by heat here and is in a serious condition. His illness may delay the Ferrell trial at Marysville.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—Citizens Telephone and Message company, Postoria, \$50,000; Reaugh Construction company, Cleveland, \$20,000; Dover Manufacturing Co., Dover, \$100,000.

A Red Eagle Now.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Emperor William has conferred the order of the Red Eagle on Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in the far east, for services in China.

Lost the Trail.

Rawlins, Wyo., Sept. 4.—Couriers from the posse on the route of the Union Pacific train robbers report that the trail has been lost at Timber Lake.

TO CHOOSE A TICKET.

Republicans of the Empire State in Convention Assembled.

ADDRESS BY CHAIRMAN WOODRUFF.

Only Chance For an Argument Is the Trust Plank Of the Platform. Candidates For Nomination Have No Opposition.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Republican convention which is to nominate a full state ticket was called to order soon after noon by State Chairman O'Dell, who is to be nominated for governor. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, who is to be renominated, was chosen temporary chairman by acclamation.

Mr. Woodruff in opening said the Republican party is the giant instrument for the attainment and maintenance of high political ideals. The Republican party is more than the instrument of Republicans, said the speaker, "it is the ever-renewing hope of others. Since the Democracy of Seymour, Tilden and Cleveland became the prey of Populistic fanaticism, and vagaries of dreamers supplanted the doctrines of statesmen, the Republican party has become the home of many thus driven from the household of their ancient faith. They don't look for us to renounce Republicanism. They don't ask us to become Democrats. Nor do we insist that they shall become Republicans. Either as allies or Republicans we welcome them for the country's good. The people of this state believe in honest money; they believe in the protection of American industry and labor; they believe in the establishment of the independence of Cuba, a sound government in Porto Rico and the Philippines and the protection of our people in China. They believe in the suppression of unlawful combinations of every character."

Referring to the money question, Mr. Woodruff said that should Mr. Bryan be elected it would be within his power and duty in view of his platform to pay the interest and principal of the bonded debt in silver. The speaker declared that free trade had always been the fundamental principle of Democracy.

"The attempted subordination of sound money and protection," he continued, "to the paramountcy of so-called 'imperialism' cannot retire these issues from the campaign. The absurdity of 'imperialism' is that there is no 'imperialism.' The Republican party simply stands for the establishment in the Philippines and Porto Rico of such government as it gives to its own people. If that is imperialism then the Republican party is imperialistic. Our opponents may call it imperialism or even piracy if they please, but the Republican party will not be swerved from the line of its duty nor will the people be fooled by such transparent advice. The man who denounces our work of rescue, and the establishment of a just and generous government in which the inhabitants shall have the largest participation of which they are capable, and undertakes to base that denunciation upon a phrase of our Declaration of Independence is an insincere and base perverter of that immortal document."

Mr. Woodruff denounced the attitude of the Democratic party on trusts as hypocritical, praised the Republican state administration and closed with an eulogy of the national Republican ticket.

Mr. Woodruff arraigned the officials of New York city for their alleged connection with the ice trust. References to McKinley and Roosevelt were greeted with loud applause.

The usual resolutions for permanent organization, etc., were adopted and a recess was voted until 4 p. m.

A telegram was received from Former Governor Frank S. Black saying that he would make the speech nominating O'Dell for governor. This makes the list of orators for Wednesday's session of the convention include Theodore Roosevelt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank S. Black and N. Stranahan.

The only discussion before the convention met was over the trust plank of the platform, and it was thought the party declaration on this point might give the committee on resolutions some work to do.

Missouri Republicans.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 4.—The Republican state campaign was opened here. The city was thronged with 10,000 visitors. Speeches were made by Joseph E. F. Buton, candidate for governor, J. R. Buton of Kansas and Governor Le-

lie M. Shaw of Iowa. In a lengthy meeting of the full state committee, every congressional district in the state was heard from. In national issues, the committeemen say, people will take no interest, but on the present state administration the last legislature and Jefferson City affairs generally met with approval.

REPORT FROM CHAFFEE.

Sent From Taku But is Not Dated. Needs of His Forces.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The following undated dispatch was received by the war department from General Chaffee at Taku: Written report of operations up to relief of legations will be forwarded as soon as possible. Present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased, only occasional shots fired from cover. Small party repairing telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body of Chinese troops (Boxers) discovered here or along line of communication. We hear Li Hung Chang has full power, but he is not here. Will United States keep military force here until terms of peace are arranged? Now in China about 5,000 effectives, Sixth cavalry, light battery F, Fifth artillery, batteries Third, Ninth infantry, Fourteenth infantry, 1,000 marines. I think ample force for United States unless political reason, not apparent to me, demands larger force. Shall take 5,000 as basis of my requirement for supplies. If troops remain must winter in tents and conical wall tents will be required, one tent to 10 men. Escort wagons will be required immediately. Have mules for same shipped. No more pack trains required, wagon transportation best. Water falling in river rapidly, must soon haul supplies 40 miles. Satisfied railroad will not be repaired before river freezes.

All the transportation and tentage asked for by General Chaffee has been anticipated by the department and has been shipped. Much of it is at Taku and the balance is due there soon.

Pleasures of Hope.

The Hague, Sept. 4.—Ratifications of the agreements and treaties resulting from the peace conference have been formally placed in the foreign office archives. The minister of foreign affairs, Dr. W. H. DeBeaufort, in a brief speech expressed the hope that the future historian would be able to declare that the work of the conference was of a lasting benefit to humanity and proposed that an expression of this hope be conveyed to the czar. A telegram in this sense was despatched to St. Petersburg.

Colored Churches Consolidate.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The African Methodist Episcopal church, representing a membership of more than 300,000, and the colored Methodist church, representing an organized body of 150,000, will consolidate and establish in Chicago a Methodist tabernacle that will be the most costly and imposing structure owned by a colored congregation in the United States. The name of the organization will be the A. M. E. Colored Zion church. The present bishops of the two churches will be retained.

President's Plans.

Washington, Sept. 4.—According to present intention, the president will not go to Canton until after his trip to Somerset, Pa., to attend the wedding of his niece which takes place Sept. 12. It is probable that the presidential party will leave here for Somerset Monday, Sept. 10, but whether he will return to Washington from there or go to Canton has not been determined.

Coming to Terms.

Middlesboro, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Thomas M. McCracken, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers union, gave out a statement in which he claimed he had received notice that six mining companies in the Jellico district have agreed to grant the demands of miners relative to the new wage scale, and that the miners who are now out will immediately return to work.

Floater Found.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 4.—The body of Isaac Lawrence of Reinersville, Morgan county, was found floating in the Muskingum river at Rokeby lock. He was last seen Sunday morning at the home of W. H. Deaver, the locktender, who refused him admittance because he was intoxicated. He left, going toward the lock, and it is thought he fell in and was drowned.

The Anthracite Strike.

Indianapolis, Sept. 4.—The members of the national board of the American Mine Workers will be here Wednesday to consider the anthracite situation. The expected strike is to be ordered Thursday, to become effective Monday.

SPOKEN IN PASSING.

Bryan Makes Wayside Speeches on His Way to Cumberland.

RECEPTIONS ON REAR PLATFORM.

Reminiscence of a Former Visit at Zanesville - Propounds Questions to Be Put to Republicans This Year.

Cambridge O., Sept. 4.—Mr. Bryan found a crowd of people awaiting him when he arrived at Zanesville early in the morning. The train carrying him to his destination in Cumberland, Md., made a five minute stop at that point and the engine had hardly come to a standstill when there were loud calls for the presidential candidate. In response to these demands Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform of the sleeper. Calls for a speech alternated with the demands to shake hands. Mr. Bryan declared laughingly that he could not comply with both requests, but he came near doing so, for he grasped a large number of outstretched hands, and while in the process of doing so, proceeded to make a brief talk to the people who stood eagerly waiting. The speech was informal and partly reminiscent, but judging by the applause it was greatly enjoyed. He said in part:

"In a moment I cannot enter upon the discussion of any question. All I can do is to gratify any curiosity you may have in hearing a word, but you ought to have no curiosity here for I remember being here during the campaign of 1896 after midnight. I remember that you have an auditorium called Gold hall, and it was so crowded on that occasion that I had to climb up the fire escape to get into the hall. (Laughter and applause.) We are in the midst of another campaign and you are to have your part in the settlement of the questions which are at issue. In every campaign several issues are considered but some of them must be the paramount in the mind of each person. In this campaign, the Democratic party believes the question of imperialism to be most important. The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question, but it believes that the form of government is more important than the kind of money and imperialism attacks the principles of government. In saying this we are not indulging in prophesy. The Porto Rican bill asserts the doctrine that the Porto Ricans are beyond the protection of the constitution. Never until within a year has any party asserted the doctrine that the flag could be carried to places where the constitution could not go."

At Cambridge Mr. Bryan also spoke to a good crowd. He suggested a number of questions to be put to Republicans during the campaign. Cameron, W. Va., Sept. 4.—At Benwood, Mr. Bryan left the regular train and was taken aboard the special in which he is to make the tour of this state. He was met by a state committee of which National Committeeman McGraw is chairman. As soon as Mr. Bryan boarded the special train the crowd demanded a speech and Mr. Bryan spoke briefly. The stop here was very short. Mr. McGraw announced Mr. Bryan's speechmaking itinerary for the trip as follows: Cumberland, Md., Tuesday night; Morgans grove, tri-state meeting for Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, Wednesday at 9:30; Kaiser at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday, Clarksburg state fair at 10 a. m. Thursday; Parkersburg at 3 p. m. Thursday; Wheeling Thursday night. From Wheeling to Chicago Friday.

At Cameron, Mr. Bryan discussed the full dinner pail proposition in response to a suggestion from the crowd, saying in part: "The Republican party is trying to escape a discussion of its attack upon the foundation principles of government, and when a laboring man accuses the Republican party of an attempt to destroy the Declaration of Independence, the only answer is that you have got a full dinner pail, and while you have got plenty to eat you should be satisfied. I want you to remember, in the first place, that you can not satisfy a man by giving him plenty to eat, and, in the second place, I want you to take the cost of what you have to buy as a laboring man and measure it against your wages, and see if the trusts have not raised the price of what you buy more than they have your wages. The Republican party has no plan for the betterment of the permanent condition of those who toil, but it has permitted the great branches of industries to be monopolized by a few."