

Who is the Most Talked of Man in St. Louis? See his interview and pictures in this Sunday's Republic.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900.

The Passing of a Grief—Cupid at his old tricks again. See page 1 of next Sunday's Magazine.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.)

TWO BIG MEETINGS AT BRANCOLN. ALLIES ARE SAVED BY A BAYONET CHARGE.

Bryan and Stevenson Get Overtures from the Great Crowd.

FORMER REPUBLICANS SPEAK.

Towne and Webster Davis Score the Party of Imperialism.

BRYAN PRAISES STEVENSON.

Second-Place Matter Not Yet Settled—Weaver Is for Stevenson.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—The meetings this afternoon and to-night drew immense crowds. The overtures to Bryan, Stevenson and Towne were generally hearty and enthusiastic.

The afternoon meeting took place in a hot auditorium, which was crowded to the doors. The interior was decorated with flags, bunting and portraits. On the stage stood a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, flanked on right and left by framed copies of the Declaration of Independence. On the wall at the rear were large portraits of Bryan, Stevenson and Towne. The presidential nominee's was in the center and his running mates were on either side. Many ladies were present.

To-night's meeting was held in the Capitol grounds, and as many people as could get within the voice of the speakers crowded about. Mr. Towne's speech was the principal one. It was a masterly exposition of the question of imperialism, and his oratorical dexterity sent the crowd into paroxysms of cheering. Both occasions were made grand patriotic demonstrations. All of the minor political questions were put aside from the discussion, and a strong appeal made to the people to rescue the Republic from the impending peril.

The keynote of the campaign was struck—shall the American people stand for Republicanism or for Empire? Each orator endeavored to dissociate from his discussion of the question all partisan bias, and to place it upon the high ground of patriotic duty.

Webster Davis was accorded a splendid ovation. He was at his best, and repeatedly scored the administration of which he was so recently a member.

Second Place and Notification. It has been practically settled that the nomination of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson of their nominations by the Democratic National Convention will take place at Indianapolis within the next thirty days, possibly the first week of August. The place is practically certain, but the time is not fixed.

The same reason that led Mr. Bryan to choose New York four years ago for the site of the convention, Bloomington, Ill., the home of Mr. Stevenson, would have been chosen had not that town recently been swept by Mr. Bryan's favored Republicanism, but that, nevertheless, Indianapolis was his next choice.

It is believed that, with the enthusiasm aroused by the notification meeting, the Republicans can carry the vote in the run and kept going. Until that time Mr. Bryan will not take the stump. He will receive visiting delegations here, and afterwards will be heard at the convention.

What to do about Mr. Towne is still unsettled. A big delegation of Populists came in to-day to protest against Mr. Towne's withdrawal. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Towne were called into consultation, but no decision was arrived at. Mr. Towne is growing more and more determined that he will not permit himself to be considered a leading horse, nor will he permit himself to be placed in a position where he may be made the butt of the campaign wits.

The Populists insist that his withdrawal until he is assured that the Populist National Committee will support him. Mr. Towne, General J. B. Weaver, the Populist nominee for President in 1892, created the sensation of the day by coming out boldly to fight in favor of Bryan and Stevenson. The Populists of Adlai Stevenson as their vice presidential nominee in place of Mr. Towne. He gave the history of the reform movements of the country, and the prominent part taken by Stevenson in the greenback days and his history as a friend of silver. Weaver's influence is being depended upon to bring about the substitution.

Mr. Stevenson, who is Mr. Bryan's guest, was somewhat indisposed and did not appear at the affair at the Lincoln Hotel. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson, Congressman Shafter of Colorado, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, Charles A. Towne and General J. B. Weaver.

Mr. Bryan spoke last and only in response to repeated calls. He was wildly cheered when Chairman Edmiston introduced him as "Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Bryan's speech. "I feel almost as if I ought to apologize for not being able to call myself a former Republican," said Mr. Bryan, amid laughter. Mr. Bryan then paid eloquent tribute to General Weaver, C. A. Towne and Webster Davis, former Republicans, saying that he "wondered how the Republican who is not tied to his party by office could refuse to leave the party and cast his lot with those who believe in the Declaration of Independence here and in South Africa, also."

"I simply want to say now that the campaign is begun so far as the tickets and the platforms are concerned," Mr. Bryan continued, "and from now until election day it will be the duty of every citizen to take these issues before the country and watch them in the face of the every Republican to vote in a large measure to determine the public opinion of the world of the



UNCLE SAM: "I BELIEVE I'D LIKE TO GET OUT AND WALK. THIS TRIP IS GETTING TOO SWIFT FOR ME."

doctrine that Governments come up from the people. (Great applause.) "For 120 years this nation has held before the world the light of liberty. For more than a century it has been the example to all the world. You tell me that we can now be indifferent to what is going on? You tell me that a man who lifts his voice against the doctrine of imperialism is pleading the cause of the Filipino? I tell you he is pleading the cause of seventy million American citizens, says he is championing the rights of the struggling masses of the world, who look to America for example. For if every Filipino were to die the world would go on, but if this nation, the greatest Republic of the world's history, puts out its light, if this Republic turns its back on the doctrines which we loved a century and a quarter ago, then to what nation of the world can the people look for hope and inspiration?"

"So you ought to be proud that you are an American citizen and are able to say, 'The Republic goes down, I am not to blame for its downfall.'" (Great applause and cheers.)

Evening Meeting. At the evening meeting Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson were given a tremendous ovation. Both were cheered again and again as they appeared on the platform.

Very effective speeches also were made by Webster Davis of Missouri and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota. Both were warmly applauded and their speeches were given at frequent intervals. Each made it clear that he had left the Republican party forever, and appealed to every patriotic American to forsake the party of its desertion of popular government.

The paramount issue was to save the life of the American nation, the question, where we are to have a Republic or an Empire.

Webster Davis Welcomed. Webster Davis began by saying that he had no apology to offer for leaving the Republican party. He had written the immortal shrine of Abraham Lincoln and had followed the white plume of James G. Blaine, but when a party became so nerveless that it could not fight against the walk in the slimy ooze of millionaire trust owners aided by British agents, he was forced to leave it or surrender his manhood.

At the close of his peroration the crowd stood up and cheered itself hoarse, while men jostled each other to reach and shake hands with the speaker.

Mr. Towne, who followed, spoke of him as a man who had laid down a great effort to take up a great duty. Mr. Bryan said that the action of Davis in leaving the party as strongly as he, it meant that thousands with bonds that hung more loosely would follow.

Mr. Towne's speech. Mr. Towne delivered the most extended speech of the evening meeting, outlining the campaign arrangements on which the Democratic party will fight the campaign of 1900. Mr. Towne gave his first attention to the monetary question, admitting that it was the least important since 1896, but insisting that it was still a live issue and that the principles of bimetalism are as true now as in 1896. Trusts were denounced as an inherent part of the Republican administration, and he said that he had already inaugurated a period of national decay, and to the government reformers of the country must the people look for the leading and leading.

"We stand on the threshold of the campaign of 1900, wherein the allied reform forces of the country hope and intend to overthrow the Federal Government, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and to re-establish by the spirit of 1860 the doctrines of 1776. The principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the equal rights for all, and special privileges to none."

"The man who sees in the campaign of 1896 only an ordinary political contest, has only little insight. That campaign was the beginning of a life and death struggle between opposing forces of a fundamental character, between which, in the very nature of things, there can be no truce or parity until victory shall have crowned the one or the other. It was the first real clash of arms between those who would transform this Government from oligarchy of wealth and privilege, and those who would arrest our present progress in that direction and restore us to the safety and glory of the ancient ways."

Republican Always in Danger. "The Republic is always in danger. It is the most subtle question of gravest complexity, for whose solution are requisite the best intellect and patriotism of the country. The vigilance of the people is relaxed by the occurrence of its consequences until, within the little space of two years, we have traveled further from our old ideals than would, even so short a time ago, have seemed to be the possible accomplishment of a century. If, indeed, ever possible at all. 'Already we are in the very shadow of the Empire. If the citizens of this country, at the forthcoming election shall ratify and confirm the presumptions stretches authority that have characterized the conduct of the administration, then we shall not be in danger of establishing an Empire, the Empire will have been already established."

Mr. Towne criticized the attitude of Porto Rico and the Philippines. "We walked across Porto Rico on a carpet of flowers spread by the confident enthusiasm of the inhabitants, and we have compelled them to walk on thorns in return. We are making up expenditures by

British and French Cannon Successfully Put Out of Action at Tien-Tsin.

BOTH SIDES SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES.

American Regiment on the Scene—All Peking Legations Except German May Be Safe—About Empress An.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Shanghai, July 10.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—There has been terrific fighting at Tien-Tsin. The native town, which was captured early last week by the allies, has apparently been retaken by the Chinese. The dispatches speak of their bombardment of the foreign concessions and of sorties by the allies, with heavy losses to both sides.

After a fierce battle that began on July 3 the Chinese were defeated in a bayonet charge on July 6. This was an exceptionally brilliant affair.

The Chinese army is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 75,000, but it is known to be large and constantly increasing.

The number of the allied forces in the city is about 10,000, including the Japanese, who arrived on July 20.

By this time they probably have been increased by the arrival of the Ninth United States Infantry, which was ordered to push straight on to Tien-Tsin on its arrival at Taku yesterday.

The battle began at dawn on July 3 with a terrific bombardment by splendidly served and accurately aimed Chinese guns. Many houses were wrecked by the shells, of which several hundred burst in the city.

When the bombardment began, Rear Admiral Seymour, who was still in command, Admiral Alexieff not having arrived until later in the day, ordered all the women and children to the cellars of Gordon Hall and the Astor Hotel, which are almost bomb-proof. There were no casualties among them.

The twelve-pounders which had been landed from H. M. S. Terrible replied to the guns of the enemy. One of them was put out of action early in the day by two shells which burst directly under it, smashing its carriage and wounding several of its crew.

A gun from one of the French cruisers was rushed up to take its place, but almost all its crew were wounded by a Chinese shell bursting in the middle of them.

A sortie was made by a body of Russian and Japanese infantry, supported by a mountain battery. They attacked the Chinese bravely, but were hopelessly outnumbered and had to retire.

Accessions to the Chinese forces, believed to be under General Mah and General Sung, with many heavy guns, arrived on July 3, and at least 3,000 men who appeared to be Boxers. But the fighting was certainly done by regular, fairly well drilled and excellently equipped troops, whose leaders displayed good generalship.

There was fighting all Wednesday and Thursday, and at 4 a. m. on Friday the Chinese assaulted the foreign concessions in force. They bombarded it with twelve heavy guns and the allies replied with the machine guns from the Terrible and the naval guns of the marines.

After a long artillery duel, in which the slaughter of the Chinese was terrific, as they massed in a way that made them splendid targets for the Maxim and Gatling, Admiral Alexieff decided upon a sortie.

He selected 1,000 men, the pick of all the forces, and sent them out, under cover of a heavy fire from the Royal Asiatic Artillery, to charge the Chinese with the bayonet.

The hawks of the yellow devils, as the thousand daring soldiers dashed in among them and gave them the cold steel, told plainly of the execution, the sight of which the clouds of smoke cut off.

The bayonet charge succeeded and the swarm of Chinamen broke in a panic and fled, with the marines chasing them and shooting them down.

This stopped the bombardment for the time being and strewed the place with the corpses of Chinamen.

The same evening all the guns of the allies were turned upon the native settlement, and a terrific bombardment was given.

The casualties are not known, but they must be heavy, as the Japanese commander reports one officer and two men killed and twenty wounded in his force in last Thursday's fighting alone.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

London, July 11, 4:30 a. m.—According to a special Che-Foo dispatch, the fighting around Tien-Tsin on the 3d and 4th was the severest yet experienced. The British losses alone were thirty killed or wounded.

The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns.

The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster.

One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily.

By the evening of the 4th the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Fortunately, when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.



MINISTER E. H. CONGER AT HIS DESK IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE IN THE LEGATION BUILDING AT PEKIN. (From a photograph taken May 15.)

DEATH MAY MEET CAPE NOME HOSTS.

Smallpox Officially Reported Raging Aboard Passenger Ships in Harbor.

MANY PROSPECTORS FAILED.

Martial Law Has Been Proclaimed on Account of Claim-Jumping and Robbery of Personal Property.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Washington, July 10.—If it could officially do so, it is probable that the Treasury Department would send out a strong warning against the rush to the gold fields of Cape Nome. The officials of the department see in conditions at Cape Nome a probable death-trap for thousands of people, but they are so far helpless to put a stop to the great rush that still continues.

The transportation companies engaged in business around Seattle have done everything to lure people to Cape Nome, regardless of the consequences that may follow. In a report received at the Treasury Department to-day from Captain Roberts, commanding the revenue cutter Manning, under date of last Harbor, Alaska, June 22, the Captain says:

"The steamer Luella of San Francisco, F. Miller, master, came in from Nome with a train full of healthy and confident prospectors that smallpox cases were found on board the steamer Ohio and Santa Anna, which have been sent to Eagle Island off St. Michaels, for detention in quarantine. I have been appointed quarantine officer by the authorities. Captain Miller informs me that there are no cases of smallpox ashore, but that nearly every one expects an epidemic typhoid fever."

"There are, he believes, 3,000 persons on the beach with no prospect of securing, under date of last Harbor, Alaska, June 22, the Captain says:

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ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL MCKINLEY.

Spaniards and Cubans Said to Have Conspired Against the President's Life.

SPECIAL GUARD AT CANTON.

Chairman Odell of New York State Committee Admits That Detectives Were Hired to Ferret Out Conspirators.

New York, July 11.—The World says: A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated. It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators, with headquarters in New York.

One of the plotters weakened, and sent a warning letter to a member of the Republican National Committee. That letter was placed in the hands of Secretary Charles Dick, who referred it to Chairman B. S. Odell of the New York State Committee, for investigation.

Chairman Odell engaged a detective, who specially verified certain important allegations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick, who laid all the facts before Chairman Mark Hanna.

Mr. Odell's report caused great alarm among the President's close friends and advisers.

Mr. Odell made it plain that he regarded the plot as a matter of the utmost seriousness, and urged that extreme precautions be taken to keep the President out of harm's reach.

Messrs. Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter before the President shortly before he departed for Canton. They instructed Mr. Odell to continue his investigation and cautioned him to work with the utmost secrecy.

To a World reporter last night Mr. Odell admitted that he and certain members of the National Committee had discovered a plot to assassinate the President.

"Yes, it is true," he said, "but I regret exceedingly that the matter has become public."

He was extremely anxious that no reference whatever should be made to the matter. Special detectives are guarding the President in Canton.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

- For Missouri—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Wednesday; northwesterly winds.
- For Illinois—Local rains and thunderstorms Wednesday. Fair Thursday; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.
- For Arkansas—Thunderstorms and cooler Wednesday. Generally fair Thursday; southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.
- Page.
- Two Big Meetings at Lincoln.
- Allies Saved by Bayonet Charge.
- 3 Jury Selected for Jester Case.
- No Greeting Sent to the President.
- Boer War's Cost to Victors.
- Forest Park Is a Thrifty Place.
- Death of Mrs. Reiser.
- All on Account of Web Davis.
- Surprised His Friends.
- Future Policy of Transit Company.
- Ten Years for Killing Officer MacRae.
- Race Track Results.
- Baseball Scores and Sporting News.
- Puella's Mecca of the Country.
- Relay Station Organization.
- The Railways.
- Sudden Death of Judge Hirsch.
- Editorial.
- Teachers' Congress Formally Opened.
- Republican Clubs Gather Today.
- Favor Grand Jury's Suggestion.
- Gossip About St. Louisans.
- Conditions Good for Crops.
- Opening of the Fair Exposition.
- Illinois Miners in Camp.
- Will Lose If They Marry.
- New Corporations.
- Transfers of Realty.
- Grain and Produce.
- Financial News.
- River Telegraphs.
- Favor Municipal Lighting Plant.
- Welsh Company Gets Contract.
- No Trace of Gladys Zimmer.
- Garbage Question Bobs Up Again.
- Negro Evangelist to be Workhouse.
- New Telephone 871.

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